The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Fall Wraps
AT THE
Bee-Hive
172 TO 178 STATE-ST.,
At prices that will appear and prove to be
Astonishingly Low.

15 Brocaded Velvet Silk Lined Wraps, worth $12.00, At $7.50 each.

25 Brocaded Velvet and Brocaded Satin Wraps, lined with quilted satin, elegantly made and trimmed, worth $20.00, At $10.00 each.

30 Fine Wraps, worth $25.00, At $15.00 each.

16 Fine Wraps, worth $30.00, At $18.00 each.

12 Fine Wraps, worth $40.00, At $22.50 each.

18 Fine Wraps, worth $45.00, At $25.00 each.

Money Refunded
If our Wraps are not found to be at least 20 per cent cheaper than the prices asked by any other house in the city.

COME, SEE,
AND
JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
VISIT THE
Bee-Hive
Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR
COAL?
If not, and you want the best and cheapest in the market for the money (for your stoves, furnaces, and grates) send in your orders for
Scranton Lackawanna Coal,
All fresh mined, bright, and under shed. Less slate, ash, and clinkers, and more VALUE to the ton than any other coal in the market.
ROBERT LAW,
141 Dearborn-st.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Possess 3 IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS.
UNIFORMITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF METAL.
SAMPLE CARD, 26 different styles of PENS, sent for trial, on receipt of 12 two-cent Stamps.
Select the Pens suited to your hand.
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., 117 Wabash-av., Chicago.
J. M. W. JONES CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY—CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1885.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 9 o'clock a. m. of the 31st day of October, 1885, for the furnishing of material and labor for the rebuilding and completion of the Southern Illinois Normal University in Carbondale, Ill., in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Secretary's office.
Bids must be accompanied by a bond of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be approved by the Board of Trustees, the bond to be condition that, if the contract, or any part thereof, is awarded, a proper bond and contract will be entered into according to law.
All bids must show the estimated cost of material and work to be done of each description in detail, and a copy of this notice attached.
Blanks for bids and bonds can be secured at the Secretary's office.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, President.
E. J. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

For Sale---Elevator Property.
The property known as the ILLINOIS RIVER ELEVATOR and household and kitchen connected therewith is offered for sale. This property is situated on Chicago River, near Washington-st.
Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
WM. DICKINSON & CO.,
90 Board of Trade.

BETHESDA.
The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.
BOTTLED AND IN BULK.
10 Gallons for $1.50, delivered.
Telephone 87. No. 139 Adams-st.

"SHAYNE'S"
FURS.
A CARD
To Our Friends and the Public.
Having leased a part of the premises PALAIS ROYAL,
141 State-st.,
Which is now undergoing alterations suitable to a first-class Fur Manufacturing Establishment, we will open to the public
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,
THE
Fashions for Winter
OF 1885-'6.
Strictly First Quality London-Dyed
Alaska Seal Skin Visites,
Alaska Seal Skin Paletots,
Alaska Seal Skin Newmarkets,
Alaska Seal Skin Ulsters,
Alaska Seal Skin Dolmans,
Alaska Seal Skin Sacques and Wraps.
Perfect-fitting garments made to order on shortest notice by our best artist. Beaver and Otter Capes, Muffs, and Wraps. Black and Natural Lynx. All the Leading Fashionable
FURS.
Seal Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c. Robes, Mats, Rugs, and Fur Trimming of every description.
Fur Alterations and Repairs. Lowest prices for reliable work.
We cordially invite the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity, and Fur buyers, to pay us a visit of inspection.
Respectfully,
J. T. SHAYNE,
Fur Manufacturer,
141 State-st., Chicago.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Importer, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
103 Prince-st., New York.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Carpet Department.
NEW GOODS.
OUR STOCK OF
CARPETS
Is now complete in every detail, and embraces many private designs in
Foreign Wiltons
AND
Body Brussels
Which cannot be had elsewhere, all of which are protected by us, having
Our Firm Name Woven in the Backs
In every repeat of the pattern.
117 to 123 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.
Rugs
AND
Carpets.
State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT,
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS
From gentlemen who have been unable to secure a perfect fit elsewhere.

Fall Opening
OF
MILLINERY
AT
"THE FAIR"
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Sept. 24, 25, and 26.
You are requested to call and inspect our display of
PATTERN HATS
AND
BONNETS.
FALL STYLES IN
Millinery Novelties.
An examination will convince you that "THE FAIR" gives you the same styles and effects for fully half of what you would pay elsewhere.
E. J. LEHMANN.
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Searle NOVELTY DRESS TRIMMINGS.
122 and 124 State-st.
FOR THIS DAY ONLY.
Trimming
—SALE—
All the Latest Novelties.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
Normandy Marabout,
VERY LATEST,
98c; worth $1.50.
Silk Moss Marabout,
ALL COLORS,
98c; worth $1.50.
Feather Trimming,
5-inch, very fine,
75c; worth $1.25.
Chenille Loop Fringe,
45c; worth 75c.
Chenille Fringe,
Beaded, very heavy,
85c; worth $1.35.
Beaded Ornaments,
25c; worth 75c.
Trimming Braids,
All colors, 2-inch,
15c; worth 28c.
SEA'S, - State-st.

MUSH FOR THE MUGWUMPS

Civil-Service Reform Again Trotted Out for Political Effect in New York.

On the Eve of the Democratic Convention the President Replies to a Letter Written in July.

A Valiant Declaration, Which Will Make Jacksonian Democrats Howl, of Adhesion to the Reform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Said an old Bourbon Democrat, with an oath, after he had read the high-sounding phrases of Cleveland's letter to Dorman B. Eaton: "You may take the President. He is your man. We do not want him." But there are few Democrats who are quite so outspoken in their opinions; few in either party have informed themselves as to the text of the President's letter. The evening papers did not publish it. It will be more surprising if the experienced machine politicians who constitute the circle around Mr. Cleveland will find anything more in the platitudes of this last pronunciamento to interfere with their plans than they have in his previous utterances upon that same subject through which they have so easily been able "to drive a coach and six." Democratic Congressmen and other Democratic politicians in Washington who have been advised of the contents of the correspondence express considerable indignation, because they say the President has gone out of his way to lash his own party. "He is a Democrat or he is not. We elected him because we thought him a Democrat." They declare that such expressions as the President's letter contain are humiliating to the party. Congressman Murphy of Iowa summed it up in words like these: "If it is a disgrace for men to seek rewards of political success, my opinion is that most people will lose all interest in politics." Most of the Democratic critics of the correspondence appear to think that it is put forth at this juncture to influence the action of the Democratic State Convention in regard to civil-service reform. Some of them believe that it will have the contrary effect to that which they think was intended, and that it may result in the adoption of an adverse resolution. A majority of the members, however, believe that the convention, as they express it, will "take the cue" from the President, and adopt a resolution which will be satisfactory to the civil-service reformers. One or two extreme Democrats seem disposed to believe that the correspondence is published at this time in order to affect the judicial proceedings in the United States Court tomorrow. Dorman B. Eaton will leave Washington for New York tomorrow forenoon. He appeared much gratified tonight by the assurance that there will be no attempt to evade or postpone a prompt settlement in the court. The purpose of the publication tonight is freely criticised. The evident object is a timely bid for the mugwump vote in the New York campaign and to offset the effect of the Republican State platform. There can be no other explanation of the publication just now of a letter dated Sept. 11 in reply to a letter dated July 28, which might have been issued with equal propriety any time before November. The question as to whether an old official will be selected as a member of the commission is also being discussed. It is asserted that no person now in an official position could afford to accept. Either Fairchild or Graves would make a great sacrifice both in salary and in comfort by accepting a position on the board. The Commissioners are to occupy unenviable positions during the warfare waged against the system which they represent.

Some prominent persons freely condemn the apparent attempt to influence the New York campaign by hastening action on Eaton's resignation, and some assert that the principal purpose of its acceptance at this time is to afford the opportunity for this letter. The public, outside the text of Mr. Eaton's letter, finds unnamed reasons sufficient for his retirement. Said a man who will doubtless have much to say about the humbug civil service on the floor of the House next winter: "Mr. Eaton has chosen to 'flee from the wrath to come.' Whatever may be contained in his letter, and I shall not be able to read it until the newspapers bring it to us tomorrow, everybody knows that Mr. Eaton did not care to remain so conspicuous a target as he necessarily would at the head of the Civil-Service Commission. He knows, as all of us know, that the Democratic party is opposed to the Civil-Service law."

EATON'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following letter of resignation by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil-Service Commission, and the President's reply thereto, which was received by Mr. Eaton this morning, have been furnished the Associated Press for publication:

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—*Sir:* In execution of a purpose of which I informed you several weeks since, I very respectfully tender my resignation as Civil-Service Commissioner, but out of deference to your wishes I will not urge its acceptance until such time in the autumn as you may find convenient for a new appointment.

It may not, I hope, be thought inappropriate if I add some words of explanation.

Prior to the passage of the Civil-Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, I had held, under three earlier Presidents, and was then holding under President Arthur, an official position closely analogous to my present office as Civil-Service Commissioner. For nearly the whole period I had served without compensation and had been compelled to bear my own traveling and other expenses, including those of a journey to Europe and the preparation of an extensive report made at the request of one of those Presidents, but printed by Congress. I had taken an active part, by which my time was largely taxed, in connection with the preparation and passage of that law.

When the time arrived for executing its provisions it seemed to me that I could not fairly be called upon to make further sacrifice of my private interests in aid of civil-service reform. Besides, the enemies of reform were so kind as to charge that I had promoted the act for the treble purpose of gaining notoriety, an office, and a salary. But President Arthur, without the least intimation to me of his purpose, nominated me, and I was confirmed as a Commissioner. When I was about to decline, the friends of reform with whom I had labored for many years in its behalf insisted I was in duty bound to accept, and those enemies, with amiable consistency, made clear their purpose of charging any refusal on my part as a cowardly shrinking from the speedy and disgraceful failure sure to follow any attempt to execute so chimerical and impracticable a statute. In such a situation I had hardly a liberty of choice, but I entered upon my official duties with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, within which at least the constructive work of making rules and regulations and of enforcing a new system at its most difficult stage could be accomplished. At the end of that time I had become more deeply than ever interested in the practical application of the new system. Its great utility and easy processes had created the commendation of the President, united more largely the party in power in its support, and secured from a committee of thirteen members of the Democratic House of Representatives a unanimous report declaring the great usefulness of the law and rules and commending what is described as "the intelligent, efficient, non-partisan, and conscientious work of the Civil-Service Commission." I could then see no obligation to remain longer. That had been done which the enemies of reform had declared to be impossible. The law and the rules were vindicated. But there were some practical methods which were not fully matured, and I remained to take part in their development.

When, a few months later, I was about to insist on being relieved, those friends dissuaded me by urging that there would be a critical period in case a new party should come into power; and I saw plainly from hostile journals that I should be charged, if I resigned, with fleeing from the perils of that crisis. It was clear enough that no excuse from my long service and no declaration of my confidence in the reform policy of the Presidential candidate and statesmen of the Democratic party would relieve me from the damaging plausibility of such a charge. As a private citizen I could scorn the imputation, but as a public officer, and as being in a private way somewhat identified with the cause of civil-service reform, I had no right to make an opportunity for its natural enemies in either party to use such a charge to its injury.

There was another reason why I could not tender my resignation—and should have refused to do so had it been requested—at or near the time of your accession to office. I should regard it as a pernicious precedent utterly repugnant to the spirit of the Civil-Service act to treat the office of Civil-Service Commissioner as political, and hence as one to be filled at the beginning of each Presidential term. These considerations constrained me to continue in my place until the reform policy of your Administration, so clearly defined in your declaration, should be as unmistakably developed in your acts as President as it had been in your acts as Governor of New York. That time has arrived. No candid man can longer pretend to regard that policy as indefinit or doubtful. Every one of the five months of your Administration, during which the Civil-Service act and rules have been enforced with as much breadth, firmness, and fidelity as under that of President Arthur, has not only added new evidence of the utility of the new system, upon which he congratulated the country, but has made more definit the settled purpose of your Administration to faithfully enforce both the law and the rules in the future. The few changes you have made in the rules have but added to their justice and efficiency. So far as I have been able to learn there is not a member of your Cabinet who has not, as the result of his experience in office, a higher sense than before of the need of enforcing that merit system in the public service which the Civil-Service act and the rules have established; and from those at the head of the many offices in the postal and customs service to which the examinations extend in all parts of the Union (and whether they be Republicans holding over or new officers from the other party), there has come no reason for believing that the merit system is not welcomed as a great benefit to the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office.

As the principles of justice on which that system is based, its tendency to suppress patronage, mongering, and official favoritism, its great encouragement of the public schools, and its support of all high character and manhood in politics are now being more rapidly comprehended by the people than ever before, I feel sure it is in the near future to have not only a greatly enlarged but an almost unchallenged enforcement. It is really an issue between the people and the politicians—a contest for a spoils system of office on one side and for a merit system of office on the other. The friends of the latter contend for the free opportunity of every citizen to win an office for himself by his own merits; of the former for the exclusive right of great officers and great politicians to use all of the hundred thousand places they can control and all the assessments they can extort to bribe voters, to buy the press, to elect themselves, and to keep their party in power against the will of the people. Between these extremes there is unquestionably a large number of candid and patriotic citizens.

I do not refer to these facts, so decisive of the perpetuity of the merit system, with the vain conceit that if they were otherwise or the prospect was discouraging my remaining a Commissioner would avail anything. But I wish to leave no doubt of my absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy, and no friend of reform the least reason for thinking I ought to remain in my office. Indeed, the triumph of that policy is now absolute and the contest already over in that part of the Government in which alone all legitimate authority and responsibility for appointments and removals rest, and in which alone the thorough information needed for a correct judgment as to the utility of the new system exists. In other words, were it not for the interference by Congressmen and politicians with the constitutional functions and the intended liberty of the President and of other officers having the appointing power, there would now be no opposition worthy of notice to a merit system of office. Those who oppose it will, with few exceptions, be those only whose participation in appointments and removals is an absolute usurpation and intermeddling by which the counterpoise of the Government has been impaired and its perpetuity is being threatened. To that usurpation, to the selfish aims of those who promote it, to the gathering of the spoils and the distribution of offices, which are its motive force, open competitions of merit for appointment and the suppression of political assessments are fatal. President Grant approved a civil-service rule because that intermeddling. Concede to the President and other appointing officers the liberty which the Constitution and laws contemplate, allow those who have the best means of making a wise choice between the spoils system and a merit system to be the judges, and, I repeat, the final decision is already given and the contest is already over. President Grant decided that issue, and his last official declaration to Congress on the subject declared it "a source of mortification" that Congress had refused an appropriation he had in a special message requested in aid of the continued enforcement of the merit system, which he declared to have been beneficial. President Arthur, in each annual message after the Civil-Service act, reaffirmed that judgment of the Executive Department—a judgment which he declared expressed the view of every member of his Cabinet. In the daily acts of the present Administration the same judgment is approved and enforced.

It is possible that a number of Congressmen and politicians of the dominant party, with a considerable following of officeseekers, may, notwithstanding the vastly augmented strength of an enlightened public opinion, repeat the folly of those of my own party in 1874, by resisting the well-matured judgment and the definit policy of their own Administration on the reform issue. If such is to be the fact, this is not the place for showing why such attempt would be far more disastrous than the Republican restoration of the spoils system against the advice of President Grant. Such a course and the conflict it would precipitate would be regardless of the good results of the Civil-Service act or any experience in its administration. If any part I might have in such a contest, I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the proprieties of my present office. And I have the honor of being, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, DORMAN B. EATON.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—*The Hon. Dorman B. Eaton*—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil-Service Commissioners.

I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil-service reform, and all those who desire good government, fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted; and they have seen, with satisfaction, that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they step by step could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus far has attended the work of civil-service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course there should be no surrender of principle nor backward steps, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws. It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil-service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischievously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignorant of the conditions which bound and qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand complete and immediate perfection. The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil-service law beside being entirely correct exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which are most gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the Government according to reform methods was the univesal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement. I believe in civil-service reform and its application in the most practical form attainable; among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place-holding; and I hope the time is at hand when our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interests of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their Government. In the one case a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office; in the other the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work often uniting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibility and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present Administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service, confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest, called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with the suspicion, always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgment and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government. I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the 1st day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative.

I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil-service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

THE PANIC IN PALERMO—OVER 100,000 DEATHS IN SPAIN—THE PITTED SCOURGE IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Although the cholera epidemic at Palermo now appears to be at a standstill, the disease and the fright have already inflicted incalculable injury upon the place. It is estimated that 30,000 of the inhabitants have fled since the first appearance of the plague. King Humbert's message of sympathy to the inhabitants of Palermo, where the greatest suffering exists owing to the prevalence of cholera, was received with enthusiastic expressions of gratitude. Stormy weather prevails throughout Sicily.

The total number of cases of cholera in Spain since the beginning of the outbreak in May was in Madrid 1,570, with 998 deaths. In the rest of Spain 244,456 cases, with about 91,000 deaths. These totals are according to the official *Gazette*, but medical men say the real figures exceed these by some 20,000 cases and 5,000 deaths.

ROME, Sept. 23.—King Humbert is anxious to visit Palermo, but his Ministers have strongly dissuaded him, as they insist there is no reason whatever for his presence there.

PALERMO, Sept. 23.—During the last twenty-four hours 190 new cases of cholera and ninety-six deaths were reported here. Eleven new cases and ten deaths were reported in Parma.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A case of small-pox was discovered today at the Chambers Street Hospital. The patient is Mrs. Susannah Clares, a German woman 35 years of age, who came to this city Tuesday from Wichita, Kas., intending to sail today for Europe, having bought her passage ticket and made all the necessary arrangements for her journey. The woman put up at the White Star Hotel in Chambers street. She complained of feeling unwell, but it was supposed to be merely the result of the fatiguing journey. Today she was so sick that she was compelled to postpone her voyage. The proprietor of the hotel sent her to the Chambers Street Hospital. The woman was sick with small-pox and was promptly removed to the Riverside Hospital.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

SEVENTEEN PEOPLE PERISH AT THE CONCERT GIVEN BY CHRISTINE NILSSON AT STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Such immense crowds attended the concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm today that seventeen persons were crushed to death. The accident occurred after the concert and while Mme. Nilsson was singing from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. The crowd numbered 30,000 at the time of the accident.

A CHURCH ROW.

A CLERGYMAN AND A MEMBER OF HIS CONGREGATION HAVE A SETTO AT IRVINGTON, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Town of Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, is in a state of great excitement over a sensational fight in which some of the most respectable and prominent citizens are concerned. The pastor of the Methodist church there is the Rev. W. L. Clancy, a young man who is not popular with all the people, and who is credited with having been the cause of various dissensions in the congregation. Yesterday morning he went to the residence of Levi Ritter, a well-known attorney and a pillar in the church, to consult with him about matters and things, and during the conversation he reflected somewhat severely on other members of the congregand, and Mr. Ritter requested him to desist. Afterward, however, Clancy spoke in a very objectionable way of Mrs. Ritter, who is a most estimable woman and an earnest worker in church matters, and he was promptly requested to leave the room. He refused at first, but afterward went out on the porch, and, as Ritter was closing the door, he came back, called Ritter a liar, so it is reported, and said he was afraid to come out. Mr. Ritter was not at all afraid, but came promptly out, struck Clancy one or more severe blows, and then they separated. The minister then dared him to go out into the street, and they started, but Mr. Ritter became somewhat ashamed of the row and went back, but came out again and expressed regret at having struck Clancy, because he was his minister, but for no other reason.

DAVENPORT WILL LEAD.

He Heads the State Ticket of the Republican Party in New York State.

Gen. Carr Is Given the Second Place, and the Ticket Is Completed with Representative Men.

The Democrats Gathering for Today's Convention—Hill Seemingly Assured of the Nomination.

Governor.....IRA DAVENPORT
Lieutenant-Governor.....JOSEPH B. CARR
Secretary of State.....ANSON S. WOOD
Controller.....JAMES W. WADSWORTH
State Treasurer.....CHARLES F. ULRICH
Attorney-General.....EDWARD B. THOMAS
State Engineer.....WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention completed its labors this afternoon, after placing in nomination a ticket that meets with the general approval of all elements of the party and commands the respect of the Democracy. The best of feeling and harmony prevailed among the 693 delegates of one of the most distinguished conventions that ever assembled here. The delegates strolled in slowly this morning, and it was 10:30 o'clock when the Chaplain offered prayer. Immediately thereafter ex-Assemblyman David Healy of Monroe was voted permission to address the convention in behalf of labor interests. He warned the convention that mere promises were useless. The Democratic convention that meets tomorrow might outbid the one that adjourns today. Gen. Sharpe rose at the close of Mr. Healy's address, and moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to consider the points raised by Mr. Healy, and, if deemed advisable, embody them in the platform. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Col. George Bliss, replied that the platform had already been agreed upon, and the laboring-men would find on reading it that the points raised by Mr. Healy had been fully recognized. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the platform, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican party of New York in convention represented, declares:

1. That the provisions of the existing civil-service laws of the State and Nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable; that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We insist upon the enforcement of these laws by all public officials, not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment.

2. That the laws affecting the government of cities should be simplified to enable the people to fix responsibility with ease and certainty.

3. That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver or based on silver. The maintenance of the gold standard of the parity with gold of all kinds of money in use is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to the former position as good money through equality with gold before the law in a majority of commercial nations must remain until accomplished the chief aim of our monetary policy.

4. That we emphasize the demand of the last Republican National Convention, "that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that, in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share of the National prosperity. The persistent threats of the Democratic leaders to overthrow this policy add to the present troubles of trade and the paralysis of industry. Until the full effect of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated, agitation for the radical change of the Tariff law is a gratuitous assault on the wages of labor, on all branches of production, and all the interests of traffic. We are opposed to the introduction of any system of free trade, the inevitable effect of which would be to destroy our mills and factories, and to carry down American wages to the standard of the Old World.

5. That while we cordially indorse the dying sentiments of the great soldier and citizen, Ulysses S. Grant, in favor of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, we insist that an end shall be put to the criminal evasion of the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the Constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any State its representation in Congress and the Electoral College should be reduced.

6. That the Legislature having, pursuant to the will of the people expressed at the polls, abolished the system of contract labor in the prisons of the State, we urge the enactment of laws tending to distribute as widely and equitably as possible the burden of competition with free labor.

7. That in the letting of contracts for State work no contract should be awarded to any person or corporation discriminating against any class or organization of laborers.

8. That we recommend legislation guaranteeing the benefits of the public schools to all the children of the State, and such control of factory employment as will surround the women and children employed therein with the necessary safeguards for their physical, mental, and moral well-being.

9. That stringent laws should be passed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of workingmen in cities.

10. That we demand the strict enforcement by the National Government of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

11. That we recommend legislation to foster the agricultural and dairy interests of this State, and such as will prevent the adulteration of articles of food.

12. That we favor the continuance of the Railroad Commission upon a non-partisan basis.

13. That in the interest of cheap transportation for the country and of reduced taxation for the people of this State we declare in favor of asking the National Government to assist in the improvement of the locks and the deepening of the channel of the Erie Canal under State control.

14. That the improvement in the system of taxation, commenced by recent Republican Legislatures, under which large sums have been collected from sources which previously escaped taxation, should be perfected and extended, so that the burden may fall equally upon all classes of property.

15. We condemn the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil-service reform, and after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the Civil-Service act as unconstitutional, while the National Administration removes tried and faithful public servants, and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active, and, in some instances, disreputable political work.

16. We denounce hypocritical pretenses, under which faithful Republican officers are removed on the plea of offensive partisanship, while such men as Higgins, Thomas, Troup, Chase, Pillsbury, Aquila Jones, and others, some of whose names appear upon the prison records of the country, and whose recommendation is political partisanship, are appointed in their places. While removing elsewhere on the ground of offensive partisanship Republicans who edit newspapers, the National Administration continues in a high judicial office in the City of New York a prominent Democratic appointee who publicly announces himself as having assumed since his appointment the control of an avowedly partisan journal. We believe it is the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter or spirit of the Civil-Service act. We denounce the National Administration for its obvious willingness to abandon the opinions they have professed upon currency, and to compromise with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of the continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country, evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by Congress for the encouragement of American shipping; for its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by the duly authorized agents of the Government, and persevering in an attempt to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the attempt, and for its hostility further evinced by the arbitrary enforcement of the Customs laws by illegal provisions and tricks, intended to deprive merchants of any fair opportunity for asserting their rights. We denounce the Democratic State Executive for his action in reference to the census, resulting in an extra session of the Legislature at a large and useless expense, while he vetoed necessary appropriations for the State Board of Health in the face of a dreaded epidemic. We denounce his conduct in vetoing the Brooklyn reform bills, in order to commend himself to the local Democratic leader, while he approved bills legislating claims dating from the days of Tweed and barred by the statute of limitation and judicial decision, and thereby imposed additional burdens on an overburdened city.

When the clause was read relating to the preference of office to be given ex-soldiers

FREEDOM'S DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE SIGNING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At the colored convention which assembled at Louisville, Ky., last summer the proposition was made to select some day to be celebrated by their race commemorative of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln. The committee to whom this proposition was made decided upon the 22d of September as the day for the celebration. The colored people of this city, desiring to inaugurate the movement in Mississippi, called for a celebration at King's Grove, four miles north of this city, yesterday. Excursions were run on the Mississippi Valley Road, and a number of excursionists arrived in the early morning, at noon, and at 3 p. m. Letters from prominent gentlemen were read who were invited to be present and address the meeting, among whom were Gen. T. C. Catchings, the Hon. B. K. Bruce, the Hon. Warren Cowan, the Hon. John R. Lynch, Judge H. F. Simrall, and the Hon. M. W. Gibbs of Arkansas.

NO BOTTOM WHATEVER.

THIS IS IN REFERENCE TO THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A WHISKY POOL—THROAT-CUTTING AT CINCINNATI.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—"Buffalo" Miller started for home this evening thoroughly disgusted and discouraged, having abandoned all hope of forming a pool this year. As Miller was to be their pool manager at a handsome salary in the event of success, this is a severe blow to him. To use his own language, he will now "retire to his hole and pull the hole in after him." He made a visit to the Pekin distilleries today and met "another Waterloo defeat there. The most sanguine now entertain no hope that the formation of a pool is possible.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The big twelve held their usual meeting today and agreed on the $1.03 rate for the next twenty-four hours, while the Mill Creek Association has determined to stick to its $1.02 rate. All this is in the face of the fact that $1.04 and even $1.05 has been offered for immediate delivery. The demand is greater than the capacity to supply. Sales of three lots of fifty barrels each at $1.03 were quoted on 'Change.

Corporal Tanner of Brooklyn inquired if that meant that, if the soldier passed an examination that proved his competency, he should be appointed even if the college graduate of yesterday should pass at a higher figure. "It does," quickly rejoined Col. Bliss; "if the soldier passes 80 and the dude stands 100, the soldier gets the place." [Great applause and laughter.] Many passages in the platform were applauded, notably the one referring to the restriction of convict labor. The platform was unanimously adopted.

COMPLETING THE TICKET.

At 11:30 a. m. a ballot was taken for Governor, as follows:

Davenport	214	Swinburne	29
Carr	194	Drexel	12
Seward	54	Cornell	2
Bliss	66		
Warren	118	Total	698
Morton	8	Necess'ry for a choice	324
Evarts	1		

As soon as this ballot was announced delegations began changing, Warner Miller moving (after changing the vote of Herkimer from Warren to Davenport) that Davenport's nomination be made by acclamation. The First St. Lawrence district, Kings, Lewis, Jefferson, Delaware, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Cayuga, and the Eleventh New York went over to Davenport, when the motion to dispense with the roll-call prevailed and Davenport was nominated by acclamation amid great cheering.

Following the nomination of Davenport for Governor came loud cries for Carr for second place. The remainder of the ticket went through with a rush, and when it was completed stood as follows:

For Governor—Congressman Ira Davenport of Steuben County.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Maj.-Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Rensselaer County and at present Secretary of State.

For Secretary of State—Col. Anson S. Wood of Wayne County.

For Controller—James W. Wadsworth of Livingston County.

For Treasurer—Charles F. Ulrich of New York County.

For Attorney-General—Senator Edward B. Thomas.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—William V. Van Rensselaer of Seneca County.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

The candidate for Governor, Ira Davenport, is at present a Congressman, having been elected last fall. He was born at Hornellsville, in this State, June 28, 1841. He was the son of Col. Ira Davenport, an early settler of Steuben County, who amassed a large fotrune in real estate. The son was educated at Yale College. He has large business interests, and has proved to be a most successful business-man. He has been trustee of the Grand Army of the Republic Soldiers' Home and Treasurer of the Davenport Female Orphan Asylum. Mr. Davenport's political career has been one of great credit both to himself personally and to the party which he represents. He was a Presidential Elector, State Senator, State Controller in 1881 and 1882, and, as before stated, is Congressman. His private life is above reproach, and the general opinion is that he is the right man for the right place.

Mr. Davenport, in personal appearance, is slight but straight in bearing. He is close shaven, except as to his mustache, which is heavy and light in color. His manner is dignified, but somewhat reserved, and he is never known to joke. He is finely educated and a bachelor.

Mr. Davenport, if he is elected Governor, will be the third bachelor to occupy the Executive Mansion in Albany in succession.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is now Secretary of State. He was born in Albany Aug. 16, 1828, and received a common school education in the schools of that city. He displayed a taste for military life in early youth and upon attaining his majority became a member of the Troy Republican Guard. In 1859 he was elected Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and May 10, 1861, he was chosen Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers. During the War of the Rebellion he took part with his regiment in the Peninsula campaign and his bravery and capacity were displayed so conspicuously that Sept. 7, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned by Gen. McClellan to the command of the Third New Jersey Brigade. He participated in the battles at Glendale and Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, and March 13, 1865, was promoted by the President to the rank of Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the War. At the close of the Rebellion Gen. Carr returned to private life in Troy and in 1879 was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, a position to which he was reëlected in 1883, being the only Republican on the State ticket who was not defeated that year.

Col. Anson S. Wood, named for Secretary of State, was practicing law in Wayne County when he became Secretary of State. Thoroughly familiar with the practical affairs of the place, he will be perfectly at home if elected and a public officer more than equal to the important demands upon his experience and talents.

James W. Wadsworth of Livingston is nominated for his old position of Controller. He was born in 1846. His father was the famous Gen. Wadsworth, who received his death-wound at the battle of the Wilderness. Young Wadsworth was elected to the Assembly in 1878 and 1879, and served on the Ways and Means and other important committees. He was noted in the Legislature for his high ideal of politics and the courage with which he maintained his opinions. The Republican State Convention nominated him for Controller in 1879 without any effort on his part to secure the honor. He made an admirable official. He is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born Oct. 12, 1846. He entered the Yale Scientific School, but in 1864, after his father had been killed at the Wilderness, young Wadsworth, then only 17 years of age, entered the army as aide-de-camp to Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and remained in active service until the close of the War, his subsequent career being outlined above.

Edward B. Thomas, the nominee for Attorney-General, is young in political life, which he entered four years ago, after having established himself successfully in the law and became an authority on contested town bonds issued in aid of railroads. He was born in Cortland Aug. 4, 1848, and graduated from Yale College in 1870. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1871, and began at once the practice of law at Norwich, Chenango County, where he has since resided. Judge Follett of the Supreme Court was his first law-partner. Early in his practice he became interested in railroad litigation, becoming the attorney of the New York & Oswego Midland Company. Although always taking a loyal interest in Republican success, to which his efforts contributed in his own county, he never permitted himself to run for office until 1881, when he was nominated for the Senate and elected. He was reëlected in 1883. His course in that body has been conservative and intelligent, and during his second term, especially, he has stood in the front rank of debaters and parliamentarians at the Capitol. His manners are modest and frank, with nothing in them of display. As a debater his strength lies in evident thoroughness of preparation and clear statement. Mr. Thomas served during the last Legislature on the Senate Committees on Judiciary, Miscellaneous Corporations, Public Health, and Public Buildings. He was Chairman of the Senate special committee on gas investigation that held sessions in New York City last spring.

Charles F. Ulrich, who has been nominated for State Treasurer, was born in New York City about forty years ago. He started life for himself in the army, running away from home to enlist. He took this way of satisfying his patriotism because his parents interposed the objection of youth to his ambition. His regiment was the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, with which he served during the War. He earned Sergeant's stripes in 1862, became Sergeant-Major of the regiment in 1863, and in 1865 was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at the explosion of the mines at Petersburg. At the organization of George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, he became a member of it, and was elected Officer of the Day. In politics he has always been a Republican. As a member of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District he has done active party work during several campaigns, by which he has made himself well known and popular. Gov. Cornell appointed him Commissioner of Emigration in the winter of 1880 a post for which he was fitted both by executive ability and his familiarity with the German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. His management of the office proved the appointment a good one. Mr. Ulrich has interested himself in many charitable movements in this city. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the benefit performance given in aid of the family of Fireman Mount.

William V. Van Rensselaer of Seneca, who, it is hoped, will be our next State Engineer and Surveyor, was deputy when Mr. Dutcher was Superintendent of Public Works. His experience amply qualifies him for the position for which he is named.

AT MR. DAVENPORT'S HOME.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The nomination of Ira Davenport for Governor is received with great satisfaction in Hornellsville, his native place, and warmly approved throughout this section of the State. Though modest and of retiring disposition, he has many friends in this and neighboring counties, who always rejoice at his political advancement. By those who know him well he is regarded as a man of good, though not brilliant, abilities. He has sound judgment and sterling common sense, united with self-reliance and independence. His mother died when he was a year old. In his early years his health was frail and he had a hard life. As his home was broken up by his mother's death, he was obliged to reside in the families of relatives in various places, chiefly at Bath, with whom he grew up. While living with relatives in Delaware County he went to school and subsequently obtained a good education at Dr. Russell's school in New Haven. His father had in the meantime removed to Bath, this county, and on his death, in 1866, Ira became one of the executors of the estate, valued at some millions, which has since been managed by him and his only brother, John. He has one sister living, the wife of the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo. Ira became a trustee of the Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, founded by his father at Bath, and has always taken pride in sustaining and caring for it. When the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was established at Bath Ira Davenport gave a large sum of money at different times for that object. He never has been in any business other than the management of his property. Though not naturally a politician, he was induced to run for the State Senate in his district (the Twenty-seventh) in 1878, and was elected over George B. Bradley, Democrat, and two other candidates by a plurality of 1,701. Bradley, now Justice of the Supreme Court, is a strong and popular man, and had been elected to the Senate the previous term by 2,570 majority. Davenport was reëlected to the Senate by a plurality of 5,778 over the Democratic and Greenback candidates. His service as a Senator first made him acquainted in political circles of the State. After that he was always interested in politics, but never a manipulator of political forces. In 1881 he was elected Controller by 14,084, running ahead of his ticket. He was nominated for the next term, but was defeated by Alfred C. Chapin. He was seriously ill during a part of the term as Controller, and has not been very strong since until his recent visit to Europe, which completely restored his health. He was elected to Congress last fall from this (the Twenty-ninth) district, receiving the nomination, as he had received all nominations before, without effort on his part. Davenport has traveled much abroad and is well informed, intelligent, and a pleasant companion. His friends and neighbors are amazed at his rapid political promotion, but believe him worthy of any honors that may fall to him. In conversation with your correspondent this evening his uncle, Martin Adsit, a leading banker here, with whom he lived when a boy, said: "I had hoped that Ira would serve a term in Congress before accepting a nomination for Governor, for the experience and added years would be good for him; but perhaps it is just as well as it is." And then the old man added, after looking thoughtfully into the grate for a moment: "Well, Ira always did well in everything he undertook."

WILL CARR ACCEPT?

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Gen. Joseph B. Carr has not yet decided whether he will accept the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, and will not make his decision tonight. He feels that he is placed in an extremely delicate position, having announced his refusal to accept any place on the ticket but that of Governor.

DISMAYED DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill went to Syracuse this afternoon to deliver an agricultural address there tomorrow. Before his departure he heard of the action of the Republicans at Saratoga, and apparently was not pleased, for he recognized, as all politicians do, that an exceptionally strong ticket was nominated today. The Republicans have put their best foot forward, and the Democratic leaders may be convinced when their convention meets tomorrow that victory can only be secured by making an equally good showing to the people. In the wisdom of the Republicans lies Gov. Hill's greatest danger. They have taken a pronounced stand for reform and clean, progressive candidates. If the original Hill program is carried out the line will be sharply drawn between reform and Republicans on one side and Jacksonian Democrats and spoils on the other. As the nomination of Mr. Hill would be generally regarded as a victory for the "practical politicians" in the Democratic ranks, the close friends of President Cleveland have been hoping for some developments which might lead to Mr. Hill's defeat without the National Administration taking any active hand in the contest. Until the beginning of this week the supporters of the Governor have been very confident that he would sweep the convention and be nominated on the first ballot. The last two or three days their tone has changed somewhat. Tonight an occasional doubt of winning is expressed. All of Hill's lieutenants were hurried to Saratoga by the early trains this afternoon. The opposition is headed by Hubert O. Thompson and the County Democracy, who are at the famous spa in force for ex-Mayor Cooper. The perennial candidate, Flower, is also on the ground, hoping to slip in between the two and capture the prize. It is evident that a tremendous effort is being made to crowd the Governor off the track. His friends see it with amazement and alarm, though they preserve a bold front and insist that he will be nominated on the first ballot. A prominent Hill man said tonight: "The Administration is bound to defeat Hill. I confess that there is strength behind the opposition. How it can defeat Hill I do not see. I believe he will be nominated. I know he will lead on the first ballot." Those who oppose Gov. Hill are outspoken in declaring he cannot be nominated. They do not even hesitate to say that it nominated he would be defeated. This kind of dangerous talk is having a visible effect, but many believe it is instigated by jealousy against the Governor. It is certain that the anti-civil-service Democrats believe in Gov. Hill and want to see him nominated. They are afraid of the National Administrtion, and if they were assured that what they do for Mr. Hill will not be counted against them they would not hesitate to make him their candidate. It is certain that unless Hill's friends gather in greater strength and make a more decided show of strength and courage than at present their opponents will lead many on to the belief that the Administration does not want him, and when that time comes Gov. Hill's chances will disappear. There is a suspicion in some quarters that at the proper time the name of Abram S. Hewitt will be advanced and Mr. Cooper withdrawn in his favor. If New York and Kings should unite on any one man against Gov. Hill the latter would certainly be beaten.

Many Republican delegates came down from Saratoga tonight, and all express the greatest satisfaction with the outcome of their convention. The ticket is composed of clean, active, liberal men, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, are chosen from the younger element of the party. They represent the fresh, healthy blood in the ranks. They have been identified in their work with the body of young Republicans who have made such a gallant fight in the State against machine methods and machine candidates. In all its aspects the result of the convention's deliberations is the triumph of the advanced thought in the mass of the people. Not only have clean, progressive men been selected for the places on the ticket, but the practical working of genuine civil-service reform has been illustrated in their selection.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Following are the press opinions:

The Post: The Republicans have made, so far as antecedents, character, and ability go, an exceedingly, and, we were near adding, an unexpectedly, good nomination for the Governorship in the person of Mr. Ira Davenport. He is a politician of long experience for a man of his years—he is only 44—but a politician of the best type, who has filled various positions in the State service most ably and unexceptionably. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." The position in which all this will place the Democrats anybody can see at a glance. The President has given them a very good send-off by suspending Sterling, thus nipping in the bud the sapient plan of sacrificing thousands of Republican and Independent votes for the sake of securing those of a few hundred laborers. They will now be compelled, in order to give them a chance of success, not only to nominate a good man, but one who stands by the President, without ifs or buts, or any other qualifications, on the matter of civil-service reform. The vote for the Governorship must, in short, be made in unmistakable terms an approval of the President's policy, or else there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth, for assuredly the President's policy will not be changed, no matter how the election goes, so nothing will be gained by being defeated in order to annoy him.

Star: Mr. Davenport is a gentleman of good standing, of moderate abilities, and of great wealth. His public career is a colorless one. If elected, he would be likely to do the duties of the office in such a way as not to win the applause nor to incur the disfavor of the people. [The *Star* praises all the other nominees, and continues:] The ticket is made to catch the mugwump vote, and is strong enough to make it necessary for the Democracy to nominate men who will receive the undivided support of the party.

Tribune: The Republican State Convention has done admirably. On a sound platform it has placed a ticket of marked excellence, and by so doing has paved the way for a November triumph. The selection of Ira Davenport as the candidate for Governor will commend itself to the intelligence, probity, and public spirit of the State. Mr. Davenport is equipped for the high trust by sterling integrity, proved aptitude for affairs, extended experience in the public service, a personal and official record full of good works and on which no stain rests. In politics Mr. Davenport has always been a Republican of the progressive type. He has been in hearty sympathy with the movements having for their object the elevation of the public service or the improvement of party methods. He will receive the full party vote, and there is not an independent citizen in the entire State who can consistently oppose such a man. We have named this the winning ticket. It will win because it deserves to win. The convention responded to the highest requirements, and the voters will ratify its action at the polls.

Times: The Republicans of New York will heartily aprove the nominations made by their convention yesterday. It is a ticket which invites and deservas not merely the strict party indorsement, but the support in the canvass and at the polls of all citizens who put the right of private judgment above party fealty and are accustomed to measure a candidate's deserts solely by the standards of character and fitness. The nomination of Ira Davenport appeals more distinctly and powerfully to the younger and progressive members of the Republican party in New York than any other nomination for the office of Governor that we can now recall. If not absolutely the strongest candidate that could have been named in the present temper of the party he is at least the equal in strength of any other whose name has been mentioned in connection with the work of the convention, and his nomination makes victory probable in a contest which would have ended in certain defeat had the convention unwisely gratified the ambitions of some of the other less conspicuously worthy seekers after the honors it had to bestow. Against the least objectionable candidate the Democratic Convention can name Mr. Davenport will enter upon the canvass with a reasonable assurance of victory, while a merely average nomination from that side would practically assure his election. Should the Democrats yield to the present somewhat fashionable Democratic propensity to decry civil-service reform and in particular should they commit the blunder of nominating for Governor a spoilsman like Gov. Hill the issue of reform would be squarely presented to the people of New York and we have great confidence that their votes would place them unmistakably on the side of administrative honesty and efficiency which the Democratic President is striving to apply against the persistent opposition of the worst elements of both parties.

Herald: The convention adjourned with a general feeling among its members, and leaving the same feeling among the Democrats, that it has nominated a strong ticket, though not a brilliant one. It is a noteworthy fact that with the exception of Mr. Wadsworth, who has served a single term in Congress, none of the Republican candidates, we believe, ever has held civil office save under the State Government; but every one has distinuished himself in some branch of the State Administration, executive or legislative. The resolutions consist chiefly of glittering generalities, intended to conciliate the favor of the devotees of a multitude of special interests, some of them inconsistent with one another. The conspicuous omission from the subjects which they treat is the regulation of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. They are rigidly silent about what is called the temperance question. The "denunciation" of President Cleveland's Administration, which is the theme of several of the resolutions, commits the Republican party of New York to a defense of John Roach and to approval of subsidies for ocean steam lines.

World: The Republicans have nominated a State ticket which possesses elements of considerable strength. Ira Davenport, the candidate for Governor, is a man of undoubted integrity and character, though not a man of great intellect or talent. As State Senator and State Controller he was, however, faithful in the discharge of his official duties. Gen. Carr, who has the second place on the ticket, has been thrice elected Secretary of State and has filled that office acceptable. Gen. Carr is a liberal man in his views and so popular with the liquor-dealers and brewers that he was the only candidate on the Republican ticket of 1883 who was elected. While the ticket is personally strong, it is politically and intellectually weak. It represents not a single real living idea. Instead of reform it represents reaction. Its success would not be a step forward but backward.

Sun: It is a pretty strong ticket. Mr. Davenport is free from all factional entanglements. He is a lively, intelligent, and popular man. He has always been a Republican. Gen. Carr, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a distinguished Roman Catholic, and probably the reason why he was not nominated for Governor was the fear lest that nomination might provoke an embittered religious antagonism against the ticket. This is a pretty strong ticket, and the Democrats will have to do their best in order to be sure of beating it.

HILL WILL LEAD THE BOURBONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Midnight.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill becomes the candidate of Tammany Hall, for Tammany tonight voted to support him for Governor. Of the seventy-two delegates from whom will be selected the thirty-one men to represent Tammany in the convention, sixty-six voted for Hill in their conferences, three for Cooper, and three for Flower. They received their orders from Boss Kelly tonight. The caucus instructed the delegates to go as a unit on every question raised in the convention. Kings secretly gives it out that her delegates will support Hill. The action of Tammany assures the Governor's nomination. Senator Jacobs will not learn till tomorrow morning whether McLaughlin will allow him to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Kings County delegation will support him if they receive the wink from the boss tomorrow. It is extremely doubtful whether the "old man" will allow him to accept the nomination.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The echoes of the Republican State Convention had not died away this afternoon before regular and special trains brough here a vast number of Democratic delegates, and camp-followers attracted to Saratoga by the Democratic State Convention which assembles at noon tomorrow. The County Democracy contingent came up from New York City 900 strong, and accompanied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band of twenty-four pieces, carrying a silk banner and uniformed with silk-hats and canes. The County Democracyites made a street parade and finally established their headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel, where the Democratic State Committee has also driven its stake. The Irving-Hall phalanx reached town soon after, made the stereotype parade, and then marched to Congress Hall, their headquarters. The Tammany-Hall delegates were the next to arrive in solid form. But they quietly proceeded to the Grand Union. Early in the evening clubs and political associations from Central and Western New York ushered themselves into Saratoga in regular form, brass bands included, and were escorted to their respective headquarters. Notwithstanding there are only 384 delegates in the Democratic call for the convention, the followers, heelers, and henchmen who have arrived today swell the crowd to 3,000.

The discussion on the resolution recently adopted by Tammany Hall respecting the distribution of patronage will be made before the Committee on Resolutions, and not before the convention if it can be avoided. The absence of John Kelly is very much commented upon, it being the first time he has absented himself from a State convention since he assumed the leadership of Tammany.

The Democratic State Committee met tonight and fixed the New York City representation for the new committee to be selected during the convention the same as at present—viz.: County Democracy, four; Tammany Hall, three; Irving Hall, one. The representation in convention was fixed as follows: County Democracy, thirty-one; Tammany Hall, thirty-one; Irving Hall, ten. The representation determined upon is satisfactory to all and there will consequently be no contests. Both the County Democracy and Tammany Hall delegates met tonight.

Mayor A. Bleecker Banks of Albany and Daniel N. Lockwood are spoken of at a late hour tonight as possible candidates before the convention for Gubernatorial honors. For Lieutenant-Governor there is a vigorous contest between John C. Jacobs of Brooklyn and ex-Assemblyman William E. Smith of Plattsburg. Controller Chapin is a candidate for renomination, and is opposed by State Treasurer Maxwell. Fred Cook, President of the German-American Bank of Rochester, is mentioned as a candidate for Treasurer, and Danforth of Chenango County for Secretary of State.

It is said that the Catholics will not tolerate Cooper under any circumstances. They prefer Hill for several reasons, which are not very difficult to comprehend when the Governor's course last winter is analyzed. This is the sentiment which is brought to the Democratic Convention by the delegates from Kings County. It is shared by the constituency of Tammany Hall and is quietly reflected by the delegates of that organization. In the opinion of those who have quietly probed the matter for Mr. Cooper, this has been the real obstacle to unity in the New York delegation. Said a gentleman who is exceedingly well acquainted with the sentiment among the Democratic rank and file of Brooklyn: "I heard harsh language used against Cleveland before he was nominated, but I never heard anything so harsh as that which has been used against Cooper. From some source has been derived the impression that Cooper is a bigot, and in the minds of the masses in the thickly-populated districts this has come to be a positive belief."

George Raines of Rochester is to be the Temporary Chairman of the convention.

Gov. Hill's friends at midnight claim a majority of 50 on the first ballot, and his opponents cannot dispute the claim with the confidence they desire. The election of delegates in Erie County, the home of Cleveland, who are announced to be all for Hill, was the last straw on the camel's back, and they complain that the action of the President in the Sterling matter has added to the burden that already weighed them down. One of the County Democracy leaders, when he heard of the position of the Erie delegates, suggested that perhaps the President himself was for Hill, and if that were the case they might as well all go in together and nominate him by acclamation. On inquiry, however, it was ascertained that this was not so.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Entirely unaware of the action of the Republicans at Saratoga, the Democratic cohorts today left to attend their State Convention in the greatest good humor. The Irving Hall contingent was the first to get off. There were about 150 of them, and they were as defiantly warlike against the County Democracy as the chances for an ultimate union with the latter organization would admit of their being. Most of the delegates were pronounced in their allegiance to Gov. Hill, though a few favored Flower. Not one would admit that he intended to vote for Mr. Cooper, although no one would say anything unkind about him. Sheriff Davidson went with the party. All their leaders, however, thought that there would be but little trouble in nominating Mr. Cooper. They thought that Tammany could easily be made to see that it would be to her interest to support the ex-Mayor rather than throw away her strength on an outside man. The Tammay-Hall delegation consisted of 850 men, and there was an air of business about them that made the absence of a band even more conspicuous. All the leading men in the delegation disavowed any knowledge of an arrangement to vote with the County Democracy men in support of ex-Mayor Cooper for Governor. The suspension of Weigher George H. Sterling was generally discussed, and the opinion was prevalent that Mr. Cooper's chances to obtain the nomination had not been increased thereby. "We do not intend to be trifled with," exclaimed Gen. Spinola.

A MOTHER'S DISGRACE.

IT IS VISITED UPON HER DAUGHTER, WHO DIES AFTER BEING BETRAYED—A THRILLING STORY.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says that a little over fifteen years ago a young woman, now the wife of a Dominion Government official in Halifax, and related to the family of well-known and respectable people, was delivered of an illegitimate child, a girl. The child was placed in a city orphanage, where it remained until three years ago, when she was taken out by a family in need of a maid-servant. For some time the girl lived with those people, but the latter removing to San Francisco left her to shift for herself. In searching for a new situation she happened to visit the home of her mother's sister, who, recognizing the family resemblance and aware of the episode of many years before, made inquiries which resulted in the girl's identification beyond a doubt. The aunt undertook the charge of the girl for the time and made the latter's mother acquainted with her discovery. The mother, respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, became terror-stricken that her husband, who was in ignorance of her early disgrace, should learn the terrible story, and threatened if the affair was disclosed to him to kill herself. The young girl sought out her mother, but her appeals for recognition were ignored. A few months ago the young girl was seduced, it is alleged, by a young man, the son of a brewer in Halifax. A few nights ago she gave birth to a stillborn child and on her deathbed told the above story.

CHESLEY CHAMBERS' CASE.

THE STATE THINKS IT HAS SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING OUT SOME DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The express-robbery case has continued today with increased interest. Few witnesses were examined, but the State managed to bring out some material points, among them breaking the foundation of an alibi by proving by a witness, corroborated by two others, that Chesley Chambers the day of the robbery was at Mitchell as late as noon, and by another witness that the day after he had severe cuts on the face and his hands were badly bruised, such as would have been caused by jumping from a train. It was also established that the shoes found at the house of Chambers much resembled the tracks made by the escape of the robber from the scene of the tragedy. The effort was made to prove that before the robbery the defendant was in close circumstances, and that after it he paid off many bills. This was objected to by the defense and argued by both sides for three hours. It will be decided in the morning. If admitted this will let in evidence of forgery, immorality, and bad character in general. It will take two more days for the State's witnesses.

BANKERS IN COUNCIL.

President Lyman J. Gage Delivers His Annual Address to the Gathering.

Papers Read Reflecting Goldite Views on the Silver Question—Europe's Example.

An Unorthodox New-Yorker Attacks the Prevailing Sentiment—Miscellaneous Discussion.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was opened in Haverly's Minstrel Theatre yesterday morning with prayer by the Rev. Arthur Swazey. About 250 members were present.

Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, the President, delivered his annual address, in which he briefly reviewed the progress of the association and the good it had already accomplished. Through it a more thorough comprehension of the laws of commercial life was gained, which it was hoped would enable them to avoid many evils which past ignorance had invited. The power and influence of credit were then dwelt on, pains being taken to distinguish between credit and capital. It was the function of credit to transfer capital, and to that subsidiary office it was strictly limited. The many instruments of credit—bonds, notes, drafts, checks, and bills of exchange—were no absolute addition to wealth; they merely served as evidence that the holder had parted with some form of capital to another. The same was true of paper money, whether known as National-bank notes or greenbacks, both of which were obligations pure and simple. The failure to comprehend this difference between the promise of a thing and the thing itself had given a plausible character to the sophistical arguments of the fiatists, and had induced legislative bodies to group together as equally proper objects of taxation things themselves and the promises or expectations of things.

As bankers they were at once the recipients and dispensers of the power credit furnished. The aggregate of the liability of the banks of the United States, including savings and trust companies, was about $2,800,000,000. But they also held claims against the people to the extent of nearly $2,500,000,000. They held in United States bonds over $500,000,000, and in other bonds and securities about $440,000,000. It was, therefore, wise to study the conditions which favor the action of credit, that the dangers which naturally lie in its use might be comprehended. Among the important favoring conditions were:

First—A well conducted and orderly State, where life and property find safeguard under the faithful enforcement of law.

Second—A general intelligence and a generally developed moral sense sufficient to enforce in the average individual the dictates of honor and good faith.

Third—A condition of industry and trade which offers fair reward to those who engage in these pursuits.

Fourth—A lawful currency or money standard endowed in the highest possible degree with the quality of unvarying or uniform value.

The general danger to the commercial system in its use lay chiefly in the tendency to raise prices, encourage speculation, and create an appearance of prosperity often delusive. When this tendency had free course, credits were multiplied, new and not always needed enterprises were developed, prices generally advanced, the rate of interest was temptingly remunerative, and the wages of labor ruled high. But every movement so inaugurated, if not interfered with by accidental circumstances, came sooner or later into collision with limits which it cannot pass, and by a shock more or less severe and disastrous the community was again brought into obedience to these laws which it had thus blindly endeavored to supersede. That the present was such a reactionary period seemed plain. A little more than a year ago the disclosure of shocking faithlessness in certain men conspicuously active in the very centre of credit influences, bankers of long experience, in whose name the country had come to place great confidence, produced a widespread distrust. It was the interfering of circumstances, of shameful circumstances, which put an abrupt end to an advancing movement, or possibly precipitated a reaction which had already begun. Confidence, the basis of credit, was lost from the mind of both the lender and the borrower, the seller and the buyer. The credit class made hasty efforts to realize upon all questionable claims, and the most capable of the debtor class were urgent to bring their liabilities into narrower and safer limits. In this voluntary and forced liquidation prices of all commodities were reduced and great losses were suffered. But, happily, it seemed probable that this losing process had nearly reached its end. Yet at this very moment the industrial credit system was held back because the course of Government action in the continued coinage of silver was rapidly tending towards a silver basis. He would not anticipate discussion on this point, but would say he thought the immediate repeal of the Silver Coinage act would be most timely.

Referring to betrayals of trust by those having great financial responsibility, Mr. Gage said:

"The several disastrous bank failures recorded within two years past have nearly all occurred through the inexcusable ignorance, the appalling recklessness, or the deep criminality of those whose duty it was to administer intelligently and honestly their solemn trusts. Whether the remedy lies in a more thorough supervision by Government agency, whether added punitive legislation is needful—what, in short, is the true way toward reform?—are questions which lie within the legitimate scope of your inquiry. It is certain that your own interest involves the careful consideration of these grave problems; and it is a duty which the public may rightly expect you to undertake."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The report of the Treasurer, George F. Baker, showed the following: Balance, Aug. 9, 1884, $6,394; receipts, $10,940; disbursements, $13,326; on hand, $4,007.

An invitation was received from the St. Paul & Duluth, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroads to pass over their lines free of charge to St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo, and Minneapolis. It was accepted, as were others from the Rock Island, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Northwestern.

The following were appointed to nominate officers: W. H. Rahawn, Philadelphia; R. M. Nelson, Selma, Ala.; J. S. Barrett, Louisville; H. P. Upham, St. Paul; J. S. Beal, Boston; Frederick B. Schenck, New York; J. W. Tracey, Springfield, Ill.

The Executive Council offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878 is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the Government, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until an international agreement of leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relation of gold and silver as money.

THE SILVER DISCUSSION—COL. TRENHOLM.

Col. W. L. Trenholm of Charleston, S. C., opened the discussion with a paper which deplored the extraordinary apathy of the masses who did not perceive the danger that the Nation would be gorged with silver. He took the position that in consequence of the Bland law the currency of the country was becoming depreciated, and then went on to picture the woful effects of a depreciated currency on the class who live on wages and salaries. They suffered both as buyers and sellers. In the whole catalog of debtors the only ones likely to gain were those hoarding borrowed gold with a view to discharging the debt in silver. He said in conclusion:

"What the country is suffering from is not distrust among the owners of silver properties, or among the Congressional supporters of the Bland law, or among editors of newspapers who are ignorant of what they ought to know, but it is distrust among the men whose brains and capital keep the wheels of trade and industry in motion. These men should surely be credited with knowing what will convert their present distrust into confidence. If they say the Bland law renders them cautious, if they tell us they are letting their money lie at little or no interest abroad, or are holding it in gold or Government bonds at home, if they complain that their mines, furnaces, or factories are working far below their capacity, because they are afraid to accumulate stocks or to give long credits in view of the uncertainty hanging over the currency, surely none can be so unreasonable as not to accept their statement. Against this testimony, which ought to be conclusive, we have only the sophistry of the politicians, the ingenious political alliances of the silver coterie in Congress, the absurd sentimentalisms of the 'friends of silver,' and the shameful ignorance of some newspaper editors."

GEORGE HAGUE.

Mr. George Hague, manager of the Bank of Montreal, followed with another paper. He said constancy and certainty were qualities of inestimable value in finance, and resulted in a steady flow of business to the centre distinguished by them. Gold was the only standard ever recognized in England, and, whatever might be the case in theory, ever since the United States grew up to the condition of a great commercial Nation gold had been its standard in practice. Theoretically a bimetallic standard could be defended with plausibility, but in practical experience it vanished into nothing. He hoped the convention would give the "chimera" its death-blow. He claimed that no Parliament, no Congress, no power on earth could maintain a fixed value for anything, still more a relative value between gold and silver. But no harm would come from making silver a legal tender up to $10. He suggested the retirement of the $1 and $2 bills, and replacing them with silver dollars, as "the depreciation of $60,000,000 would not be of much practical importance." A double standard or a silver standard would drive foreign capital out of the country, hinder business, and "put back the hand of time half a century."

LOGAN C. MURRAY.

Mr. Logan C. Murray of New York also read a paper, addressing himself more particularly to the Southern members of the association. The point was that Liverpool wanted their cotton and offered gold for it. Therefore they should not receive less from their own spinners or from New England, which they would have to do unless the Silver-Coinage act was repealed. So they should influence their Congressmen, representing 15,000,000 souls, to legislate for their interests instead of for the silver-producers, whose number did not exceed 100,000. His remedy for the present situation was to start afresh on the subject, melt up the silver dollars into a molten mass, coin it all into dollars having an equal value with gold in the markets and Governments of the world, and in concert with them by treaty. He concluded:

"Let me ask you as business-men, is not the testimony almost universal that the time has come when this folly should cease? This association has on several occasions squarely and fairly planted itself against this act as, in its judgment, unwise. The more intelligent students of finance in this country and Europe look upon it in amazement and horror. Those who weigh well the best interests of the country, and have done so for a quarter of a century, look upon it with evil foreboding. And you, gentlemen of the South, who have never looked in vain to the greater centres of commerce and finance for aid in all times of trouble and depression, can you on this one single subject afford to treat their warning with silent indifference, let alone active participation in the further forging this chain which very soon must drag down to a common level the structure which has been so carefully built, the workmanship of which is approved by the best minds and those competent to judge?"

EDWARD S. LACEY.

The Hon. Edward S. Lacey of Michigan followed with an address in which the action of Congressmen in supporting measures tending to increase the volume and debt-paying power of whatever circulates as money was accounted for on the theory that he took his cue from the vacillating voter, unthrifty and pessimistic, with the feeling that a creditor must be an oppressor against whom lawmakers should discriminate. Seven reasons were stated by Mr. Lacey as the grounds on which the silver advocates base their position. In these propositions he said the true and false were blended with great adroitness. He then took the propositions up in order and showed what he thought were the false and misleading statements, making copious citations of statistics. As a bimetallist he was opposed to the demonetization of silver. A double standard was an impossibility, but perhaps in the distant future, by international agreement, there might be free coinage of both metals upon a common ratio, but with a single standard. But for the present, with an increasing supply of silver and a diminishing demand Congress should fix a date for the suspension of silver coinage, and ask for another international conference. Pending this, all United States notes of $1, $2, and $5, when received into the Treasury, for redemption or otherwise, should be canceled and reissued in notes of larger denominations. Silver certificates of $1, $2, and $5 should be issued upon deposits of silver dollars, or existing silver certificates at the Treasury or any of its agencies. The effect of these measures would be to utilize silver or its representative certificates, not only for all subsidiary purposes, but for semi-subsidiary or domestic circulation, and thus make it the pocket money of the people. This would provide a safe sphere for the employment of the entire $210,000,000 of standard dollars, just as we now safely employ the subsidiary coinage. The great present danger was from flooding the United States Treasury with silver.

He did not favor Congressman Warner's silver bullion certificate plan because the United States Treasury would be obliged by law to purchase all the silver bullion presented at its market price. Bullion dealers in London govern the market price of silver for the world more completely than the grain speculators in Chicago do the price of wheat for this country. Silver could be cornered there as easily as wheat here. How easily could a London syndicate, after having purchased (even at a substantial advance upon present prices) the $75,000,000 of silver which Germany has desired to sell, or a similar amount from other sources, proceed to bull the London market to any extent their greed might dictate, and then, through their agents here, deposit their purchases in the United States Treasury, receiving silver certificates therefor at the price which they themselves had established. Having unloaded their wares, a concerted movement could be made to unduly depress the price, and thus prepare the way for another purchase, another advance, and another unloading, and so on, repeating these operations ad infinitum. And besides entailing severe loss, it would make us the dumping-ground for all the silver bullion in the world not needed by manufacturers, and would bring us to a silver standard with marvelous speed and certainty.

GENERAL TALK.

Five-minute speeches were next in order. George S. Coe of New York said nothing stood in the way of a revival of business except what payments were to be made in. He denied the right of the Government to interfere with the freedom of men to use their industry and receive for it such compensation as was right. The danger of a silver crisis was imminent. Would men see the folly of that kind of financiering which put the country under a bondage—really a protective tariff on a small industry—in order to buy silver dollars and bury them in the Treasury? The Administration could not stand the strain of $2,000,000 a month for six months to come. Should the surplus revenue be invested in silver dollars to be buried, or should the Bland law be repealed? To continue the purchase was their peril; to stop it was their preservation.

Mr. Flannigan of New York didn't like the wording of the resolution and presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the unconditional repeal by Congress of the Bland Silver act of 1878 will subserve the best material interests of this country.

A HERETIC IN THE GOLD CAMP.

Mr. James B. Colgate of New York said all the papers read had been against silver, and spoke of it as though it were a National calamity. When Englishmen came here to arrange our currency he was inclined to look upon them with suspicion. [Applause.] Twenty-five years hence this country would not want to be dictated to by a little country like the United Kingdom, which asked us to pay a tax on every commercial transaction. Silver was the normal currency of the world. The greater portion of the people used it, and it was the absolute necessity of commerce. All the little transactions were made in silver, and these made the great volume of business, and called for a higher expression of value, which gold simply was. Attempting to destroy silver was a blow at the value of gold—putting the cart before the horse. Silver was a necessity, gold a luxury. [Applause and laughter.] The wages of the world were paid in silver; we could do without gold. Silver was condemned because it didn't circulate. Gold didn't circulate any more than silver. There could be no substantial currency founded on gold. An attempt was made to cut the speaker short, and he said he didn't "expect any chance," and that any resolution they passed would kill it, but he was permitted to go on. Law, he said, made the value of the gold and silver dollar. If the two were placed on a parity in Europe and this country, and no more of either were coined, in less than a year silver bullion would be worth 10 per cent more than gold, for the simple reason that silver was used by every man and woman in the world and by every Government, while gold was used only by a few people and a few Governments, and no nation would buy gold bullion. Men talked about a silver dollar being "worth 80 cents." He would buy half a million and pay 99 cents in gold in sixty days.

"Will you agree," asked some one in the audience, "to pay that every sixty days for the next ten years?"

"I didn't say that," replied Mr. Colgate. [Laughter.]

As to a panic, we had $200,000,000 in silver—a little over $3 a head—and everything was going to ruin and destruction; yet we had $12 per capita of money not worth the paper it was printed on! The capital of some banks could be put into the vest-pocket of a man, who could join the American colony in Canada, but he would like to see him take a thousand Bland dollars over there. [Laughter.] The silver-men loaned their money at 6 per cent and the gold fellows said "What are we going to do?" Did they ever see two dogs fighting in the street and half a dozen on the sidewalk looking on? No, they all pitched in. [Laughter and applause.] He didn't care a straw about foreign credit. It had been a curse to this country, and the best thing to do would be to destroy it. [Laughter.] So long as we allowed England and Germany to manage our finances and tell us we should not use silver, the best coin in the world, we would go on toward poverty. He believed it better to stand by silver and let the gold go.

Without acting on the resolution or the substitute, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAM.

The bankers at the Grand Pacific arose early yesterday morning and the headquarters were filled with members of the association who had neglected registering the night before. It was a busy scene at headquarters. Standing about were well-dressed, substantial-appearing, and seemingly-contented men, but not entirely so. The silver dollar was the disquieting spirit, and the day was come when it would receive its punishment so justly merited according to the ethics of banking. Planned months before, a program was to be given which, in the house of its friends, was to annihilate the last claims of the dollar of the daddies to an inheritance, and convince the West at one full swoop of the error of her ways in remaining faithful to her vows to support, maintain, and defend her early friend.

Busy men were about, but none was more busy than Mr. George Marsland, the Secretary, who had scarcely slept since Sunday in preparing a program for one session that could not be carried out in two days. Caught for an instant, he was asked to what he attributed the steadfast adherence of the West to the principle of a double standard, as shown in the morning's TRIBUNE. "To ignorance, sir, pure ignorance," he replied.

"One other question, please. Has gold appreciated while silver depreciated? and will the bankers today ask for the gold standard entirely from unselfish motives?"

"I have not time to answer your questions, sir," and with that the Secretary continued towards the hall where the work of destruction was so soon to begin. When it was all over the results were not entirely satisfactory. The Western bankers particularly were not content when they realized that the entire time of the convention could scarcely get through with the anti-silver program, and that the important topics, so interesting to practical bankers, stood in risk of being buried under the anti-silver discussion. "It is all nonsense," said a prominent Iowa man. "We will meet two days and ask Congress to do something that we know in advance it will not do, and then we will go home. I don't like silver, but I want to hear about something else," and this sentiment was echoed by a number standing about him. The other view was given by an Eastern man, who said the bankers had but one duty. It was to warn the people against the dangers of silver, and if the warning was not taken the bankers had but done their plain duty. Thus opinions ran until they were merged into the sociabilities of the reception and were lost sight of for the nonce.

A RECEPTION.

An informal reception was tendered the visiting bankers attending the convention by the Chicago Bankers' Club at the Art Institute, corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, last night. The place at which the reception was given was well chosen, the large, brilliantly-lighted and handsomely-arranged apartments presenting a really attractive appearance and affording most ample room for the large gathering. The reception was thoroughly democratic and informal in its nature. The majority of those in attendance were in business attire, and there was little to indicate the high social standing and strong financial backing of the guests save the calm intellectual light which almost certainly flashes in the eyes of the successful man who counts over daily as a part of his possessions the honest earnings of a lifetime. The earlier part of the evening was taken up with introductions and social discussions, which were later on carried into the dining hall, where an excellent lunch was served with excellent wine and cigars. The conversation ran upon art, science, and only now and then upon finance. There were no women present. The reception began about 8:30 and lasted until 11. There was no program and no speeches, but some excellent music. Something was added to the attractiveness of the surroundings by a profuse distribution of costly plants and flowers loaned by the Lincoln Park Board.

The following were some of those in attendance, there being in all between 300 and 400:

The Rev. Clinton Locke, William Bross, Ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, Lyman J. Gage, Edward Kanter, of Detroit, Mich., J. C. Colgate, of New York; S. A. Kean, S. M. Nickerson, Charles Henrotin, James D. Sturgis, David Kelly, Byron L. Smith, E. L. Brewster, John C. Black, Gov. B. R. Sherman, of Iowa; Ex-Gov. Merrill of Iowa; James H. Dale, E. F. Lawrence, the Hon. Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, Ark.; Rufus J. Lackland of St. Louis; Charles Parsons of St. Louis; George S. Coe of New York; John J. Knox of New York; O. W. Potter, H. H. Porter, W. W. Flannagan, J. C. Van Blarcom of St. Louis; Logan C. Murry, D. G. Ambler of Jacksonville, Fla.; H. Morris of New Orleans; Carl Kohn of New Orleans.

THE WARNER BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—It is understood that Banker Coe of New York or Atkinson of Boston will bring up the subject of silver compromise negotiations at the Bankers' Convention in session at Chicago. It is known that Congressman Warner desired that his plan should be made the subject of general discussion, and had it printed for that purpose. The discussion, even among those most friendly to the idea of settling the silver question by compromise, will embrace a number of important points. One of the questions most earnestly contested relates to the mode of redemption of the bullion certificates. Mr. Warner advocates their redemption in lawful money, while others claim they should be redeemed only in standard silver dollars. There will be a great deal of opposition to any plan by which the Government is to assume the risk of a rise or depreciation in the price of silver.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Congressman A. J. Warner of Ohio this morning was asked about his new silver bill. He said: "I have prepared a bill providing for the issue of bullion certificates in place of the present coinage. A few copies have been made and submitted to various gentlemen, members of Congress and others, who take an interest in the question, for criticism and suggestion. This has been done with a view of reaching a basis of settlement of the silver problem, which has come to be a leading question, not only in this country, but throughout the whole world. The bill is to make the use of silver as money conform to the market ratio of the two metals instead of the coining at an arbitrary ratio, as at present. We have been trying to secure a concurrence of leading commercial nations on a fixed common ratio for the free mintage of the two metals, but this has failed, and I see no hope of bringing about such a result. But there is always an international ratio which all countries combine to make—that is: the actual market ratio. Now, if we can adjust the two metals to this ratio we shall have accomplished alone what we sought to gain by international agreement. That is the object and purpose of the bill. I do not believe that Congress will agree to stop silver coinage outright without the substitution of some such measure as this, for that, in my opinion, would be the absolute overthrow of bimetallism. The consequences to the world cannot be foretold. I think there is an urgent call for a change. The monetary condition of this country as well as the world generally is unsettled. The extreme silver and the extreme gold men object to my bill, but a very large number, chiefly business-men, who best understand the money question, look upon its principle with favor. It will be given to the public after it has received the benefits of private criticism, and will be introduced in Congress at the next session."

"Does the present law regarding silver necessitate the withdrawal of small bills from general circulation as is now done?"

"It does not; for silver certificates may be issued for the accumulated coin in the Treasury. But that is another question, and opens a subject which would take more time to talk about than I can give you at present."

DULUTH'S BID.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.—The Board of Trade resolved unanimously today to entertain the American Bankers' Association if the members come to Duluth. President Fisher informed the board by telegraph that he has offered the association a free excursion from St. Paul to Duluth.

HOME AGAIN.

J. K. FISHER AND FAMILY BACK FROM SEVERAL YEARS' RESIDENCE ABROAD.

Mr. J. K. Fisher, wife, and child have returned, after an absence of some years, and for the present are at the Palmer. Mr. Fisher visited the new Board of Trade the first thing after his arrival, as a matter of course, and received the long-deferred congratulations of the "boys" over his marriage. As he lounged about the offices of the new district calling on his old friends he said he was more in love with Chicago than ever, when he led the onslaught among the bachelor members of the board. Speaking of the markets abroad he told his old associates that they must come down in their prices to sell their stuff over there; that the people were well supplied now, and didn't want any from this side of the water at present prices. His message was applauded by the bears and ridiculed by the bulls, and Mr. Fisher was made to feel at home very rapidly.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Federal Officials Interested in the Government Anti-Bell Telephone Suits.

Lyman Trumbull the Possible Chicago Sub-Treasurer—Other Offices at Sea.

Another Ex-Jail Inmate Heard From—Army Appointments—Miscellaneous Gleanings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The suit to set aside the Bell Telephone patent recently instituted in the United States Court at Memphis, Tenn., in the name of the United States, commences a litigation every phase of which will be closely watched. Permission was granted by the Department of Justice to those who brought the present suit at Memphis to file the bill in the name of the United States, and the following special Government counsel were appointed to assist in prosecuting this suit: J. R. Beckwith, George Gantt, Casey Young, and Gen. Wright. These men are all connected with rival telephone companies. The articles of incorporation of the Pan Electric Company show that the following persons, conspicuous in Democratic politics, were directors: Joseph E. Johnston, present Commissioner of Railroads, 10,000 shares; Isham G. Harris, United States Senator from Tennessee, 10,000 shares; Augustus H. Garland, Attorney-General, 10,000 shares; and R. F. Loney of Tennessee, 10,000 shares. These men and no others constituted the Pan Electric Company. The *Republic* newspaper has an advertisement of the Pan Electric Company, and among the directors mentioned are the same Joseph E. Johnston, Isham G. Harris, and A. H. Garland, with the addition of Casey Young and J. D. C. Atkins, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Those who are familiar with the practice of the Patent-Office say that it has been the habit for the Attorney-General to refer to the Commissioner of Patents application for leave to bring suit in the name of the United States to set aside a patent. Careful inquiry failed to discover that this application was referred to the Commissioner.

THE JAIL QUALIFICATION.

Confinement in jail, it seems, has been a qualification of one of the Illinois officeseekers. The Postmaster at Valley Ridge, Pulaski County, Ill., according to a statement made by the Postmaster-General, has served a term in jail. Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, upon hearing this report, withdrew the appointment, but it is now said that the person in question will be given the commission, Mr. Stevenson considering the explanation satisfactory. The explanation is that some years ago this individual sold beer at a fair, for the benfit of the fair, without a license.

THE CHICAGO OFFICES.

The President has reason to remember today as a phenomenal one, inasmuch as there was not an Illinois Congressman among his throng of callers. The reason is probably found in the belief of the applicants for the remaining offices that consideration has been postponed for some days. Manning is hopeful. McKee and Courtney continue among the most confident men in the field. Neither admit the slightest doubt. Courtney said today that he had intended returning to Chicago, but Congressman Ward would not permit it. Ward had an interview with Secretary Manning this afternoon while Courtney remained in Appointment-Clerk Higgins' room. Lyman Trumbull is mentioned tonight in connection with the Sub-Treasury, and some of the candidates admit that he will prove a formidable rival, and one to whom the President at one time contemplated tendering the Collectorship of Customs. There is a good deal of uneasiness about McKee among those who aspire to the Appraisership, as the impression is spreading that his indorsements are very strong and of the right kind. A prominent Illinoisan quotes the President as saying that the selection of an Appraiser required rather more care and higher qualifications than any other office. Manning says the office is more important than the Collectorship. Another Chicago man said tonight that Rensselaer Stone will have great influence in settling the Appraisership contest. If he would indorse McKee, this man predicts that the appointment would immediately follow.

A SURPRISING ARMY PROMOTION.

With the warmest friendship for Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General of the Army, now in Chicago, and who but yesterday was a Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General, stationed at headquarters Division of the Missouri, Pullman Building, Chicago, as the Inspector-General for that division, it is no treason to him to say that his appointment, vice Davis, retired from active service on account of being 64 years old the 20th inst., is a great wrong to the intermediate officer. Col. Roger Jones, Inspector-General, who was entitled to the appointment by seniority of rank, is a most reputable man and worthy officer, and one who is eminently fitted by long service, varied experience, and fine abilities for such appointment. It is, perhaps, even a greater wrong to the army, in that it sets at naught the just and equitable principle of appointment to the heads of bureaus according to seniority of rank, if not mentally or physically disqualified, and tends to make the army a prey to strife among its officers for promotion or appointment by scheming and intrigue, regardless of age, rank, or length of service, rather than by fair and gradual advancement based on universal rights and proper merit. Davis was appointed March 11 last, vice Sackett, deceased. Since then a very spicy correspondence was initiated by Baird inviting Jones to forego the appointment in Baird's favor, if it were offered to Jones, because Jones would not be retired for seven years, which would preclude Baird's ever being appointed, as Baird would be retired earlier, except in the event of Jones' death or some other unlikely happening to Jones. The whole correspondence was in two letters, and was ended by Jones respectfully declining. Both letters were breezy, both were models, and both expressed the kindliest feeling of one writer toward the other. Baird's bristled with intended attack on Jones if Jones did not surrender, and Jones argued the matter philosophically and firmly, but without defiance. Sequel, Baird wins, as above related, to the surprise, quite likely, of Baird, as well as the discomfiture of Jones, to the edification of the friends of both, and to the surprise and bad teaching of all the army.

Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Baird. Capt. Farnsworth served during the War of the Rebellion as a Quartermaster, and was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, which have about $10,400,000 in silver coin on board, were due at Washington yesterday, but have not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. The delay in their arrival is undoubtedly due to the present stormy weather, and it is believed that they encountered heavy gales off Hatteras. No uneasiness is felt for the vessels or their cargo either at the Navy or Treasury Department, as the vessels are stanch and strong and are in charge of able and discreet officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make a personal investigation of the case of Mr. Sterling, Weigher at the New York Custom-House, who was suspended Monday, but will take no further action in the matter until after Collector Hedden reports to him all the circumstances attending the removal of Capt. Bacon and the appointment of Mr. Sterling.

LOWERING THE BICYCLE RECORD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—George M. Hendee, the amateur champion bicyclist of America, at a public and official trial this afternoon under the auspices of the Ramblers' Bicycle Club of this city lowered the world's amateur records for a half mile, three-quarters, and one mile. The time made was as follows: Quarter, 0:38; half, 1:15; three-quarters, 1:55¾; mile, 2:38¾. The record for the half mile lowers any previous time made at this distance, either professional or amateur.

A TERRIFIC DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At 3:30 this afternoon a terrific explosion of dynamite and other high explosives occurred in a magazine about a mile and a half west of the town. Buildings all over town were shaken and glass broken. The cause of the explosion was a bush fire which spread to the magazine and ignited the contents, belonging to Conmee & McLennan and Burke Bros., railway contractors. Their value is estimated at $20,000.

GOLD GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.

HOW SHEPHERD BROOKS MAKES HIS LEASES.

Shepherd Brooks has leased to the Illinois Vault Company, for the term of fifty-five years, at a yearly rental of sixty-four pounds six ounces in gold, the lot on Dearborn street, 93 feet south of Washington, west front, 90x100 feet, the old Grannis Block.

The above is Mr. Brooks' usual way of making real-estate leases, specifying so many pounds and ounces of gold, to protect himself from any fluctuations in the standard value of money. He has never refused to take currency, but in case gold should be scarce he would demand full payment in gold. The standard value of sixty-four pounds and six ounces of gold is $16,000. When Brooks leased the same property to Grannis five years ago he let the latter have it for thirty-two pounds and three ounces of gold per year, but the property has more than doubled in value since then. This is proven from the fact that the lots upon which the Hansen Building now stands, just opposit the Grannis Block, and which occupy one-third the superficial feet, were five years ago leasing for $1,000 a year, and a long term lease could have been gotten for $2,000 a year, while last year the ground was leased for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $6,000. At this rate the Grannis lots might easily have commanded a rental of $18,000 a year.

Apropos of the lease recently made by Mr. Shepherd Brooks of Boston of the former site of the Grannis Block at an annual rental of sixty-six pounds six ounces of gold, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE who happened to be at the bankers' reception last night asked a number of the bankers present how much money that would be, supposing the answer would be immediately given; but on the contrary the question proved a stumper, and quite a number were encountered before one was found who had the price of gold per ounce at his tongue's end. He said it was worth "about" $18 per ounce troy weight, and that the total rental was a matter to be arrived at by calculation, the gold dollar being of the same value as greenbacks. The weight of a gold dollar is 25.5 grains. Mr. Charles Henrotin said that the lease showed Mr. Brooks to be a long-headed man, as the value of gold is increasing every year.

WARMER, FAIR WEATHER.

THE INDICATIONS FOR CHICAGO AND VICINITY FOR THIRTY-TWO HOURS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., warmer, fair weather.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, southerly winds, higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer southerly winds, fair weather, lower barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, warmer southerly winds, fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—9 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 h'rs.
Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.91	71	S. E.	Clear	....
Galveston	29.93	81	E.	Cloudy	....
New Orleans	29.90	78	N. E.	Fair	....
Shreveport, La.	30.01	80	E.	Clear	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.08	49	S. E.	Clear	....
Indianapolis	30.07	50	....	Clear	....
Louisville	30.11	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Memphis	30.06	60	N.	Clear	....
Nashville	30.05	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Pittsburg	30.03	47	W.	Clear	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.93	45	W.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland	30.01	46	S. W.	Fair	....
Detroit	29.98	58	S. W.	Clear	....
Oswego	29.84	47	N. W.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.10	43	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Toledo	30.02	52	W.	Clear	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.85	47	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Chicago	29.99	57	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth	29.78	58	W.	Clear	....
Escanaba	29.79	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven	29.95	56	....	Cloudy	....
Marquette	29.77	54	W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee	29.92	59	S. W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw	29.84	61	S. W.	Clear	....
Mississippi Valley—					
Cairo	30.17	58	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines	29.95	60	S.	Clear	....
La Crosse	29.89	59	S.	Clear	....
St. Louis	30.05	62	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul	29.89	63	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield	30.02	54	S.	Clear	....
Omaha	29.90	66	S.	Clear	....
Yankton	29.79	66	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck	29.68	66	....	Clear	....
Fort Buford	29.65	61	N. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne	29.92	53	N. W.	Clear	....
Deadwood	29.88	63	S.	Clear	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.70	69	W.	Clear	....
Denver	29.79	77	N.	Fair	....
Dodge City	29.87	68	S.	Clear	....
North Platte	29.79	71	S.	Clear	....
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.71	58	N.	Hazy	....
Halifax	29.31	58	S. W.	Cloudy	.03
Montreal	29.70	40	W.	Cloudy	....
Quebec	29.56	37	N. W.	Cloudy	.22
Toronto	29.92	45	W.	Cloudy	....
Other Points—					
Washington	30.02	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston	29.65	44	N. E.	Clear	....
New York	29.87	46	S.	Clear	....
Philadelphia	29.91	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake	29.77	72	E.	Fair	....
Elliott	29.94	74	S. W.	Clear	....
Las Animas	29.81	72	S.	Clear	....
Little Rock	30.01	65	N. E.	Clear	....
Helena	29.70	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Stockton	....	....	....	....	....

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Ve.	Rain	Weather
6 a. m.	30.175	50.7	59.0	N.	8	......	Fair.
10 a. m.	30.190	54.2	55.8	N.	6	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.077	57.1	64.8	E.	8	......	Clear.
6 p. m.	30.015	59.6	57.0	S.	4	......	Clear.
10 p. m.	30.004	55.7	61.5	S. W.	7	......	Clear.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, the Westernland, from Antwerp, the Scheidam, from Amsterdam, and the Suevia, from Liverpool.

THE REGENERATORS.

MEN WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE WORLD.

Gorsuch, the Cleveland rioter, was one of the speakers at the Socialistic meeting last night. He is a broad-shouldered, red-bearded man, quick in speech and manner, but as radical in sentiment as his running-mate, Sam Fielden. In fact, he goes a bit further than the latter. Fielden has nothing more in view than the regeneration of the world. He expects to accomplish this ere long—"whin the fludes of capitalism ar' wricked on the rock of Commoonism." Gorsuch's idea, however, is to reform Heaven and regenerate the Almighty. His plan is a simple one, but the means of carrying it out were not clearly stated last night. He wishes to introduce Communism among the departed spirits, to do away with rank and service in Heaven, and place every one on the same footing. In order to gain this end he believes it necessary to spread the doctrine here as widely as possible that the dying may carry the leaven with them into the next world.

Gorsuch played with this alleged idea for some time. He had hardly dropped into his seat before Sam Fielden got up.

"To the divil wid the next warld!" he remarked, "it's this warld we want, an' it's this warld we'll be afther a havin'."

Three or four voices cried out: "You bet!" or "D—n right," and one sang out: "How'll ye git it?"

"How'll we git it!" shouted Fielden. "What are we oorganizin' a fightin' coompany fur? What are twenty-sivin good men and thrue marchin' an' drillin wid soords an' goons ivery night fur, if it's not to tuk' the world!"

The regeneration of the world seems to be a paying job if one can judge by the amount of fat Fielden has accumulated under his clothes. There are few of the "profit-mongers" who can show as well-cared-for paunches as the leaders of the Internationalists.

THE THEIL MURDER CASE.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 23.—Another link in the chain of evidence has been discovered against Mosse, charged with the murder of Theil. Marshal Woodyatt and a gang of men were out at the scene of the murder in hope of finding additional evidence, and while hunting around in the grass a gold ring was found. It is an ordinary ring, with an emerald cross imbedded in a raised seal, in a manner to be at once recognized. Marshal Woodyatt at once called on Maggie Smith, the girl in the case, and, without showing the ring to her, asked her to described a ring she said she had loaned to Mosse to wear a few days. She described the ring that had been found, and on being suddenly shown the ring she said it belonged to her. Maggie Smith was engaged to Mosse, and they were to have been married this week. The theory of a murder for money has lost ground, as no one has been found who ever saw Frank Theil display any large sum of money. A man who boarded with him the week before the murder said he did not have at any time more than $7 or $8. John Theil called at the jail to see Mosse yesterday, and, although excited, did not attempt to do Mosse bodily harm. The grand jury has found a true bill against Mosse for murder, and a trial will probably be reached this term of the court, and, according to a late law, it will be hard to get a continuance.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

The Reunion of the Famous Crocker Brigade at Iowa City Well Begun.

A Great Outpouring of Veterans at the St. Joseph Meeting—Distinguished Guests.

Close of the Illinois Volunteer Gathering at Neoga—Dakota Militiamen—Other Reunions.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The city is full of people in attendance upon the third Crocker Brigade reunion which opened here today. The public and private decorations in honor of the Boys in Blue are in profusion and beautiful. The opera-house, where the brigade meets tonight, and the Arcade Rink, where the members are banqueted tomorrow night, are gems of decorative art. One arch, at the corner of Dubuque and Washington streets, is said to be the largest ever erected in this country, being a double one of eighty-six feet span, forty-five feet high, with flagstaff reaching a hight of seventy feet. Other arches and columns are almost of equal proportions. This morning there appeared on the scene, Gen. Belknap, Gen. Gresham, Gen. Hickenlooper, Gov. Sherman, Gen. Wilson, Col. Rood, Gen. Strong, and many well-known military men connected with Crocker's Brigade. The number present of surviving members of this brigade is about 500, with more to arrive on tonight's train for tomorrow, which is the great day. The number of civilians and soldiers of the commands now in the city is very large, but, owing to the excellent work of the committees, all will be provided for.

At 10 o'clock this morning the brigade formed in line and marched through the streets to the city-hall, where a business meeting was held. Gen. Belknap presided. Committees were appointed, resolutions in honor of Gen. Grant prepared, letters of regret read, and the remainder of the day spent in a social way. The feature of the afternoon was a reception to Mrs. Crocker, wife of the lamented General. The scene tonight is a most brilliant one. Gen. Belknap, the President of the brigade society, pronounces the welcome here, and the preparations by the city are more cordial if possible and more extensive than ever before accorded the brigade. The letters of regret for inability to attend from ex-Confederates are very cordial and sincere, and are full of words of devotion to the reunited Union.

At the opera-house tonight nearly 2,000 soldiers and citizens listened to the literary exercises of the reunion. The exercises were opened by Gen. Belknap ordering the drummers to play the old brigade tunes, which were enthusiastically received. Mayor Reno extended a most cordial welcome to the visitors on behalf of the city. Gov. Kirkwood then made an eloquent address. His allusions to the rebellion were patriotic in the extreme, and he said he rejoiced to know of the good feeling existing between the sections of the country. But, he declared, the last War was not a mere tournament, not a contest of brute force. It was a conflict of political ideas and the right prevailed. He urged that the fact that the Union men were in the right and the Confederates in the wrong should not be forgotten, but be forever impressed upon the public mind. Let it never be forgotten that the Union must ever be preserved.

Gen. Belknap next responded, his tribute to Iowa City, its beauty, decorations, and hospitality being very hearty. He alluded feelingly to Gen. Grant, Gen. Crocker, Gov. Kirkwood, and others. In a short speech he reviewed the organization and deeds of the Crocker Brigade. Gen. Hickenlooper and other speakers addressed the audience. The meeting continued until a late hour, and was a very enjoyable one. Tomorrow morning the brigade give a grand street parade, after which they will hold a meeting to elect officers and attend to other business. In the evening the reunion closes with a banquet given by the women of Iowa City.

A letter from Col. Fred Grant, written before his father's death and testifying to the old commander's appreciation of the famous Crocker's bravery, was read at the meeting tonight, and brought tears to many eyes.

THE ST. JOSEPH GATHERING.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The opening day of the Southwest Iowa and Northwest Missouri Veterans' reunion at this place was a grand success, 10,000 veterans and visitors being on the ground. Every railroad entering the city had great difficulty in transporting the people who wished to attend the reunion, and special trains were running throughout the day. Eight thousand veterans are now in camp, and fully 40,000 people will be on the grounds tomorrow. Gen. Carr of St. Louis was in attendance today, and Gov. Marmaduke, Senator Cockrell, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Blair will arrive tomorrow. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock a grand parade will take place through the principal streets of the city, and it is expected that 20,000 veterans will be in line. The weather is very fine.

ELSEWHERE.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Governor and his staff left for Fargo this evening to attend the encampment of the Territorial militia now being held there. The Governor will remain until the close of the encampment, and tomorrow will inspect the troops in company with Col. Townsend, commanding officer at Fort Lincoln. The reports from the encampment show that over 1,400 militia are in camp, which has been christened Camp Grant. Among the attractions is the female drum corps, composed of eight young society belles from Canton. There are ten bands and twenty-three companies present.

NEOGA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The reunion of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry opened its second day this morning with music in front of headquarters by the Charleston Cornet Band, after which the regiment organization went into the hall and took up the discharge of the duties before it. Capt. Harlan started "Dixie" and all joined him in the chorus, after which Col. Grant requested that, having been an honorary so long, he be admitted into full membership, which was done. The regiment then had its annual election of officers, reelecting all the present incumbents by acclamation. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Mattoon, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1886, and remain one day. The men will then proceed to Ironton, Mo., in a body, arriving there Monday, Sept. 27. A resolution thanking the people of Neoga and vicinity for for their hospitable treatment was passed. Col. Grant, as Marshal, then accompanied the regiment to the stand near the Presbyterian Church, where visitors and others were ably entertained by the Rev. Green of Centralia, Ill., who spoke as a substitute for Col. James A. Connolly of Charleston. Estimates put the number of visitors present at between 4,000 and 5,000. The afternoon has been spent in talking, speech-making, and leave-takings, as many of the visitors have gone home, and more are leaving constantly.

BURNING A TOWN.

SANBORN, DAK., ALMOST DESTROYED BY A FIRE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STARTED BY THREE DRUNKEN TRAMPS—LOSS, $75,000—OTHER BLAZES.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept 23.—[Special.]—The Town of Sanborn was nearly totally destroyed this morning by fire, which is supposed to have been started by tramps. The hotel, five business houses, and several of the best residences were destroyed. While the fire was in progress three tramps were found in the grain elevator. They were so drunk that they could not get out of the building without aid. The loss will reach at least $75,000, but most of it is covered by insurance.

LE SUEUR, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A car of full-blood Hereford stock, owned by the Cosgrove Live-Stock Company of this place, was burned today while in transit to Dakota. The car caught fire from a spark from the engine when about two miles from here. The stock was valued at $6,000. Two men who were in the car jumped off and were badly injured.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 23.—Very destructive prairie fires are reported from the southeastern part of La Moure County. Mr. Iverson, one of the wealthiest farmers in the Territory, is among the chief sufferers.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The President today appointed William Reed to be Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, N. Y., and Bron Bradbury to be Surveyor of Customs at Portland, Me.

DAKOTA'S CONVENTION.

THE DISCUSSION YESTERDAY UPON THE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—FIXING THE LINE OF DIVISION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The first subject taken up in the Constitutional Convention this morning was that of taxation. That portion of the report of the Committee on Revenue and Finance relating to the method of assessment, which had been referred back to the committee, was again submitted in a modified form. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. It provides for a uniform system of assessment of all property, both of individuals and corporations, and that assessment of all property shall be as near as may be by the same methods. It was the distinct aim of the convention to draft a clause which would prohibit taxation of railroad companies upon their gross earnings, but it is understood that the assessment of railroad property may, under the clause adopted, be made upon the State board plan. The gross earnings system is the one now in use in the Territory, and it seems to be unsatisfactory to the people. An article was adopted giving the Legislature power to pass a general banking law, modeled after the United States law on that subject. There was a general debate today upon the matter of exemptions. One side contended that Dakota needed an emphatic expression at the present time to the effect that the amount of property exempted should be lowered. The convention, however, decided to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of the Legislature. The question of the northern boundary line of the State was again brought before the convention today, and proved very troublesome. Monday the seventh standard parallel was agreed upon for the boundary east of the Missouri River. That was the first time that line had ever been decided upon. The forty-sixth parallel has always been accepted heretofore as the dividing line between South and North Dakota in political conventions, in the Legislature, and in bills considered by Congress, but the seventh standard, which is only a few miles from its rival, has had numerous friends who have presented the strong objection that the forty-sixth parallel divides farms. When the question was taken up again this morning it was urged that the seventh standard was a very faulty line, which had been carelessly surveyed; that the law under which the convention existed provided for the forty-sixth parallel; that said parallel could be discovered at any time, and that Congress in all probability would object to the seventh standard as it has in the past. A vote was taken and the convention decided to retain the seventh standard. The question came up in another form this afternoon and was again discussed in a manner which indicated that the convention considered it one of great importance. Another roll-call resulted in sixty votes for the forty-eighth and eighteen for the seventh standard, demonstrating a great change of mind on the part of the delegates. A resolution providing that when the convention shall complete its present work it adjourn to some date in April next, so that should Congress and the President accept the Constitution with some changes as to details the convention can then meet such emergency as may arise, was adopted. An effort was made by a few of the delegates, led by Mr. McCallum, to strike out the words "under God" in the motto selected, "Under God the people rule," but it failed by a vote of sixty-eight to ten. A proposition was lost to incorporate in the preamble an argument setting forth Dakota's right to Statehood under the ordinance of 1787 providing for the admission of new States from the Northwest Territory when the population should reach 60,000 and under the treaty with France ceding Louisiana to the United States, which stipulated that the people of the territory ceded should be placed on an equal footing with citizens of States already admitted, and moreover by reason of laws of Congress extending the terms of the ordinance of 1787 to the area included in the Louisiana purchase. The convention did not mean to disavow the above claims, but simply believed that their presentation should be left for the address which will be made to the President and Congress. A resolution providing for printing 100,000 copies of the Constitution in English and 10,000 each in the German and Scandinavian languages was adopted. This evening the report of the Committee on Education relating to the investment of the school fund occupied the attention of the convention. The plan finally adopted fixes the interest on school moneys at 6 per cent and provides for apportioning the fund among the several counties, the latter to become responsible for principal and interest, and to invest the money in farm mortgages and school, State, and United States bonds. School lands are to be sold on the following terms: one-fourth in cash, one-fourth to be paid in five years, one-fourth in ten years, and one-fourth in fifteen years. Provision is made for the payment of the principal at any time if one year's additional interest is paid in advance. The convention has now considered nearly all the reports, and it is very probable that the entire work will be finished this week.

BAD BLOOD ENGENDERED.

EDITOR SHEPPARD GETS THE FRENCH-CANADIAN ELEMENT DOWN ON HIM BY PUBLISHING NEWS DEROGATORY TO THEIR TROOPS.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The trial of Edmund E. Sheppard, proprietor and editor of the Toronto *News*, for criminally libeling the Sixty-fifth French-Canadian battalion by publishing the story of a returned English volunteer which charged the officers and men of that regiment with drunkenness, robbery, violence, etc., was concluded today, the jury bringing in a verdict of "Guilty of publishing the libel without knowing it to be false." The defendant was fined $200. As he was leaving the building Lieut. Normandeau of the Eighty-sixth Battalion, who accompanied the Sixty-fifth to the front as an attached officer, forced his way through the crowd and attempted to strike Sheppard with a whip. Sheppard parried the blow with his umbrella and Normandeau followed him up, when Sheppard drew a revolver. At this juncture Maj. Dugas, the prime mover in the prosecution of Sheppard, seized Normandeau and forced him away, while Capt. Giroux of the Sixty-fifth counseled Sheppard to put his revolver in his pocket, which he did. Two policemen present arrested Sheppard for carrying a revolver and hurried him to the Central Police Station, followed by a howling mob of French Canadians, whose race prejudices have been greatly excited by inflammatory anti-English articles in the Montreal French press. The officers at the Central station sent the prisoner before Magistrate Desnoyers, who, considering the circumstances, dismissed him and allowed him to retain his revolver.

BY FRAUD.

IT IS ON THIS PLAN THAT THE OHIO DEMOCRATS ARE PREPARING FOR BATTLE—HOADLY'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The effect of the great Republican meeting which was addressed by Sherman, McKinley, and Morrison here Monday night has been very considerable. Mr. Halstead, editor of the *Commercial-Gazette*, said today that the Republicans would carry the county and elect the whole legislative and county ticket if the Democrats did not succeed in practicing some unusually great fraud. "We have information," said he, "that the Democrats will resort to their old trick of importing voters from Kentucky, and it has been learned that an attempt will be made tomorrow and possibly the subsequent days for registration to have a great number of Kentucky thugs and roughs visit several precincts and receive certificates of registration made out to them in different names."

"What do you think of the Prohibition movement at this stage of the campaign?"

"It is formidable, but does not promise to be fatal to Republican success. Hoadly has practically ceased to run for Governor and is a candidate for the Senate. His discussion of the Senatorship gives him an excuse for dodging State issues, and that is a very considerable advantage. The strange thing about Hoadly's position is that the Democrats are all slyly ridiculing him for a cause which, if it meets with any success, will only be successful in bringing grist to the mill of that erratic statesman, John Rogers McLean."

BETWEEN PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Information is received here to the effect that Mr. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and owner of the Rock Island & Peoria Road, proposes to build a line between Peoria and Bloomington in order to compete with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It is thought this will result in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to control the Iowa trade.

LOCAL POLITICS.

What the Attorneys in the Mayoralty Contest Have to Say of It.

A Talk with the New Collector of Customs—What He Will Do.

Donovan's Position as Viewed by the Postmaster—The Sixth Ward Contest.

"I expect Mr. Harrison's attorneys will file another demurrer in the Mayoralty contest next Saturday," Mr. Jewett said yesterday, "but I can frankly say that if I had the management of Mr. Harrison's case I would not dodge the issue, but take up the fight and try the case on its merits, waiving all technicalities. Nobody suffers more by these vexatious delays than Mr. Harrison himself, because his apparent unwillingness to go to trial is construed by every fair-minded person as a confession that he has no confidence in the justice of his cause."

"I have been too busy to give the Mayoralty contest any thought since yesterday," Mr. Story said, "but shall be on hand to protect my client when the time comes. I will say this much, however: If I had had four months to get up a bill in chancery it would have stood against all demurrers. I consider it a duty I owe my client to throw every obstacle in the way of his adversaries. I shall be ready to fight on the merits of the case as soon as they present a case which can be acknowledged as such, and I do not propose to waive a single point. You see, I am on only one side of the case, and I have no right to overlook the mistakes, errors, and weaknesses in the movements of the other side."

COLLECTOR SEEBERGER'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. A. F. Seeberger, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs, returned from Washington yesterday morning. As his return was not generally known he enjoyed a respit from the importunities of the officeseeker which, however, are sure to be felt by him from now on. Mr. Seeberger stated that his appointment in itself had not been unexpected, but he had been taken by surprise at its being made now and not nearer to the end of Mr. Spalding's term. He had, in fact, been invited to come to Washington with regard to the appointment and had then been informed that Mr. Spalding's successor was to be settled upon during this month. During March he had understood that the Administration was inclined to let Mr. Spalding finish his term. What had changed the views of the Administration he did not know, but he desired to state most emphatically that the removal of Mr. Spalding was not due to any act of his. He had simply gone to Washington to protect himself. While in Washington he had been asked some questions with regard to candidates for the positions still to be filled, but had not championed anybody in particular. All he had done was to give the Administration such information as he could give and to do that without prejudice or preference for anybody. Of course he could not tell who was likely to be appointed. As far as he was concerned he was in no hurry to take Mr. Spalding's place, but he would be guided by the wishes of his superiors. He should want a week or two at least to arrange his own affairs before taking hold of the office, and besides he wanted to give the outgoing Collector all the time he wanted to prepare for the transfer. The appointments he would have to make after taking charge would of couse be bestowed on none but Democrats. He could hardly be expected to do otherwise. At the same time he would not like to be understood that he intended to make a clean sweep. He did not know enough about the office to tell what he might be obliged to do to avoid interruption or other annoyance for the public. The Democrats would be satisfied with his handling of the patronage, of this he felt certain. Mr. Seeberger also took occasion to defend the Iroquois Club against the insinuations hurled against it by the working Democrats, so-called. The club did not represent any faction, but was truly representative of the Democratic party. It had been founded for the purpose of keeping the sons of Democrats in the party when the latter seemed to be doomed to continuous defeat, and it had not only done that but had also attracted the sons of Republicans to the Democratic ranks. The Iroquois Club had never attempted to run parties of its own and it had not asked appointments for its members because they were members, but on account of their ability to reflect honor upon the party in the discharge of official duties.

Mr. Seeberger had not heard anything about Mr. Donovan's alleged violation of the civil-service rules while in Washington, and did not think that the matter was troubling anybody badly connected with the Administration. It was idle talk, which would soon be forgotten.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO POSTMASTER JUDD.

"I like the position taken by Postmaster Judd with regard to Donovan's election to the Presidency of the Young Democracy immensely," said a prominent Republican yesterday, "but I am afraid Mr. Judd is not quite sincere, or rather does not appreciate that he is handling a two-edged sword. I fully agree with Mr. Judd that Superintendent Donovan and President Donovan need not interfere with each other, and that the public service need not be affected in the least by Mr. Donovan's political work. But now suppose that Capt. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, should be elected President of the Republican Club of the Fourth Ward. He could hold that office without depriving the Government in the slightest way of his services, nor would he use his official position to enhance his political influence, or vice versa. But would Postmaster Judd think Capt. McGrath to be acting in accordance with the Civil-Service law, or would he be an offensive partisan? I should really like to see Mr. Judd's civil-service views put to a severe test."

THE SIXTH WARD ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

A petition for a mandamus was filed yesterday in the Superior Court on the relation of Charles A. Monear against the Common Council of Chicago. Monear says he was one of the candidates for Alderman of the Sixth Ward at the last election, but Charles F. L. Doerner was declared elected and a certificate was issued to him. Doerner was said to have received 1,524 votes and petitioner 1,434, the other two candidates—George W. Kroll and Wenzel Casperek—receiving 1,139 and 1,288 votes respectively. Monear filed with the City Clerk, as required by law, a notice of his intention to contest the election, giving as reasons that there were gross frauds perpetrated in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Precincts of the Sixth Ward; that numerous voters were prevented from voting for petitioner by Officer Mulligan; that non-residents were allowed to vote and illegal names were registered; the judges of the Tenth Precinct did not qualify, and the votes were canvassed by other parties. The first result of the vote in the Twelfth Precinct showed petitioner had received sixty-one votes and Doerner thirteen, but the next day this was changed so as to make it appear Doerner had got the sixty-one votes. Moreover, a large number of fraudulent votes were substituted in Doerner's favor, and the returns were held back so as to overcome any majority in contestant's favor. The law provides that the Common Council shall have exclusive power to decide on the eligibility of its own members, and that when notice of a contest is given the Council shall fix the time and place for taking evidence. Monear the 29th of June, after filing his notice, asked to have the time and place set for taking depositions, but the Council has refused to grant his request or to give him the right to have the ballots which have been returned to the City Clerk opened and recounted in presence of a committee of the Council. He therefore asks for a mandamus to compel the Council to perform their duty in this respect, as he has no other means of relief in the case.

NOTES.

Judge Prendergast has set the South Town constable election contests for Oct. 6 at 10 a. m. He also entered an order allowing the Commissioners $380 and the shorthand reporter $22. These sums have to be paid by the seven contestants.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is a matter of concern to the people of this city, and, indeed, of the whole State, as well as to the lawyers, that a fit person be chosen to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. It is proper that the greatest care be taken to secure the nomination by the Republican party of such a person, as that party is in the majority in this judicial circuit, and should it be wise in choosing a candidate that candidate will almost certainly be elected. I was much pleased to see from the interviews with prominent Chicago lawyers, published a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE, that there is a general feeling among them favorable to Mr. Edsall's candidacy. As a layman and citizen interested in the election of the best man to the bench of the highest court of our State, I heartily indorse all that the members of the bar have said in favor of Mr. Edsall. He made—I think it is conceded on all sides—the ablest and most faithful Attorney-General the State has, perhaps, at any time had. All will acknowledge that he is profoundly versed in the law. It has seemed to me from what I have observed of him that he is peculiarly fitted for judicial functions. "Judges," says a great philosopher and Judge, "ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confidant." Mr. Edsall fulfills these requirements. In the prime of life, with a large capacity for work, honorably ambitious to make a name worthy to be mentioned among those of the great Judges of the country, it would appear to me that the people could not do better than with one voice call him into the public service as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the great Commonwealth of Illinois. A Republican myself, though not one that would be ranked perhaps as an "offensive partisan," I would suggest to the Republicans that unless they nominate a first-class man, who seems to the people to "fill the bill," they will again find themselves defeated by some first-class Democratic lawyer. I have heard from many sources that if such a man as Mr. Edsall be nominated by the Republicans it is very doubtful whether any opposition would be made to his election. Let us, therefore, by his nomination at once secure the election of a Republican to that court from this strong Republican district and at same time secure to the Supreme Court of our State a Judge whom all, lawyers and laymen, Democrats and Republicans, will feel satisfaction and pride in having there. SENIOR.

THE BANKERS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF TRADE.

A number of bankers attending the convention were asked last evening regarding the state of trade in their respective localities and the prospects for a change. The bankers interviewed were picked generally at random, and their opinions, given briefly, were as follows:

L. H. Williams, Pittsburg—Everybody feels that the turn has been called. The steady liquidation begins to show its results. Many of our mills are running up to their economical capacity, and, while the prices obtaining are not high, they are hardening, with prospects of a small advance in the near future. The great thing with us is the introduction of natural gas into the mills, effecting a saving that will enable them to manufacture more cheaply, even if they do not get more for their product, and in this way the margin between cost and selling price will be widened. The glass factories are also running with orders ahead, and altogether there is much more courage and better prospects than for the last year and a half.

Ex-Gov. Merrill, Des Moines, Ia.—Our crops are everywhere encouraging and the feeling among our farmers is somewhat better. From my travels through the State I could see many signs of returning prosperity. The merchants are buying fairly well for their fall and winter trade. The money market with us is easy.

Gen. F. M. Drake, Centreville, Ia.—Our merchants are using all the money they have and are calling on the banks for more, but the best evidence I have of the doings of merchants our way comes from conversation with traveling men. They all say their trade through Iowa has vastly improved over what it has been for two years past. I have just returned from a trip through Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, and Nebraska, where everything seemed to point to better condition. The farmers were buying stock to a considerable extent, and gave the banks a place to put their money for the fall at a fair interest.

C. D. Beventon, Winterset, Ia.—The general feeling through my section of the State is one of hopeful confidence.

E. H. Butler, State Treasurer of Michigan and a banker at Detroit—Money is easy with us. The farmers are getting ready to buy, and all signs seem to be for the better All our crops are good, but the prices are low. The merchants are stocking up to some extent, perhaps better than last fall.

T. E. Clapp, White Pigeon, Mich.—Business is certainly picking up in Southern Michigan. The farmers will be better able to buy than for two years past.

P. B. Loomis Jr., Jackson, Mich.—The merchants are buying somewhat more than last fall. Our crops are excellent. The manufacturing industries at our place are doing moderately well and running to a fair capacity.

S. G. Murphy of California—There is no depression and no boom with us. California is going steadily along on the march of improvement. Our fruit and crops good, money is plenty, and loans as low as 6 per cent on city real estate.

Hoel Camp, Milwaukee—Business is hard and heavy, but we hope there has come some change for the better.

Jacob Wile, La Porte, Ind.—The prospect for fall business is very good. We have had the best wheat crop in twenty years, and the general outlook for business is encouraging. Our manufacturers are running at full capacity and storekeepers are buying freely for fall trade. The demand for money is very limited at 7 per cent and less.

C. A. Thompson, Oswego, N. Y.—We are looking for better prices. Plenty of money and plenty of produce, but it is too cheap. All are hoping for better times. Money commands 6 per cent. Our country is mainly a dairy region, and has suffered severely from low prices. I confess I do not see much reason for a change.

J. Lawrence, Pittsburg—Business has improved wonderfully, and the general feeling is very much better.

J. W. Edgarly, Ottumwa, Ia.—Business looks prosperous. Crops are good. The farmers are preparing to buy more than last fall and the merchants are stocking up somewhat better. Money is rather close, commanding 8 and 10 per cent.

Edward Cherrill, Carthage, Ill.—The outlook is quite favorable, and as a general thing we have the best crops in ten years. The merchants are doing a good business and look forward to a good winter trade. Money easy at 8 per cent.

J. F. Baars, Grand Rapids, Mich.—The indications are for an improvement because the crops are good, but no great change is expected. The merchants are cautious in purchasing. The demand for money is light. The furniture factories are running full time, some on extra time, but the profits are small. All are hoping to do better. The lumber trade is doing better, with a better feeling than it has had for some time.

John Robertson, Jacksonville, Ill.—We are feeling pretty hopeful, as it looks rather cheerful. We think there is an improvement. There is not the foreign indebtment among the farmers that there was last season. They are economizing in their purchases, but are in much better shape to buy than last year. Money is about as close as it was last year, 8 per cent being the ruling rate.

William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia—I consider the business outlook more favorable and promising than at any time since the late financial depression. There is an increased, legitimate demand for money, and the great pulse of business is certainly beating more healthfully. In my travels in the West I found everywhere the same hopeful state of affairs. The merchants appeared to be purchasing larger bills of goods than for some time past, and were generally more hopeful of good sales for the fall and winter.

SPECIAL BAIL.

IT COSTS SOMETHING TO GET IT, AND THE BONDSMEN GET RICH.

Attention has been called to the methods of bailing prisoners in vogue at the West Side police stations. At Desplaines street Brennan, the brother-in-law of a police Captain, has well-nigh a monopoly of this business. Of course if one is well known or has influential friends he experiences little difficulty in getting out under special bail. If, however, a stranger or a friendless wretch is locked up in the evening there is little chance of his getting out unless he employs a recognized professional bondsman. This costs from $10 to $15.

At the Twelfth Street Station "Capt." George Miller, an ex-policeman and Justice-shop lawyer, is the official bond-giver. The arrests in this district are mostly among the poor foreigners for technical violations of city ordinances, and the position is not so lucrative as that in the other district. Very few women are brought in, and these are the most profitable customers. It is said, however, that the crowd found a wind-fall Friday night. An Italian fruit-vender was arrested for peddling without a license. He claims that it cost him $70 to satisfy his bondsmen and the others in the ring. This amount was given up, if his tale be true, before his case came into court, and before his name was entered on the books. Saturday afternoon he was booked and appeared before Justice Ingersoll. He was given time to get out a license and the case dismissed without costs.

A RUMOR DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company contradicts the published statement that the managers have instructed President Keim to confer with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with a view to securing harmonious relations between the two corporations.

NEW YORK.

Collector Hedden Calmly Awaiting the Investigation of Sterling's Appointment.

The Standard Oil Company Wants a Partner to Account—Mapleson's Opera.

The West-Bound Freight Advance Criticised by Merchants—Gossip About Town.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Collector Hedden, when asked today it there were any new developments in the Sterling case, said: "I have not yet received any order from Washington to begin the investigation. In fact, I don't know what there is to investigate, so I can't say how it will be carried on." From other sources it was learned that President Cleveland and Secretary Manning have determined to have the investigation carried on by a special agent sent on from Washington, and that the line of investigation will be largely on the conduct of Collector Hedden, and not as to the capabilities of Weigher Sterling. Surveyor Beattie's office was occupied most of the afternoon by Mr. Sterling, who, in language far more emphatic than polite, expressed his opinion on the worthlessness of the whole newspaper press, which, he declared, had printed a lot of "nonsensical rubbidge about me." Mr. Beattie had nothing to say. "Why do you come to me?" said he. "I don't know anything about the investigation, either officially or personally. I received an order from the Collector and executed it. Last night I put Weigher George H. Shirley in charge of the Brooklyn district, and matters are going on there all right. By the way, as a matter of fact, Capt. Bacon, who was removed, absented himself when he went away without any leave from his superiors and left no one in charge."

Mr. William Potts, the Secretary of the Civil-Service Reform Association, expressed today much gratification over the course of the President, through Secretary Manning, in directing the suspension of Weigher Sterling. "I do not know," he said, "just what we shall next do. Our position has been that of protestants against an appointment made in violation of the law. Our representations at Washington were simply to that effect. We now stand ready to serve the President in the forthcoming investigation to the extent of our power. Beyond that I don't know that we have any immediate wishes in regard to this case. Personally, the members of our association were annoyed over the removal of Capt. Bacon, but the association will not urge his reinstatement."

MAPLESON'S ITALIAN SEASON.

Secretary Murphy of the Academy of Music has received a cablegram from Col. Mapleson, in which the latter says that he will open his season of Italian opera at the Academy Monday, Nov. 2, and continue it for a period of seven weeks, closing Dec. 19. The Colonel has not as yet forwarded his prospectus, so that nothing is definitly known on this side concerning the personnel of his company or the operas he will present. Some time ago he directed his resident agent to send him a careful opinion of the outlook for Italian opera in America during the coming winter, and he was informed that a good company would doubtless be well supported, but that he must not think of giving any more Lucias or Somnambulas for two or three years. It is presumed therefore by those who are informed in a general way as to Col. Mapleson's affairs that he is prepared to present some new operas this season.

STANDARD OIL PARTNERSHIP.

The Standard Oil Company made a contract with William C. Schofield and others for carrying on the business of refining petroleum and dealing in its products in Cleveland, O. It was agreed that the corporation should put $10,000 into the business and the other parties an equal sum; that no more than 85,000 barrels of petroleum should be used annually, and that Schofield and his associates should be guaranteed a profit of $35,000 a year, or three and a half times their contribution to the copartnership. Some months ago the Standard Oil Company sued Schofield and his associates in the Supreme Court for an accounting of the profits of the business, alleging that they had more than the $35,000 allotted to them. The defendants demurred to the complaint on the grounds that the Standard Company's charter made it illegal for it to become a partner with individuals, and that the contract was void because made in restraint of trade. Judge Willard Bartlett, who heard the case at special term, overruled the demurrer today.

MERCHANTS DISGUSTED WITH THE FREIGHT ADVANCE.

Eastern merchants and business-men, and especially those of New York, are loud in their denunciation of the action of the railroad Presidents in forming a pool and advancing simultaneously freight rates to the West. "In no line of business will the increase be felt more than in the dry-goods trade," said Mr. William H. Allen of the freight department of Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co. this morning. "But, happily for us, our contracts with the western-bound freight lines extend through the month, and by that time the principal rush of the autumn business will be well over. All business men agree that this autumn has been the busiest season in three years, and the result is due principally to the low freight and passenger rates to and from the West. For the first time in many years we have had customers from the Far West, who took advantage of the low passenger-rates, and, instead of stopping at St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago to buy their fall and winter stock, gave New York the benefit of their trade. The increased rates will also affect the market, as we must lower the price of goods if we wish to continue our competition with the Western cities. I do not think the railroads will be benefited, as the amount of business done must necessarily decrease, both in passengers and freight. The railroad managers have merely taken advantage of the unusual amount of business to increase the freight tariff."

THE EAST-BOUND POOL SCHEME.

Following the meeting of the trunk-line Presidents, the Trunk-Lines Executive Committee met at Commissioner Fink's office today and was engaged the whole day in a general discussion of the complications of the existing situation and arranging matters for the meeting of the Presidents Thursday next. The Executive Committee will meet again Wednesday and submit a plan for the new pool which it is expected will grow out of the present deliberations. President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad said today that a representative of his company did not attend the trunk-line meeting yesterday principally because the road was not a member of the East-Bound pool. The Lackawanna, he said, was heartily in favor of the advance in rates ordered and would coöperate with the other roads in sustaining the advance. At the meeting next Thursday the road will be represented by the General Manager.

MINOR NOTES.

As showing the scarcity of bills of the smaller denomination in the United States Treasury it is a noteworthy fact that a requisition of the Sub-Treasury here for a supply of five and ten dollar notes, made Monday, has not been honored. The banks cannot supply the demands of the Southern correspondents, as they cannot get silver certificates, owing to the decision of the Treasury Department that they cannot be issued against deposits of gold. Last season, during the period of moving the cotton crop, not less than $23,000,000 of silver certificates were taken from the Sub-Treasury and sent South. This year scarcely any have been forwarded to the Southern trade centres.

Lester Wallack has sued Rose Coghlan, the actress, for $5,000 damages for the violation of a contract to perform at his theatre only. She says she was engaged by Wallack as leading lady and found afterwards that he had engaged another leading lady.

There was a lively meeting of the minority stockholders of the Beech Creek Railroad held in this city today, over $1,000,000 of the securities of the road being represented. After vigorously denouncing the action of Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates in the contemplated turning over of the line to the Pennsylvania Railroad the capitalists represented prepared and sent formal notifications to the Beech Creek Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that under no circumstances would the minority consent to the transfer of their interests, and that they would fight the matter, if necessary, to the court of last resort.

A MICHIGAN FROST.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Accounts from the surrounding country report a heavy frost last night which killed corn, potatoes, and garden stuff in this vicinity. All light crops were killed.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—Sheridan—"Louis XI."
MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Lotta—"Mlle. Nitouche."
HOOLEY'S THEATRE—"A Bunch of Keys."
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Humbug."
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—"Hearts and Handcuffs."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Streets of New York."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Gladys."
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—"Kentuck."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Minstrels.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—"Dolly's Luck." Matinee.
CRITERION THEATRE—"A Union Heroine."
LYCEUM THEATRE—Variety entertainment.
ALCAZAR THEATRE—"Princess of Trebizonde."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—"Mme. Angot's Daughter."
EXPOSITION—Thirteenth Annual Display.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Siege of Paris: 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
BASE-BALL PARK—Chicago vs. Providence at 3:15.
WASHINGTON PARK—Races at 1 p. m.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

THE New York State Democratic Convention meets at Saratoga today.

COL. ABSALOM BAIRD has been appointed Inspector-General of the Army by the President.

SINCE the outbreak of cholera in Spain there have been over 100,000 deaths from the disease.

IT is recorded as a remarkable fact that not a single Illinois Congressman called on the President yesterday.

ADVICES from Minneapolis say the advance in the price of flour has not kept pace with the increasing wheat quotations.

A WRECKING crew of twenty men from St. Johns at work on a stranded vessel off the Dominion coast were drowned during a gale yesterday.

AT East Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., a cheese has been turned out which weighs 3,300 pounds. The milk used in its manufacture weighed sixteen tons.

THE Secretary of the Treasury intends to make a personal investigation of the case of Sterling, Weigher at the New York Custom-House, who has been suspended.

NEW ORLEANS finances are at a very low ebb in consequence of wasteful expenditures. The city employés have not been paid since June and the teachers since April.

A ST. LOUIS policeman who had been whipped several times by people who objected to being arrested killed himself yesterday while insane from injuries and fear.

MR. SHEPHERD BROOKS has leased the old Grannis Block property on Dearborn street for fifty-five years at an annual rental of 64 pounds 6 ounces in gold—about $16,000.

THE New York State Republican Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. Ira Davenport of Steuben County for Governor and Gen. Joseph B. Carr for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Illinois Supreme Court refuses to order Judge Knickerbocker to admit the will of the late W. F. Storey made in 1879 to probate. The litigation over the will of 1881 can now proceed.

THE funeral services over the remains of Mr. John Forsythe were held at the residence, No. 381 Superior street, yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken to Springfield for burial at 8 o'clock last night. The interment at Springfield will take place today.

THE Connecticut mugwumps have issued a letter in which they avow their determination to remain mugwumps still. They are not yet prepared to desert Cleveland, although the official changes made by the Administration fail to meet with their entire approval.

THE United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, which sailed for Washington from New Orleans with over $10,000,000 in silver coin on board, have not yet arrived at their destination, although they were due yesterday. It is thought they are detained by heavy weather.

SEVERAL Chicago newspapers, recognized as the organs of the *de facto* Mayor, have begun with suspicious concert and enthusiasm to urge the Hon. Sidney Smith to accept a "non-partisan" nomination for reëlection to his present position on the Superior Court bench. We are surprised that, for once, the *de facto* has not yielded to his pride of authorship and affixed his signature to these editorials and communications. Their origin would not be more surely revealed if they were signed in full, "Carter H. Harrison, Mayor (*de facto*)." It would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if the future compositions of the Acting Mayor on this subject had his name printed at the end of them.

THE money market was quiet yesterday, but there was a pretty good demand from merchants in this city. Investment securities were dull. Sterling bills were higher on a moderate supply and a good demand. In the New York stock market the fluctuations were generally small, but there was quite a decline in Western Union, due to reports of a telegraph war.—The Chicago produce markets were active and strong early, but most of them turned weak, led by wheat. The latter was sold very heavily by holders anxious to realize at the higher prices. As compared with Tuesday pork for delivery this month or next closed 35 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, meats 15 cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats about ⅛ cent higher, rye ⅛ cent higher, barley steady, flaxseeds 3@4 cents higher.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest began its session yesterday morning in the Methodist Church Block, with about seventy-five members present. The National Convention of State Insurance Officials is also in session in this city.

BANKERS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The papers read at the Bankers' Convention on the silver question were able and exhaustive from a technical standpoint, but they will not do much to solve the problem of getting the people to consent to a suspension of the coinage. The experts and doctrinaire thinkers who appeared before the convention argued with great ability, but their preaching was directed only towards the converted. The technical phases of the silver question were exhaustively discussed, but hardly a reference was made to that aspect of the matter which has the greatest influence on public opinion. If the silver question could be settled in a bankers' convention there would be very little doubt or delay; but, as it must be determined by the votes of Congressmen who are timidly sensitive to the opinions and prejudices of their constituents, it is of no avail to pass resolutions in a bankers' trades-union while nothing is done to convince the people themselves. Learned disquisitions on the technical phases of the matter are not to the point.

In the West and South there is no disposition to engage in a "war on silver." Indeed, a great deal of missionary work remains to be done before the Congressmen from these sections will feel free to vote for a suspension of the coinage. In the expressions of opinion among those opposed to the suspension there will be found many contradictory and absurd reasons, but back of all these is the popular disinclination to place the currency of the country where its expansion or contraction will be in the exclusive power of the banks. This is the point toward which the bankers should direct all their guns. Just here is the chief strength of the opposition to a suspension of the coinage, but in the Bankers' Convention this phase of the matter received scarcely any consideration. So long as this objection is not met it will be useless to present learned essays concerning standards of value and the alleged necessity of monometallism. The greenback issue is limited by law to a certain amount, and the banks practically control the gold coinage as well as the National-bank notes. The silver dollar is the only kind of money whose issue is entirely independent of the banks. Now, when the bankers make a concerted attack on the only kind of money whose volume is not under their control their action naturally excites popular suspicion, and the chief difficulty in the way of securing a suspension of the silver coinage is in allaying this feeling of distrust. The arguments made in the Bankers' Convention do not tend in that direction.

It would not be difficult to secure a suspension of the silver coinage if the immediate result would not be to give all control over the volume of the currency into the hands of the banks. The leading advocates of the remonetization of silver admitted then, as they do now, that the coinage could not be continued as a permanent policy unless the coöperation of at least two of the leading European nations was secured. Hence many of the strongest advocates of remonetization now hold, in entire harmony with their former views, that a temporary suspension of the coinage would be prudent. Still the public mind is not prepared for "a war on silver" with a view to its demonetization, nor are the people disposed to increase the power of the banks over the currency. There will be strong opposition to an experiment that will result in giving the banks exclusive control over the volume of money even for a time. This is the real strength of the opposition to the suspension, and unfortunately it is an objection that the bankers have not seen fit to meet.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Under the new basis of representation fixed upon at the late meeting of the State Committee the largest Republican convention that has ever met in New York has nominated its candidates and adopted its platform with remarkable unanimity and a heartiness of enthusiasm that foretells victory. Never before has a convention had so large a field of candidates to choose from. No less than twenty names were mentioned, and on the first ballot thirteen of them were voted for. Here certainly was a rich opportunity for wire-pulling and combining, and under ordinary circumstances a long and hotly-contested fight might have been expected. The unanimity, however, with which the convention settled upon Mr. Davenport, who had not been prominently mentioned, and whose name did not appear among those who were supposed to be nearest to the prize, is of itself eloquent testimony to the absence of all machine dictation and factional combinations. It was not a convention of politicians. As the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "For once New York sees a "political convention without a 'slate,' with-"out a 'machine,' Federal or State, without a "cut-and-dried platform. It is an open, go-"as-you-please council of the Republicans of "New York." Even the mugwump New York *Times* has to say: "Our dispatches indi-"cate that the general feeling is so strongly "against the revival of old disputes as to "make the prediction of harmony in spirit "and in action a safe one. Animated by "such commendable purposes, the prospect "is that the convention will present to the "voters of the party a ticket bearing the "names of able and upright men. Of the "aspirants for the nomination, those whose "success would be the greatest misfortune "for the party seem to be least likely to gain "the prize."

As the result of such a convention as this, the nominees were harmoniously and enthusiastically selected. Mr. Davenport, who was nominated for Governor, had not canvassed for the place and no active work was done for him. His name was simply presented and with the condition plainly stated that his candidacy was not a cover for any other man. In a letter to one of his friends Mr. Davenport said upon this point: "I "ask you to see that no one is deceived in sup-"porting me with the purpose of using such "support for another. I have adhered to the "policy of not meddling. I do not want any "one to act otherwise than from their own "choice." The same harmony was displayed in the nomination of Gen. Carr for the second place. The whole convention nominated him by acclamation. The action of the convention shows that it realized the importance of party harmony, and of presenting candidates who would be worthy of the united party support and certain to receive it. And this it has done. It has presented the names of men who are not involved in factional contests and whose personal character is a guaranty of honest and economical State administration. No question can be raised against their integrity or purity of character.

The platform is as strong as the candidates, especially in its civil-service reform demands and its arraignment of the Administration for its removal of faithful Republican officers on the plea of offensive partisanship. The fifth plank strikes the keynote which will be sounded in every Republican campaign from now until the next general election, and supports the position taken by John Sherman, that "the right of suf-"frage must be maintained free and un-"trammeled, and if that right is unlawfully "denied to any part of the people of any "State its representation in Congress and "the Electoral College should be reduced." The Governor who is elected in New York next November will hold office through the remainder of Cleveland's Administration. As against any of the machine candidates thus far named by the Democrats, whether it be Tammany's and the Albany ring's man Hill, or Boss Thompson's and Cleveland's man Cooper, we believe that the Republican nominee of the people can be elected, and gathat he will make so ood Governor that New York will swing back into her old plaec in the campaign of 1888.

FUGITIVE CASHIERS AND TELLERS.

The American Bankers' Association, set apart as a topic for special discussion "Extradition Laws and Their Defects." Of course, bankers are not interested more than other citizens in the laws for the apprehension of ordinary fugitives from justice, but when it comes to defaulters and embezzlers they are in a position to point out the defects of the existing extradition machinery and insist strongly on the needed changes. It is singular that the banks have not taken concerted action in regard to this matter long ago. Under the present extradition laws asylums of safety are provided for embezzlers and defaulters, and the immunity which rogues of this class can find in Canada forms a constant temptation to cashiers, tellers, and other persons intrusted with the handling of money. The recent flight of the swindling township trustees in Indiana and the squabble over Defaulter Brainerd may well serve as texts for discussion in the Bankers' Association.

Fugitive cashiers and tellers who cross the Canadian border are not only secure from punishment, but they appear to become at once persons of considerable importance. Individuals of this class who have had "business troubles" in the United States find Canada the most attractive of resorts. Such, for instance, was the experience of Defaulter Brainerd, who ruined a trust company at St. Albans, Vt., and on escaping to Canada found his liberty guarded with the utmost zeal by the Canadian officials, who were determined that under no circumstances should he be returned to the United States to answer for his crime. Nearly all the "American colony" in Canada are persons who "brought money into the country," and, having the disposition to spend their stealings with a free hand, they have done much to "stimulate business" in the northern resort. An ordinary rogue accused of simple robbery or burglary can find no sanctuary in Canada, which extends its protecting power only over defaulters and embezzlers. The evil of so secure and tempting a resort, within easy reach of the chief commercial centres of the Union, is one that should not be patiently endured. A reform of the extradition laws is in order, and the Bankers' Association may properly emphasize the demand.

The apparent disposition of the Canadians to regard embezzlers as valuable acquisitions will stand in the way of any reform of the laws. These rogues have taken millions of dollars to Canada, and the Canadians may object to cutting off this source of revenue. Nor do the Canadians fear that the fugitives in Canada will repeat the rascalities that caused them to flee from the United States. Once in Canada they are deprived of the temptation that assailed them in this country and have no place of refuge left. Hence it is found that American embezzlers who engage in business in Canada conduct all their operations with a scrupulous regard for the laws of the Dominion. Canadian sentiment is largely in their favor, and a strong influence will be brought to bear to defeat any change that will bring American embezzlers within the extradition treaty. Fortunately, however, the treaty was made with England and not with Canada, and it may be possible to convince the English statesmen that it is an injustice for that country to maintain a safe and secure asylum for American defaulters. Let the Bankers' Association emphasize the demand for a change of the extradition laws.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT BOLT.

The refusal of the Counties of McHenry and Boone to take part in the convention in the Fifth District was not warranted by any circumstance connected with that gathering. Their menace to nominate an opposition candidate is unwise and un-Republican. Mr. Hopkins was fairly nominated, and is the choice of the large majority of Republicans in the district. Of the forty-nine delegates he had thirty-five, five-sevenths of the whole number, and such an emphatic majority as this ought to have dominated the action of the whole convention, whatever may have been the preference of the fourteen delegates from McHenry and Boone. Without regard to local prejudices or jealousies, the emphasis of the majority against them should have settled the matter, and they should have given the nominee their support. The Fifth District is the banner Republican district of this country. It cannot afford to endanger or even to lessen its splendid majority or to take any chance of letting such a man as Haines slip in between two Republican candidates. This result would have a depressing effect all over the State, and especially upon Cook County, where there is so much at stake.

Mr. Hopkins is well and favorably known in the district, where he has lived since boyhood. His standing is unquestioned at home. We believe, and his friends believe, that he will make a good Congressman. The term which he is to fill is only a year. It will be long enough to test his ability and capacity for the place. If he succeeds and is a credit to his district the people will be satisfied. If he fails, then a year from now McHenry and Boone can come forward with their man and the other counties will have nothing to say. But it is no time now for Republicans to break ranks. This is not a question of candidates, but of Republican principles, and no loyal Republican has a right to endanger them. Had the McHenry and Boone candidate been nominated Mr. Hopkins and his friends would have supported him, and Kane, De Kalb, and Lake would have helped McHenry and Boone roll up the old-time 10,000 majority. The disappointed Republicans in these two counties cannot do less. Let them forget their prejudices and come to Mr. Hopkins' support, and let Mr. Hopkins himself carry his standard into McHenry and Boone and call upon the people to support him as the unquestioned candidate of the large majority of the Republicans of the Fifth District. Nothing could be more imprudent than a factional fight at the polls this fall with such a slippery and demagogical candidate as Haines heading the Democratic ticket.

MUD-BUILDING AND MUD-LAW.

The outcome of the Buddensiek case in New York is a notable instance of the failure of justice through the familiar medium of legal technicality, although the dodge in this case was thinner and more threadbare than the average quibbles upon which so many scoundrels have escaped unpunished. Buddensiek, it will be remembered, had been convicted by a jury, the offense being the construction of mud-walls which fell and in their fall killed one person and seriously injured several others, some of whom will be cripples for life. A stay of execution of sentence has now been granted, and the whole case will be reopened, with the probable result that this rich scoundrel, instead of being in the penitentiary, where he belongs, will escape punishment altogether.

The case has been reopened upon a miserable, ridiculous technicality through the ruling of Judge Van Brunt of the Court of Appeals. After sifting and searching through the scores of instructions given by the lower court to the jury, Buddensiek's counsel at last found a quibble which they thought would hold, and it did. The counsel for the prosecution had offered in evidence a brick with good, firm mortar stoutly clinging to it, in contrast with another brick covered with Buddensiek's mud, which had no tenacity at all. His counsel made the point that no testimony had been introduced by the prosecution to show who made the brick, who made the good mortar, and how and why the mortar was good! On this point Judge Van Brunt ruled that, as this good brick and mortar were introduced without the testimony of experts, the jury themselves had to act as experts, but, as the jury were not experts, it was the presumption of the law that they drew wrong conclusions, and, consequently, the brick and mortar should not have been accepted as evidence. Upon this miserable quibble the stay of execution of sentence was issued by the Judge.

It is the despair of obtaining justice in our courts that, whenever a quibble is raised, the presumptions of the law are always in favor of the criminal. They are never in favor of the criminal's prosecutors. They never lean to the side of justice. Technicalities are never discovered but that the courts at once sustain them by strict constructions of the law, instead of wiping them out upon the broader ground of sense and equity. It is always supposed that the higher courts are to take broad and equitable views and not tie themselves down to the petty and far-fetched constructions which govern the action of lower courts. In this case the presumption in favor of Buddensiek was made after the man had been found guilty. It was not necessary to have offered the brick and mortar in evidence at all. He was convicted by his own bricks and mud, which needed no expert testimony, by the falling walls, and by the testimony of his victims. The evidence was superfluous. If the lower court had thrown it out entirely the man would have still stood convicted by irrefragable testimony.

It is no defense of the court's ruling to say that the law is responsible for it. So long as the man was convicted by evidence to which no exception can be taken why should the whole trial be thrown over because additional and unnecessary evidence was offered? There was testimony enough, and more than enough, that was not questioned to send him to the penitentiary. The court which could make such a ruling is building up structures in law as flimsy and rotten as Buddensiek's houses. Instead of surrounding criminals with strong walls made of good legal brick and mortar through which they cannot break, it is building up barriers full of opportunities for escape and so flimsy that they can be pushed over with a touch. The mud-builder's counsel has found a mud-ruling court. It is this kind of mud-law which engenders mob-law—mud-law for rich scoundrels, good mortar-law for the poor.

IS DONOVAN OFFENSIVE?

Postmaster Judd smiled complacently when informed that the Postmaster-General intended to investigate the case of that active partisan, Harry Donovan, with a view to require him to resign his position as Superintendent of Letter-Carriers or retire from the Presidency of the Young Democracy organization. Mr. Judd knows a thing or two about offensive partisans and is free to state that he stands in no dread of an investigation. In several particulars Mr. Judd has the advantage of the enthusiastic but indiscreet Aquila Jones. He knows vastly more about the Civil-Service law, and if he entertains any contempt for the regulations he keeps such sentiments to himself. Why, then, should he not fare as well or better than Aquila Jones and be able to prove that he harbors no offensive partisans? Mr. Judd knows that the matter of offensive partisanship is one of taste and not of law, and in appeal to the President he may confidently expect to prove that a party manipulator and hard worker like Donovan is void of all offense.

A Republican Postmaster or other official who would act as President of a party club could expect no mercy. He would be summarily disposed of as a partisan of the most offensive class. If Donovan were a Republican and attempted to hold a place in the Post-Office and at the same time act as the boss of a political club, the order for his removal would probably be sent by telegraph from Washington as soon as the facts were discovered; but as he is a Democrat the situation is entirely changed. It should be understood that the matter of offensive partisanship does not come within the jurisdiction of the Civil-Service Commission; it is not a question of law or official regulation, but depends on the taste of the President and his subordinates in the Cabinet. The Civil-Service Commissioners cannot remove anybody for a violation of the rules as to partisanship, but the question whether an official is offensive in this respect must go to the Cabinet officers, who decide it according to their taste in such matters.

If there was any honesty in the Administration dogma as to offensive partisanship the test would be applied with strict impartiality to officials of both parties. President Cleveland gave the following as the limit of political action allowed officeholders: "The quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of party service." This sounds well, but how does it come that the test will not apply with equal force to members of both parties? Republican and Democratic officials may perform the same act, but in one case it is rank partisanship and in the other only "the exercise of individual political rights." Conduct which makes a Republican odious and offensive is in the case of a Democrat held to be "quiet and unobtrusive." Under the cover of the cunning pretext as to offensive partisanship the spoils doctrines are enforced while the Administration claims credit for non-partisan measures of reform.

The Donovan case is so conspicuous that it will be difficult for the Postmaster-General to apply the Cleveland doctrine and justify the complacency of Mr. Judd. Hundreds of Republican officials have been suspended under the pretext that as members of campaign clubs they were not engaged in "the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights." Is it "quiet and unobtrusive" for Mr. Donovan to preside in political meetings where the aid of the police has to be invoked to preserve order? Is it merely "the exercise of individual rights" for him to act as President and commander-in-chief of an organization of ward workers and party henchmen leagued together as a conspiracy for spoils? Was it an illustration of civil-service reform when Postmaster Judd declared that the election of his subordinate to such a position would be "a compliment to the management of the Post-Office"? It will be interesting to see whether the Postmaster-General can evade an investigation of this case or whether he has ingenuity enough to prove that it is not a capital illustration of the bogus reform pretenses of the Administration.

THE SLAV OUTBREAK.

The situation of affairs in Eastern Europe is critical. The Sick Man's symptoms are decidedly worse. Surface indications point to his approaching demise and a speedy administration upon his property. The complication in which he has become involved through the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia is now still further increased by an uprising of Albanians against his authority, a movement of the Servians to get back their old territory, and an agitation in Macedonia which may lead to revolt. Greece is looking for an extension of her territory to the northward and Austria is about ready to annex the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, over which she has maintained a protectorate since the meeting of the Berlin congress.

The nucleus of all this agitation is the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria. It was in every respect a natural one. The majority of the people of Roumelia are Bulgarians and Christians. Identical in race, religion, and language, it is not strange that they have at last come together. There was also a sympathy between them born of common suffering at the hands of "the unspeakable Turk." Both provinces suffered terribly during the war with Russia. Their villages were burned, thousands of them were massacred, hundreds of their women were outraged by the Turks, and thousands more fled from the country to escape their brutalities. The success of the union will arouse all the other provinces, and unless the Great Powers intervene Turkey will either have to give up a large portion of her territory or fight Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Albania, and Greece.

She has already appealed to the signatory Powers, but will they help her? Clearly enough the treaty has been disregarded in this union. The thirteenth and fifteenth articles read as follows:

> There is formed to the south of the Balkans a province which will take the name of Eastern Roumelia, and which shall remain under the direct military and political authority of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, subject to conditions of administrative autonomy. It shall have a Christian Governor-General.
>
> His Majesty the Sultan shall have the right to provide for the defense of the inland and maritime frontiers of the province by raising fortifications on these frontiers and by keeping troops there. Internal order shall be maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmerie, assisted by a local militia.

The sixteenth article also authorizes the Sultan to send troops into Roumelia to protect his authority from external or internal attack, after making a statement of the reasons to the Ambassadors of the Powers. The Sultan has already done this, and, it is now announced, will endeavor to retake the province by force of arms. Will the Powers intervene? Russia certainly will not, as there can be no doubt that she is behind the scenes and arranged the revolution. Germany is not likely to, for the Prince of Bulgaria is German in his sympathies and a nephew of the Grand Duke of Hesse. England is not likely to. If the Tories should favor such a policy they would be overwhelmingly defeated at the forthcoming election, especially since the recent rejection of the English proposition for an alliance by the Turks. It is not likely that France will take any position favorable to Turkey unless the other Powers do. Again, it Russia, Austria, and Germany decline to help Turkey enforce her rights under the treaty, it is improbable that England will do anything. If the Powers therefore leave the matter alone Turkey will lose her provinces. She cannot stand up against the combination that would be made against her. The affair, however, is one which cannot admit of much delay, and we shall soon see how much binding force there is in the treaty of Berlin, which at the time was considered such a triumph for Disraeli. There may be some formal protests, but it looks as if the power of the corrupt and brutal Turk had been at last broken.

THE correspondence between Dorman B. Eaton and President Cleveland, which we print this morning, will not serve to enlighten the public seriously as to the real purposes of this Administration with regard to the Reform. Mr. Eaton's part in the correspondence is egotistical and vainglorious. We cannot avoid the conclusion that it is also extravagant. When we find a man of Mr. Eaton's experience declaring that "the triumph of the civil-service reform policy is now *absolute*," we begin to suspect that either he has lost his wits or that his discernment has been swallowed up in the unfathomable abyss of his own self-consciousness. If it were true that the triumph of the reform were "*absolute*" it would not be necessary either for Mr. Eaton or the President to write letters on the subject. But it is not true; and the elaborate reply of the President to Mr. Eaton proves that it is not so. The President confesses quite naively to "fightings and fears, within without." Being a life-long Democrat he has not the confidence in his own party which seems to inspire Mr. Eaton, who is only a recent convert. This doubt has not, however, restrained the President from launching his reply to Mr. Eaton's letter (which, by the way, was written last July) upon the devoted head of the New York Democratic Convention which is to assemble today. The courage of the President is worthy of the occasion. He has said, in effect, to his compatriots in New York: "Gentlemen, you will either indorse my Administration or you will condemn it and take the consequences." This dreadful prospect of losing spoils on account of a mere sentiment is presented to the New York Democrats today. They will not be able to avoid it; but they may be able to read between the lines of the President's letter and take it for—what it undoubtedly is—a polite invitation to the mugwumps again to pull the Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. Concerning the sincerity of this manifesto, in view of the recent appointments of the Administration and the removal, without cause, of worthy officials whose terms have not expired, and against whom no charges have been preferred, it is not necessary now to speak. The kind of "civil-service reform" which has been rampant in the New York Custom-House since Boss Thompson's man Hedden has come into power is alone sufficient to raise the question whether Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's indorsement of the Administration would be quite as enthusiastic if it were to be asked now for the first time as it was when offered, unsolicited of course, last July.

TO THE Chicagoan it is curious to note the attention paid by the press and people of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and other Southern cities to their annual expositions. Chicago has an exposition, one dwarfing most of its kind; but there is no excitement over it. There are the throng and clatter by day, the throng and blaze of light at night, in the monster building on the Lake-Front; but it is only one of the many big things of Chicago, and receives attention only in proportion. The exhibition had due notice in the press when it opened; any special feature or event of its progress is noted as a matter of course; but that is all. In St. Louis or Louisville the show receives about the same degree of attention that a county fair does in the weekly paper of a shire town; it is the one great topic of the month. Of course, in the towns mentioned an exposition is necessarily a bigger event than in Chicago, London, or New York; but we really think that, even when this is considered, the newspapers south of us make too much of their shows. It is patriotic, but countryfied.

THE carving of the Turkey in Europe is a more difficult feat than it once was, and likely to occasion more trouble. Nothing remains of the bird save the side bones and a little of the stuffing, and those at table are as numerous and hungry as ever.

THE cable brings the comforting news that the people of Syracuse have at last erected a monument to Archimedes. Reference is not made here to Syracuse, N. Y., but to the island of the Mediterranean where Archimedes taught engineering and talked about lifting the world if he could find a fulcrum anywhere. The Syracusans are a little late with their monument, Archimedes dying 212 B. C.; but then Syracuse, in its style of doing things, does not resemble Chicago. The Syracuse on an island in the Mediterranean, in its way with monuments, rather reminds one of a town on an island at the mouth of the Hudson River, in the United States, continent of North America.

A THOUGHTFUL correspondent addressing THE TRIBUNE from Kansas, Ill., expresses regret that the Supreme Court of the State has failed to give a decision in the Election law cases, and expresses his surprise also that the failure arose from the fact that the court was not "full." He proceeds as follows:

> I once heard of a Judge who adjourned a court because he was too full to try cases, but never before of a failure to give a decision because the court was not full enough. I do not know how much it takes to fill a court, but I think were they to move the Supreme Court to our county seat, Paris, they could easily be filled. I have known people to get so full there in a little while that they would give an opinion on anything.

Here, it will be perceived, is the opinion of a practical man, who reads the newspapers thoroughly. His argument is not only striking as applied to court cases generally, but a strong plea for removing the headquarters of the Supreme Court of the district from Ottawa to Paris. We expect to hear from Peoria.

THE Detroit Base-Ball Club has achieved more notoriety than it has secured at the bat by a step calculated to improve the chances of New York and decrease those of Chicago in securing the championship for 1885. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with base-ball matters, it may be explained that the Buffalo Club contains three or four base-ball players of exceptional skill. Chicago has met the Buffalo Club and vanquished it after hard struggles. New York has yet to play a series of games with Buffalo. Meanwhile the Detroit Club has bought out the Buffalo organization, taken away its strong men for service next year, and has left to meet New York a club so weak that it is hardly worth while playing the games. Had Detroit waited until the games between Buffalo and New York had been played before making the trade the contest for the pennant this year would have been a fair one. As it is, New York has been given a great advantage.

THE neatness of the Roumelian revolution, the quietness with which its details were perfected, and the ease with which it was accomplished afford proof that they have "fine-workers" in politics in the Turkish provinces. As much cannot be said, however, for newspaper correspondents in Roumelia. That none of them should have told of what was coming is a reflection on their ability or their nerve.

IN some of the Canadian seminaries is a teacher whose work could possibly be extended to this side of the line with advantage. This teacher is known as a "professor of walking," and, while his duties include a supervision of gymnastic exercises generally, his great object is to teach the young ladies under his charge how to walk enduringly and well. He takes them out on long tramps, compels them to adopt a free, swinging gait, and carry their shoulders properly, and does not a little to give them that bodily health and grace of action for which Canadian girls of the higher class are unsurpassed in the world. Why would it not be an admirable idea for the management of some of our seminaries to import a few of these "professors of walking"? Is it not barely possible that they would accomplish more than do French or music teachers for the wives and mothers of the future?

MR. DONOVAN seems to have been "struck favorably" with the character of the Democratic organization of which he is now President. A man who attends a meeting of the Young Democracy is pretty certain to be struck with something, if it's only a chair.

IS ANYTHING the matter with the times? The sales of the two leading dry-goods houses of Chicago for the two weeks ending last Saturday night were considerably over $1,000,000 a week for each house. In other words, these two Chicago houses alone have sold between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of dry goods to country merchants within the last fourteen days. The times seem all right.

THE preface to Mr. Bigelow's life of Tilden, just out, is non-committal and guarded in expression, but contains a brief analysis of the character of the shrewd old man which would-be brilliant orators may study with benefit. Says the author:

> He [Mr. Tilden] has never written to impress people with the excellence of his writing, nor spoken to impress them with the excellence of his speech. Like Jefferson, like Palmerston, like Cavour, like Bismarck, he has used his pen and his tongue as instruments with which to persuade and convince rather than to show how persuasively and convincingly he could use them. Though possessing a marvelous faculty for literary expression, he has employed that faculty as a means, but never as an end.

A FLOATING island has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean. When you need fish for breakfast all you have to do is to punch a hole in the ground and drop a few lines to let the fish know that you desire the honor of their acquaintance. Still it is not one of those places deserving the splendid panegyric pronounced on this country by Mr. Cleveland, where "the soil remains in its place."

THE temporary revival and revelation of the names of those who murdered him by a man lately lynched in South Carolina will have the effect of making lynchers more vigorous in their methods. When a man who has supposably been slaughtered by a gang of self-constituted judges strolls back into town, tells who cut short his life, and then lies down and dies, the effect is depressing upon everybody concerned, and is calculated to interfere seriously with the great lynching industry.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sarah Bernhardt now stoops to falling down stairs to get her name in the paper. Her bones will be wired before she comes to this country, and falling down will be one of her specialities.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Little boy, beware! The good, kind lady who gives you gingerbread today, when you come over to play with her little boys and girls, may be your mother-in-law some day in the rosy future.—*Cincinnati Merchant Traveler.*

A Worcester County woman whose husband is a dentist engaged a man to saw wood for her, and when the job was done told him she hadn't got any change, but the doctor would pull a tooth for him for nothing some time.—*Boston Traveller.*

"Did you ever study botany, Miss Clara?" he asked, as he handed her a beautiful bouquet.

"No," she replied, "I never had a taste for anything of that sort, but I am passionately fond of flowers."—*New York Times.*

Gentleman—"I understand you're going to marry an heiress, 'Rastus?"

'Rastus—"Yes, sah. Miss Johnsing am repo'ted to have fo'ty-seben dollahs in de bank, sah."

Gentleman—"Is it a love match on her part, 'Rastus?"

'Rastus—"I doan 'specs hit is, sah. It am a well-'stablished fac' dat my gran'mudder wuz a nu'se fo' Geo'ge Washington, sah. So I marries Miss Johnsing fo' her money an' she marries me fo' my blood."—*New York Times.*

Little Bess—My dollie was awful sick last night.

Little Eva—What caused it?

"Well, we had veal-culverts for supper, an' I guess she overloaded her stomach."

"Bess, my dollie isn't well neither. I fed her cookies, an' they might have been poisoned, you know."

"Good gracious! I'd give her some kind of anecdote at once."—*Ex.*

"I hate Henry James," she said, as she joined one more thread of her city life by reading the back numbers of the *Century* accumulated during her absence by mount, and stream, and sea. "Why?" he asked, fierce in his war-paint of sunburn and ready to fight for his favorit. "Because," she answered, "whenever anybody says 'O, you're a Bostonian,' now, he cannot keep from letting you see that he thinks you are one of those detestable persons. I used to be proud of my address. Now I am almost ashamed of it. And then persons say, 'I suppose you've met that type frequently.' Type! I never met a type in my life, unless it was that Philadelphia girl who said that she left her gums under the ammond bush. But all these creatures from New Orleans, and Skowhegan, and Kalamazoo feel so superior to us after reading that story! And that's why I hate him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Here is health to you and wealth to you,
John Bull! We now drink to you and
wink at you, John Bull! Here's hoping
that you may have better luck, John Bull!
O, do not sigh so sadly, for we did
not beat you badly, As the gallant race
was nearly nip and tuck, John Bull! 'Tis
in vain for you to fight, Johnny Bull,
for the cup; For it's ours, by right,
and we won't give it up! O, your
yacht is very fast, when the
blooming anchor's cast! The
only way you now can
beat Is just to
turn,
John
Bull,
and
with
tear-
ful
eye
Why, try
To beat retreat!
—*New York Journal.*

PERSONALS.

William H. Seward's estate was less than $500,000, divided among five sons and a daughter. An adopted daughter, a young woman who nursed him during his last years, had an equal share with the others.

Sara Althea Hill, the woman who pursued Senator Sharon so remorselessly, is said to be no longer an object of interest in San Francisco. At the late rehearing of the case the court-room was almost deserted.

An Indiana newspaper says that the lady acting as Sheriff of Greene County has posted the following notice: "No admittance to see prisoners. There is too much responsibility attached to their safe-keeping to permit indiscriminate visiting. I have my household work to do, and have no time to stand guard when parties come to see prisoners. And they do not care to be seen. Please do not intrude. Aurilla C. Quillen."

The best story yet told about Gen. Grant has just come into print. At the time in question he was in the White House. One evening he was walking with Marshall Jewell, when they came to a little girl in distress because she had lost her way. It was evident that she was in need of something more than the proper direction, which they gave; but the two men walked on. Soon Gen. Grant excused himself for a moment. "Now," thought Mr. Jewell, "while the General's gone I'll step back and give that child some money." Both men were trying to do good by stealth, for that had been Gen. Grant's errand. But it so happened that Gen. Grant had not a cent about him, and when Mr. Jewell overtook the little girl he found her with an apron full of cigars. The man of many conflicts had emptied his pockets.

A writer in the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* relates that, some years ago, when the Rev. Robert Collyer and the Rev. Robert Laird Collier were both pastors in Chicago, a prominent Western Judge visiting that city asked the hotel clerk one Sunday morning to direct him to "the Rev. Mr. Collyer's church." "There are two Collyers preaching in Chicago," was the reply. "I want to hear the Rev. Robert Collyer." "They are both the Rev. Robert Collyer." "I mean the Unitarian Collyer." "They are both Unitarians." "I mean the Rev. Robert Collyer who was formerly a Methodist clergyman." "They were both formerly Methodist clergymen." "Is it possible?" exclaimed the Judge. "Well I want to hear the Rev. Robert Collyer who was formerly a blacksmith, and who studied his open books while working at the forge."

Florence, the actor, tells this little story: "I can remember," he said, "years and years ago, going to a dinner down in Fourteenth street, given to Morse, the telegraph inventor. He was an elegant old gentleman, but when he got on his legs to talk he was awful long-winded. I had a friend with me. We listened to Morse's speech, while he predicted great things for electricity. I remember he predicted, too, that some day men would be able to talk over the wires for distances of fifty miles, and that every ship that left harbor for an ocean voyage would be connected with the land by wires. When he got that far my friend said, 'What rot!' and we went out. I have often remembered how foolish his talk sounded to me. Yet it has been all realized, except as regards ships at sea. I believe even that will come about some day."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

At the Llandudno Police Court Walter Clements, aged 13 years, son of respectable parents in London, was fined 20 shillings for stealing watches and money. Mr. Clements, the boy's father, stated that in May last his son left home to attend Sunday-school, and never returned. He had been advertised all over the country, and owing to his conduct his mother had lost her reason. The evidence showed that the boy had led an adventurous life under the alias of Molley.

A correspondent in Lagos states that the German explorer, Herr E. R. Flegel, ascended the Niger River from Brass about three weeks previous to the date of his letter with the intention of exploring and tracing the source of the Niger Binné, together with its main confluences, and if possible to discover a highway from there down the Cameroons River. Unfortunately, the steam launch conveying his expedition grounded near Lokodja, and two of three large canoes which were being towed broke adrift. One of these contained ammunition, the other provisions. Herr Flegel was therefore obliged to return to Brass in a broken-down condition and in search of supplies. His European assistants are all invalided. He left five of them behind in the Upper Niger; the sixth, a high authority on botany, he was compelled to ship to Europe per R. M. S. Ogobo, in a state of collapse from African fever. Herr Flegel himself looked exceedingly ill and careworn, and far from fit for undertaking such arduous duties.

A return showing the educational progress and expenditure of Scotland in 1884, compared with that of England and Wales, was issued recently. In England and Wales there was last year accommodation for 4,826,000 scholars, an increase of 156,000, or 3.3 per cent. In Scotland there was accommodation for 656,000, an increase of 3.5 per cent. The scholars on registers had increased in England and Wales 1.5 per cent, and in Scotland 3.2 per cent. The percentage of passes in standard examinations in England and Wales showed an increase of 5.7, in Scotland 6.4. In England and Wales the increase in the number of children examined in Standard IV. and upwards was 10.8, in Scotland 4.9. The number of certificated and assistant teachers in England and Wales showed an increase of 2.6, in Scotland 4.5. In the cost of maintenance per scholar, the board schools show an increase from £2 1s 3¼d in 1883 to £2 1s 9¼d last year in England and Wales, and from £2 2s 1¾d in 1883 for Scotland to £2 3s 3d in 1884. Voluntary schools showed an increase in England and Wales from £1 14s 10½d in 1883 to £1 15s 5d last year, and in Scotland from £1 18s 10½d in 1883 to £1 18s 11d last year.

THE RISING IN ROUMELIA.

A Feeling that Turkey Is Powerless, Though Insisting on Regaining Her Rights.

Russia's Attitude Criticised by the Other Powers—A Rulers' Conference Proposed.

Prince Alexander Addresses the Czar—Uprisings Reported in Crete and Montenegro.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The result of diligent inquiries at Vienna shows that optimism prevails in Austrian official and court circles in regard to the Roumelian revolution. Every one seems confident that there will be no war and no serious military demonstration by Turkey. This confidence is due especially to the belief, which amounts to a certainty, that Turkey is powerless to reconquer Roumelia if the central Powers object, and that they will object. The latter portion of this belief is strengthened hourly by every official utterance that leaks out from Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. There are, to be sure, many semi-official publications of Prince Alexander's action, and a general disinclination to discuss the question of initiative, but there is also such a general desire to let the matter remain as it is that the conclusion is inevitable that the whole farce was prearranged in far higher quarters than the Bulgarian Prince's palace at Sofia. The impression sought to be conveyed to the public is that the rising in Roumelia was wholly spontaneous, and that the appeal to the Prince of Bulgaria to annex the country was a natural cry for aid, inasmuch as three-quarters of the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia are Bulgarians; but in Oriental politics no great movement has its initiative in the spontaneity of the common people, and the Bulgarians of Roumelia, however they may have been oppressed by dual Governments and taxes, would hardly have turned for relief to the Battenberg princeling who was lately set upon the throne of Bulgaria. It is also inconceivable that Prince Alexander, on his own motion, would have thrown down the glove to Turkey. The country he has annexed lies between his principality and Constantinople and stretches almost to the gates of that Capital. Between it and Bulgaria there are the Balkan Mountains, which can easily be made an impassable barrier to a hostile army. Between it and Constantinople there is no military obstacle. Prince Alexander, before he was the ruler of Bulgaria, was a German soldier, and is now a Prussian Major-General. He knows, and every subaltern in his army knows, that if Turkey choose to fight, and he were unsupported, he could no more seize Roumelia than he could seize Stamboul. If it were only a question of driving the Bulgarian pretender and his army out of Roumelia the Sultan would not hesitate a moment, but he does not know with how many of the Powers he would have to reckon, and, therefore, he temporizes and appeals.

As to the attitude of the Central European Powers toward Prince Alexander, it may be summed up in this: "Now that you have gone and done it, it is all right; but, for God's sake, don't say that we told you." The moderation of the British newspapers in discussing the Roumelian affair is a source of surprise and great gratification to the officials at St. Petersburg. They believe now that Great Britain will never take up the cudgel against Prince Alexander, and they are disposed to attribute this partly to the fact that his next brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg, has just been admitted to the charmed circle of English royalty by his marriage to Princess Beatrice.

BESET BY TWO CLIQUES.

The Sultan, as was the Czar during the Afghan excitement, is beset by two cliques—a military and a diplomatic. The former's advice is an instant march on Eastern Roumelia, but this was not adopted by the Porte. The Sultan telegraphed to Bismarck for advice. The answer was oracular, advising the Turks to beware of casting petroleum on the flames. The Porte next telegraphed to the Powers which signed the Berlin treaty, but he has not yet received a single answer. The fires on the available ironclads are banked and transportation is ready for reinforcements to Adrianople, where there are only 7,000 troops in garrison. But nothing will be done exactly of a military nature until the Powers have been heard from. Rumors abound about risings in Crete and Albania, but there is nothing to verify these, and if they exist they are clearly local. Yet the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Count Nelidoff, has so vehemently proclaimed his "indignation and surprise" at the rising, and denied so strongly that Russia has a hand in it as to excite general suspicion that he is overacting a part and that Russia is really backing the Bulgarian event as a preliminary to a general land-grab game between Austria and the Czar. The Sultan continues to have very frequent conferences with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and the Turks are convinced that Sir Drummond's mission is interpreted in Russia as the forerunner of an Anglo-Turkish alliance.

The Porte has issued a circular to the signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin protesting that the conduct of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in relation to the rising in Roumelia is a violation of the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin and declaring that the Sultan has resolved on efficient action to carry out the rights of the Porte contained in Art. 16 of the treaty, which provides that in the event of the internal or external security of Eastern Roumelia being threatened the Porte, after notifying the Powers of the exigencies that require it, may send Ottoman troops into the provinces.

The Russian newspapers consider the situation in the Balkans as becoming more critical every day, and they doubt the possibility of restoring the status quo. Prince Alexander has issued a circular to the Powers, in which he announces the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted a popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty, and holds himself responsible for the public security. He asks the Powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact, otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that lies in their power to uphold the union. Prince Alexander has also sent a respectful dispatch to the Sultan of Turkey asking him to recognize the union. At Constantinople there is great excitement over the situation. The Sultan presided at a council which was called Sunday last to settle the question of sending troops to Roumelia. Pending a decision several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The Cabinet was divided on the question of sending a force to Roumelia. Some of the Ministers were in favor of dispatching ironclads with troops to Boorgbas, a seaport town of Eastern Roumelia, and of hurrying forward other divisions by way of Adrianople and Macedonia. Other members of the Cabinet thought that the signers of the Berlin treaty should be consulted before any decisive steps were taken. The Ambassadors of the treaty Powers at Constantinople were consulted by the Sultan, but they had received no orders from their Governments as to what course they should pursue. In accordance with the wishes of the Sultan they have asked for instructions, and are now awaiting replies.

Art. 16 of the Berlin treaty empowers the Governor of Roumelia to summon Ottoman troops when its security is menaced either by domestic uprising or by a foreign Power.

The bourses on the Continent are dull, with a downward tendency looked for. American securities are advancing. It was rumored on the Paris bourse that the conference for the settlement of Roumelian affairs will meet at Vienna.

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND THE SULTAN.

It is stated that Prince Alexander notified the Sultan Friday last of his intention to go to Philippopolis in response to the popular demand, but the Sultan withheld the news till Sunday.

A dispatch from Philippopolis says that Prince Alexander in his telegram to the Sultan asking him to recognize the new union offered to continue the payment of tribute.

Mr. Fawcett, the English Consul-General at Constantinople, and Maj. Trotter, the military attaché of the British Legation there, had long interviews with Prince Alexander and M. Strausky, the Provisional Governor of Eastern Roumelia, yesterday, after which they returned to Constantinople.

A correspondent had an interview with Mr. Fawcett and Maj. Trotter, and gathered the inference that Europe cannot disapprove of the union. They will inform the foreign Ambassadors to Turkey that absolute necessity existed that a union should be completed.

The latest reports from Philippopolis tend to prove that the Russian officers were prepared for the revolution, hoping that if Prince Alexander refused to join the movement he would be dethroned and a protégé of Russia placed in authority.

A deputation has been dispatched from Philippopolis to the Powers to urge them to recognize the union. All the members of the Roumelian Chamber of Deputies are enthusiastic in the cause and will strongly support the union and vote whatever credits are involved. Prince Alexander, in replying to a number of addresses yesterday, said: "I rely on the valor of Roumelians to carry out what they have undertaken, and will endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Sultan, whose rights I respect."

A semi-official statement is made at Berlin that the Powers will not look calmly on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and if Russia opposes them she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to common sense can the Powers decide what shall be done for Bulgarian unity.

Russia has proposed a conference of the Powers on the Roumelian difficulty, but wants the Porte to take the initiatory step in the matter. Austria will await a decision from the Porte before committing herself. The *Standard* today, commenting on affairs in Roumelia, urges on the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin that, although it may be too late to restore the status quo in Roumelia, they should take immediate measures to prevent the spread of the insurrection to the Balkan States.

Prince Alexander has ordered several Turkish emblems, which were seized during the rising Friday last, to be restored to the owners. He has also telegraphed the Czar, asking him to favor the unity of Roumelia and Bulgaria and to grant the united countries the protection of Russia. All the Mussulmans enrolled in the militia of Roumelia have been discharged from the service as a precautionary measure against the conveying of military secrets to Turkey. The sympathy of the Mussulmans is undoubtedly with the Porte, and if permitted to remain in the army they would probably fraternize with the Turkish soldiers. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria declares that he is able to withstand the attacks of all the forces the Sultan can rally to support his claims in Roumelia.

It is believed that the Roumelian events will facilitate the accomplishment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission. Sir Henry is confident that his negotiations will reach a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. It is rumored that Russia and Germany have notified the Porte that the Roumelian affair is a European and not a Turkish question, and counseled the Sultan to merely protest and to abstain from taking military measures for the recovery of Roumelia. Lord Salisbury's instructions are anxiously awaited by the British Minister.

The *Gazette* of Moscow believes that if Russia should insist upon a restoration of the statu quo Turkey would abstain from sending troops to Roumelia and the matter would be at an end.

OMINOUS SIGNS.

All the Russian officers in the Bulgarian service have resigned and their places have been filled by Bulgarians. The country is disappointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged. Two fully-equipped battalions of volunteers have crossed the Balkans and are proceeding to this town. Prince Alexander, while inspecting a body of reserves who were about to start for the frontier, made a brief address to the troops, concluding as follows:

> My braves, we have no quarrels with the Turks, but if they dispute our action we will fight them to the death. And be assured that I will always be found in the thick of the battle.

The Prince's speech was received by the troops with the greatest enthusiasm. The whole province has been declared in a state of siege. Prince Alexander assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief of the entire army and Maj. Nicolieff will command the forces of Roumelia.

The Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier of Montenegro have suddenly demanded the extension of the frontier at certain points.

Crete, a large and famous island of the Mediterranean, a vilayet of Turkey, is in a state of revolt.

There is a rumor in circulation in Constantinople tonight that Cabinet changes are impending as a result of differences of opinion regarding the policy of the Turkish Government in the present crisis.

It is rumored that Russia has sent 60,000 troops to the Turkish frontier.

Says a Belgrade dispatch: "The Austrian Minister attended today's Cabinet meeting. At a meeting of the leaders of all the parties it was resolved to defend, forcibly if necessary, Servia's claims to Northern Macedonia. The troops, as rapidly as mobilized, start on the march to the frontier."

The students of Belgrade, hearing a rumor to the effect that Austria was preparing to annex Bosnia under cover of the present excitement, made a demonstration in front of the royal palace against such a proceeding. The crowd became so noisy that the police dispersed the people.

The Roumelians are tearing up the railways on the frontier and fortifying the roadways. They cut the telegraph lines and endeavored to blow up a bridge over the Martiza River, but were prevented by the timely arrival of a body of Turkish troops, with whom they had a slight skirmish. Turkish funds have fallen heavily in Constantinople. It is believed that henceforth the Roumelian tribute will not be paid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Property-Defense Society is preparing to renew the campaign for the protection of the persons and property of landlords in Ireland who may be boycotted during the coming winter.

The commiseration extended to Sims Reeves last year over the supposed loss of his voice proves to have been premature. He now announces that his voice was never better than it is at present, and he has almost concluded a contract for a concert tour of Australia, New Zealand, and India.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical leader, is to speak tomorrow night in Victoria Hall, in the centre of the new cut, the most squalid district of London. He insists upon issuing but very few tickets of admission, as he is particularly desirous of addressing the masses.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS DIFFICULTY.

Prince Bismarck has accepted the apology of Spain for the recent insult to the German Embassy at Madrid.

Newspapers at Madrid and in the provinces have been prosecuted by the Government for their utterances regarding the Carolines affair.

A rumor is current at Madrid, and is generally credited, that Germany has suggested that Pope Leo act as arbitrator in the Carolines, dispute and that Spain is likely to concur.

CABLE NOTES.

Three Afghan regiments, equipped with Martini-Henry rifles, have left Kabool for Herat.

The Pope has ratified the appointment made by the Government to the vacant sees of Santiago, Concepcion, and Chiloe.

The Irish landlords are arranging to send a deputation to the Marquis of Salisbury urging that it is impossible to collect rents and asking protection.

At a meeting of the Grain Trade Association in London today resolutions were passed denouncing the deficiency in the out-turns of California, Australia, and other white wheats. It is believed that cargoes average from 3 to 4 per cent under the stated quantity. It was also resolved that cargoes ought to be sold on the basis of the quantity delivered. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Grain Trade Associations of Great Britain to issue contract forms to that effect.

SENT TO JOLIET.

A "CON" MAN GETS TEN YEARS FOR A TRICK ON THE WEST SIDE.

"Tom" McDonald, the Union Depot shark, who made a practice of pretending to recognize old acquaintances in green farmers for the purpose of borrowing their money "for keeps," was sentenced on his plea of guilty of robbing J. B. Adams of Nebraska, Sept. 14, of $22, to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary by Judge Anthony yesterday. State's-Attorney Grinnell and all the Judges of the Criminal Court are anxious to bring to justice more of the cutthroats who hang about the Union depot for the sole purpose of victimizing strangers who get off the cars there. The toughest of Chicago "toughs" infest this depot until it has become notorious, notwithstanding the vigilance of the depot officers, who are always on the lookout to protect decent and innocent travelers. Two West Side detectives are at work now, and it is probable they will succeed in bringing forward another batch of these preying creatures to join their friend "Tom" McDonald in the penitentiary.

A CURE FOR LAMENESS.

One hot night last August John Hanley snatched a watch from the pocket of John Smith on South Halsted street and ran away. A bullet from Smith's revolver traveled faster than Hanley and passed whizzing through his leg. Yesterday Hanley pleaded guilty of robbery before Judge Shepard and asked that his sentence be made light, as he was crippled for life. Judge Longenecker whispered to the court to make it one year, but his Honor made it two years. Hanley was not as lame in walking out of the court-room as he was when coming in.

RIOTS ANTICIPATED.

Cleveland Strikers Ready to Repeat the Bloody Scenes of Last July.

Several Desperate Street Encounters in That City Yesterday—Reserve Police Called Out.

All Quiet at Rock Springs—Callaway's Reply—Other Trade and Labor Troubles.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The end is not yet in the great strike of the iron-workers here, and developments today proved that it needs only small provocation to insure a repetition of the riotous demonstrations of last July. At daybreak this morning large crowds of strikers gathered near the gates of the mills, their object being to keep men away who desired to go to work. Every man who approached and started toward the gates was immediately surrounded and ordered back the way he came. Threats were made in many instances. The consequence was that the mills started with less men in some departments than they had Tuesday. Many men who started to work Monday or Tuesday were frightened away, but enough new hands came and took their places to do all the work that the company wanted done. On Sawyer street about 5 o'clock this morning two men were going to their work when suddenly they were set upon by half a dozen Poles and beaten. One man, a roller, while going to work about 7 o'clock this morning, becoming alarmed at the threats of some of the Poles, drew a revolver and fired it several times, doing no harm, however. He was given a wide berth and went on about his business. At the Bessemer Steel Works about twenty-five Poles and Bohemians gathered, armed with clubs. At 7 o'clock some fifteen men came to the gates to go to work. The strikers closed in around them to prevent their gaining an entrance, but some of the police on duty there opened a path for the workmen to enter. So strong was the impression that trouble was likely to ensue and possibly a conflict take place with the strikers that about noon the entire reserve police were ordered to Newburg. At 3 o'clock the leaders of the strikers were holding a secret meeting. It was rumored that an immediate movement would be made on the mills and the men driven out. At this time 2,000 excited strikers were gathered around their headquarters, on Water street, clamoring for a raid on the works. Stones were thrown into the buildings and several workmen hit. About 4 o'clock the workmen began to come out of the different mills. They were greeted with groans and curses, but a strong guard of police prevented open violence. Half an hour later alarming reports were received from the wire mills, where the great riot took place last July. A squad of police under command of Chief Schmitt hurried thither and found that their services were needed. A howling mob had gathered at this point, and stones and clubs were flying through the air, and pandemonium reigned. The police charged the crowd and it scattered. The object of the strikers' wrath was found to be an old man who lay on the sidewalk groaning and covered with blood. A knife was clutched in his hand. He had been assaulted by the mob and would have been killed but for the interference of the police. The feeling of bitterness among the strikers is growing, and further trouble is apprehended, though the mob has so far exhibited a wholesome respect for the police, whose billies they learned to fear during the earlier days of the strike.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Rumors were afloat this morning that workmen had been assaulted and stoned while going to the mills in the Ward Eighteen. Upon communicating with Superintendent-of-Police Schmitt it was learned that nothing of the kind had occurred. He is at the Seventh Precinct with a heavy detail of patrolmen, and a detachment of officers is also being held in readiness for an emergency at the central station. Superintendent Schmitt says that about the same number of men are at work in the mills this morning as during yesterday, except, perhaps, in the wire-mill, where the force is considerably smaller. A large crowd of the idle strikers are about the works, and at times angry discussions arise among them, though thus far they have refrained from interfering with the men who are at work. Last night the houses of two workmen were nearly demolished by the strikers, but no one was hurt.

THE ROCK SPRINGS AFFAIR.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—General Manager Callaway issued tonight a circular addressed to the employés and containing the interchange of the correspondence between himself and the Knights of Labor. The latter ask the dismissal of D. O. Clark, Superintendent of the Union Pacific coal department, the cancellation of the contract with Beckwith, Quinn & Co., and the summary expulsion of the Chinese from the employ of the road. A long series of charges is preferred against Mr. Clark. He is accused of conspiring with the mine bosses to sell favorable rooms in the mines to the Chinese, and sundry other irregularities, which the newspapers have, from time to time, previously contained.

It is extremely doubtful that a single item of the demands will be granted, as Mr. Callaway holds the same firm position he took in the beginning. He believes that the white miners perpetrated a gross and unjustifiable outrage and that there is no occasion for arbitration of the difficulties which have grown out of the riot. Mr. Clark will, however, be submitted to an examination. The Chinese will not be dismissed at present, at least, and the company sees now no future cause for removing them. On the other hand, it is the popular opinion here that the Knights of Labor will not adhere to their demands. Several meetings of the local divisions of the order have been held here since Sunday night, and on no occasion, as far as can be learned, has any antagonism to the company been shown. Mr. Callaway and Mr. Smith feel confident that there will be no strike, and many of the employés who have been interviewed state that they see no cause for general trouble.

Thomas Neesham, the Master Workman of this district of the Knights of Labor, came in from Denver and was present at a meeting of the order last night. He called upon General-Superintendent Smith this morning and conversed in apparently the best of humor, stating that all was serene. The discontented whites at Rock Springs have been offered free transportation until Saturday night to get out of the town, after which they can leave as best they can. The military is still on the scene and will remain until the probability of a recurrence of the trouble is past.

FROM OTHER CITIES.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—McLean Brothers, grocers, of this city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Fred Russell. Liabilities, $5,000; assets about $8,000. The creditors are mostly Chicago and Duluth merchants.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—W. C. Shepard made an assignment this morning to R. J. Platt, President of the Boone County Bank. The assets foot up $39,000 and the liabilities $26,000. The assignment covers the general store in Boone, the mines and land of the Lower Vein Coal Company, and the property of the W. C. Shepard Coal, Tile & Brick Company. Seven thousand four hundred dollars of the liabilities are held in Boston, about $10,000 in Chicago, and the rest wages due the employés of the coal company and tile works. The assignments closes up the works Shepard was interested in and throws about 100 men out of employment.

MRS. BELMONT GETS A DIVORCE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The petition of Mrs. Sarah Whiting Belmont for a divorce from her husband, Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, son of Mr. August Belmont and brother of Congressman Belmont, was heard before the Supreme Court in this city today, facts being presented as printed in last Monday's TRIBUNE. A decree was entered up granting a divorce and giving Mrs. Belmont control of the daughter, now about 2 years of age. An extraordinary request was made of the court by counsel for the petitioner and respondent—namely: that the depositions be again sealed up. This was acceded to.

GEN. TOOMBS SERIOUSLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Sept. 23.—Gen. Robert Toombs is seriously ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES.

Miss Catherine Lewis, who not long ago enjoyed her brief day of favor in burlesque, is appearing at the Standard Theatre this week in a comedy rejoicing in the Bertha Clay name of "Gladys." The plot seems to concern itself with a mysterious marriage-certificate, in the mishaps of which the audience is reasonably interested through four acts. It is curious, by the way, to reflect upon the little consequence which is attached to the marriage-certificate in real life and the momentous significance of the same in the modern drama. Catherine Lewis plays the part of a rough soubret with considerable jollity and too much avoirdupois. Mr. Hugh Gibson, the author of the piece, shows some quiet humor in the rôle of a swell. John Templeton, who manages the company, furnishes some sombre comedy in his congenial personation of a bad actor.

McVicker's Theatre was well filled last evening, when Lotta delighted every one with the quaint tricks and antics in the part of Nitouche. She makes the French heroine the soul of innocence, and gives her a sort of Yankee brusquerie which is comical from its very incongruity. The picture she makes in the Japanese robes is quite bewitching, and as the drummer-boy she is petite and pert and altogether very amusing, though her singing might be improved in distinctness if not in volume. The support is substantially the same as that of last season, and it would be much more acceptable if some of the leading members would restrain an inclination to caricature their parts.

The change of program for the week at Haverly's Minstrel Theatre brought into the performance several new features of interest, and the general character of the work done showed improvement as the result of steady work of the company in new surroundings. Those features of the exhibition which seem most to tickle the popular fancy are Sweatnam's song of "Little Au Sid," with imitations, as the bill has it, "of the famous Wun Lung Orchestra"; the "Solid Seventy," with their abominable music and absurd march; and the challenge dance of John Hart and John Rice. Sweatnam is at least original in his production of the regular minstrel feature of an address to the audience, and Franz Welter's bass voice scores a success in his singing. These are the telling points of the performance this week—there are others as good and others worse. The most notable feature of the show is the genuine enthusiasm and good will shown by the audience, which has been a paying one all the time. A minstrel audience is usually a jolly one, but that which regularly appears at Haverly's exhibits not only desire but an intention to be pleased, which speaks much for the plucky manager's popularity.

Mr. Sheridan deserved a better audience than the small one which witnessed his "Louis XI." at the Columbia Tuesday evening; for though his conception of the tyrant strikes one as being singularly narrow, it is graphically portrayed. The unrelieved gloom of the play in a measure accounts for the slight attendance, as taste at present seems to run entirely to what is light and musical. The death scene last evening was marked by some ghastly touches of realism. How the peasants could possibly get into the castle in order to witness it is something that the stage manager may possibly be able to explain. The orchestra at this house deserves a word of praise, Mr. Bowron, the conductor, having sustained its previous reputation for excellent work.

The rumors that Dion Boucicault is not to return to this country this season are unfounded. Manager Sharpe of McVicker's Theatre had a letter from him yesterday in which he said that he would present "The Jilt," his latest success, in Chicago about Nov. 12. In the letter Mr. Boucicault, referring to Gerald Eyre's death, ascribes it to pneumonia.

REVENUE REFORM.

A LEAGUE WHOSE OBJECT IS THE SPREADING OF INFORMATION AND THE ULTIMATE REMEDYING OF EXISTING EVILS.

The foundation was laid yesterday for a Revenue-Reform League, whose efforts are to be addressed to a remodeling of the present system of taxation in Illinois. A call was issued Monday last in the name of the Chicago Real-Estate Board and the Citizens' Association of Chicago inviting all persons interested in such reform to meet yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Real-Estate Board. At 3 o'clock there was a considerable gathering, chiefly of real-estate men, pursuant to the call. Mr. E. A. Cummings called the meeting to order, and, on his motion, Mr. Thomas B. Bryan was made Chairman and Mr. J. C. Ambler Secretary.

There ensued a general discussion of the object of the movement and the well-recognized necessity for an abatement of some existent evils. This led to the introduction by Mr. Cummings of the following paper:

> Believing the revenue system of the State of Illinois should be revised, and that the power to make such revision must spring from the people, it is necessary in order to secure wise action that the grievances complained of be thoroughly understood and the remedies intelligently discussed. We, the undersigned, for the purpose of disseminating such knowledge and aiding in securing the desired revision, hereby organize the Revenue-Reform League of Cook County.

The paper having met with signs of approval was circulated among those present and returned finally to the Chair bearing the following signatures:

Thomas B. Bryan, Edwin Lee Brown, J. H. McVicker, H. B. Hurd, Lyman Baird, Robert C. Givins, William A. Bond, Clarence R. Dix, F. C. Rossiter, Ernst Prussing, R. A. McClellan, S. M. Moore, H. C. Morey, C. J. Hambleton, Thomas S. Wallin, M. R. Barnard, Josiah L. Lombard, E. A. Cummings, Frank Riddle, Thomas Carbine, B. D. Dawson, A. J. Galloway, J. C. Ambler.

Upon the suggestion that there be a further expression of opinion, Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, being called upon, said that the need of revenue reform was self-evident and that the existing system of assessments was corrupt and wrong. This was partly due, he supposed, to the fact that the Assessors held office for too short a term. He believed that real-estate bore too heavy a burden.

Mr. A. J. Galloway referred to the time, eleven years ago, when he was serving as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Citizens' Association. At that time the committee wrote and the association published reports which covered substantially what is now sought for; the same inequalities in taxation existed then as now—worse if anything. Reform had been hampered by public apathy, but—then as now—the greatest difficulty to be encountered in any reform movement was the organized band of men hanging about every municipality for "pap." These men are not worth a dime to society, but they are worth forty taxpayers to assist a measure through the Legislature—for the reason that they work. Much was to be gained by securing the coöperation of the agricultural districts. The inequalities in the country are not so great, but they exist and, moreover, nothing can be done without the country votes.

Mr. J. H. McVicker approved of the establishment of branch leagues throughout the State. He was of the opinion, regarding taxation, that it should tend as little as possible to degrade mankind and was sure that the existing system tended very strongly in that way. The taxing of personal property—of household goods—had this effect in the main, since it inspired in men the desire to conceal and depreciate their effects to escape taxation.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd indorsed the movement and all that had been said. He pronounced the present system as bad and as badly administered as it could well be. He had participated in the drawing up of the present law and had had an opportunity to observe some of the conflicts which attend the introduction of any measure of general application, however conservative. Those who were to seek the aid of the Legislature for the inauguration of revenue reform must be prepared to see every diverse element on the alert. As an instance, the farmers never would agree to a change in the time of making assessments. They wanted them made in the spring—when they had disposed of most of their stock and other visible assets and hidden the rest in the ground for seed; while the merchants and manufacturers were loaded up with stock for the spring trade. There is only one scheme of reform which is bound to satisfy all parties, and that is a reform which "makes the other fellow pay." He did not hesitate to say that the country had reached that point where real estate could not justly be taxed upon any scheme of valuation except with a view to the income which it produces. No other plan secured equal results. And of the constantly-increasing number of corporations, much of whose assets is in franchises and patents and royalties, the same is substantially true.

Mr. S. M. Chase of Evanston presented three ideas: 1. The necessity of establishing some protection, to supply the place of law valuation, against the dishonesty and incapacity of County Commissioners. 2. A reform in the matter of special assessments. 3. The employment of the actual-use value of property (as an income producer) as the standard of taxation.

The afternoon was consumed in these and other considerations of the tax question. At the close a committee consisting of Messrs. Bryam, McVicker, Ambler, Hurd, and Cummings was appointed on form of organization, with instructions to report Oct. 7. Until that date further action of the league is deferred.

TWENTY MEN DROWNED.

They Go Out to Wreck a Stranded Steamer and Are Overtaken by a Fearful Gale.

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 23.—Six weeks ago the Spanish steamer Humacoa, bound for Nova Scotia, went ashore on Murr Ledges, nine miles off Grand Manan. The owners sent a crew of twenty men from St. Johns to wreck her. Yesterday afternoon a tug passed the wreck and offered to take the men ashore, as a storm was threatened, but they refused the offer. A terrible gale raged early this morning and when it cleared off people on Grand Manan noticed that the steamer had disappeared and there was no trace of the steamer or men. The vessel must have been broken to pieces during the storm and sunk with all on board. The crew all belong in St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 23.—Great gloom prevails in St. Johns tonight over the probably fatal disaster at Wallace Reef, near Grand Manan. It is believed twelve or fifteen persons belonging to this city or the neighboring City of Portland went down with the wreck of the Humacoa. It is possible that they were taken off by a schooner, but this is not considered likely. So far as can be ascertained the following persons were on board the steamer when she went down:

JAMES GRIFFITHS, St. Johns, one of the purchasers of the vessel's hull.
JAMES NAPIER, Portland, foreman of the gang of workmen.
ROBERT JOHNSON, Portland, carpenter.
JAMES STRAYHORNE, Portland, caulker.
JAMES CLARKE, Portland, caulker.
BARTHOLOMEW ARMSTRONG, Portland.
HARTLEY STOCKHOUSE, Portland.
JEREMIAH DALEY, Portland.
ALEX. SCRIBNER, Portland.

It is possible there are one or two others. The Humacoa was a Spanish steamer of 1,650 tons register.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A PETTY THIEF.

Benny Hughes, a well-known offender, boarded one of Marshall Field & Co.'s omnibuses Tuesday morning as it was being driven to the Northwestern depot and asked one of the suburban women who had several bundles with her to change places with him. Her largest bundle was under the seat where she sat, and she noticed that the strange man she had exchanged seats with fidgeted about and once reached down and touched the parcel. Another woman felt his hand on her watch-chain and a minute later caught his hand as he was attempting to open her satchel and steal her pocketbook. Hughes was delivered over to the depot-officer, who had him locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. He was recognized before Justice Kersten yesterday morning as an old offender who had often appeared before Justices Boyden and Summerfield at the armory, and Justice Kersten held him to the Criminal Court. He was once a trusted employé in an insurance-office, but has returned to his old practices of petty thieving. The "'bus lay" was a new one, but he failed the first time.

STATE INSURANCE OFFICIALS IN CONVENTION.

The National Convention of State Insurance Officials began its sixteenth annual session yesterday at the Leland. President John A. McCall Jr., who is also Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, called the convention to order. The Executive Committee announced the following accredited members present: A. R. McGill, Minnesota; J. K. Tarbox, Massachusetts; C. P. Swigert, Illinois; R. P. Morris, Kansas; Henry J. Reumund, Ohio; A. F. Harvey, Missouri; H. A. Spruance, Colorado; Ephraim Williams, Connecticut; and John A. McCall, New York. There were present also the following honorary members, some of whom are conspicuous in insurance interests:

Shepard Homans, actuary, New York; H. S. Vail, actuary, Chicago; J. J. Brinkerhoff, deputy, Illinois Department; R. B. Brinkerhoff, deputy, Ohio Department; C. C. Hene, editor *Insurance Monitor*, New York; J. S. Bloomington, editor *Investigator*, Chicago; M. Tabor, actuary, Illinois Department; H. R. Hayden, editor *Weekly Underwriter*, Hartford, Conn.

The morning session was largely occupied with the reading and discussion of the President's annual address. In the afternoon committees were named on assets, rate of mortality and rate of interest, legislation, and miscellaneous matters. The convention will continue its labors until tonight.

SPOTTING THE POLICE.

At 4 o'clock a. m. the night policemen go off duty and report at the station for roll-call. After this formality had been gone through with at the Harrison Street Station yesterday morning the Lieutenant called nine officers into a side-room, and to their infinit surprise read a minute—and, as one "copper" afterwards said, "purty close"—report of their misdeeds for the last ten days. They were told how many saloons and what ones they had entered, how much time they had expended in gossip with citizens; some were told of occasions upon which they had been talking with women, and other little digressions from strict duty. The accused, and they were the flower of the armory flock and consequently of the entire force, were required to answer the charges, and were then informed that they would be given another chance. The same watch has been kept on the Desplaines street officers for some months, and at first caused great consternation among them.

THE HARVESTER MEN.

The manufacturers of harvesters are making another attempt to form a combination to control prices and limit production, with better prospects for success than at any time since the movement was begun three years ago. A meeting for that purpose held at the Grand Pacific yesterday was attended by the representatives of twenty-three factories engaged in the business. Nearly the entire day until late in the evening was spent in considering various plans, but an adjournment to this morning was finally taken, when it was thought certain that a basis could be reached that would unite all the manufacturers. Its main features will be a heavy limitation of production and a schedule of prices to be upheld by all the members of the proposed association.

HIT HIM WITH A CAR-HOOK.

During the afternoon an Archer avenue car overhauled a wagon loaded with slabs that was being driven along the tracks near Murray street. Fred Berherdt, the teamster, and John Leahy, the street-car driver, got into a dispute about the former delaying the car, and Berherdt, dismounting from his wagon, is said to have struck the car-driver with his whip. Leahy retaliated by hitting the other upon the head with a car-hook. The blow was so severe that Berherdt's skull was fractured, and it is feared that he will die from the effects. He was taken to his boarding-house, No. 3022 Haynes court, in a carriage. He is 28 years old and unmarried. Leahy was arrested and will be held to await the result of Berherdt's wound.

A PLEASANT REUNION.

Last evening the society owning the Centennial Baptist Church began a series of exercises celebrating the tenth anniversary of their organization. The program was opened with prayer by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. K. Parker. This was followed by singing, in which the congregation joined. A history of the church from its beginning was then read by Mrs. R. J. Rundell. This was listened to attentively. Dr. Parker followed the reading with a brief review of the congregation's work, and eleven original members related incidents of the church's career and progress, and Dr. Parker followed with a short, hopeful address.

THE WEST TOWN BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board was held last evening.

Ex-Assessor Ryan said his predecessor had been paid $2,950, and his successor $2,570, whereas he had been allowed but $2,000, which allowance the board had cut down $900 of the amount of compensation he claimed due him.

Justice Woodman moved that $500 be allowed Ryan in full satisfaction. The motion was lost, and, after some further debate, the application was reserved for future consideration.

RUN OVER BY A SAND-WAGON.

Malvine Colby, the 19-months-old daughter of Joseph Colby, living at No. 12 Gold street, was run over by a sand-wagon while she was crossing Harrison street, near Gold. The child's right leg was fractured in two places and she sustained other injuries that the attending physician thought would result fatally. The teamster drove on, and the only description the police have of him is that he wore a white hat.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

A ST. LOUIS POLICE OFFICER, INSANE FROM A BEATING BY TOUGHS, SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At a quarter to 11 o'clock today Police-Officer W. B. Meyer died a dramatic death at police headquarters by his own hand. Just as the day platoon was to go on duty he stepped into a saloon opposite the Four Courts, drank a glass of whisky, and then placed the muzzle of his revolver against his right temple and sent a bullet crashing into his brain. He died instantly. Meyer was only four years on the force, but during that time had been three times beaten nearly to death by hoodlums. Two months ago he received a dangerous cut in the neck, and these various clubbings and wounds which he received rendered him partly insane. He often told his brother officers that the roughs only awaited a good opportunity to kill him, and this worried him so that he killed himself. He left a note stating that the action of the criminal element towards him was what drove him to suicide.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Four First Premium Medals Awarded at Exhibitions.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale at druggists' and country stores in bottles only with U. S. Gov. registered label attached, without which none is genuine. Also by T. J. HUSBAND JR., Philadelphia, Pa.

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give preëminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

How much a foot? 10 cents for Allcock's Corn Plaster. Best remedy ever discovered.

D and M

GLOVES.

Chicago has never had a more successful sale of Lined Gloves, so early in the season, as we are now having.

Seeing Is Believing.

Although beginning last Monday with over 1,000 dozen, the rapidity with which the goods have sold must terminate the sale by Saturday evening.

Ladies', Men's, and Boys'

Gloves and Mittens,

Elegant Beaver Top, Fleece Lined,

50c per pair.

GENUINE BUCKSKIN MITTENS,

Wool Lined,

50c per pair.

PLYMOUTH BUCK GLOVES,

Double Lining,

75c per pair.

GENUINE DOGSKIN GLOVES,

Beaver Top, Heavy Lining, and Patent Spring,

75c per pair.

EXTRA FINE

DOG AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES

AND

KID MITTENS,

Fur Top and Lined,

$1.00 per pair.

The finest goods in the market.

The above goods having been received from a recent failure, are offered at less than one-half manufacturers' cost.

DAVIS & MORSE CO.,

281 to 297 State-st.

GENUINE

Foster 7-Hook

Kid Gloves!

Thursday,

Friday,

AND

Saturday,

75 CENTS A PAIR!

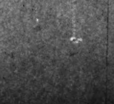
Sizes, 5¾, 5⅞, 6, 6⅛, 6¼, 6⅜, 7, 7¼, 7½, in light colors, dark colors, and opera shades.

Ordinary price, $1.75 per pair.
For 3 days, - 75c per pair.

CITY OF PARIS,

State & Washington-sts.

UNION FOLDING BED,



The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.



UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"Decided Bargains"

IN

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

LADIES'.

5 cases All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants (medicated),
90c each.....Worth $1.40.

5 cases All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants (medicated),
$1.25 each....Worth $1.75.

5 cases White Merino Vests and Pants,
50c each.......Worth 85c.

GENTS'.

5 cases All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers (medicated),
90c each.....Worth $1.40.

3 cases All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers (medicated),
$1.25 each....Worth $1.75.

2 cases Finest Real Thibet Wool Shirts and Drawers (Scarlet), no better made,
$1.75 each...Regular value, $2.75.

CHILDREN'S.

10 cases Vests and Pants, sizes 16 to 34. We offer all sizes at
25c each...Worth 40 to 65c.

Special Notice!

The Fourth Week of our Great

Blanket, Flannel,

AND

Cotton Goods

SALE, WITH

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS

IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CARPETS.

A complete assortment of new designs in Fine, Medium, and Low Price Carpetings for the

FALL SEASON.

PRIVATE PATTERNS IN

Wiltons, Moquettes,

AND

Body Brussels.

New and Desirable Patterns in

Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrains, Linoleums,
Ingrain Art Squares,
&c., &c.

Our stock comprises none but reliable and standard makes, which guarantees durability and satisfaction.

RUGS!

An extensive line of

Oriental and American

Rugs, Mats, and Wool Carpets, in all sizes and qualities.

LAUGHING GAS.



ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that the South Park Commissioners on the 30th day of September, 1885, at a regular meeting to be held at its office, No. 145 East Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of that day, will proceed to estimate as near as may be the probable cost of the improvement of Michigan-av. from the centre line of Thirty-ninth-st. to the south line of Forty-third-st., in conformity with the provisions of an ordinance passed by the South Park Commissioners at a regular meeting of that body on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1885, entitled "An Ordinance for the improvement of Michigan-av. from the centre line of Thirty-ninth-st. to the south line of Forty-third-st., in the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Illinois"; and at the same time and place shall proceed to levy a special assessment on contiguous property abutting upon such street so to be improved for a sum of money not to exceed the estimated cost of said improvement.

BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
JOHN B. SHERMAN,
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN R. WALSH,
MARTIN J. RUSSELL,
South Park Commissioners.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Considerable of a Commotion Over the Fifth District Convention Bolt of Tuesday.

The Dissenters Will Endeavor to Agree at a Mass-Meeting in October.

Scrambling for Spoils—Iowa's Third Party—The Connecticut Independents—Notes of General Interest.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Great indignation is expressed among earnest Republicans at the bolt from yesterday's Congressional Convention. The bolt being engineered entirely, as it was, by two or three men who are out of business when out of politics, its resolutions are being generally read between the lines, and it is deemed curious that at a critical time in the party's history a small minority band of men, for years given a living by the party's favor, should disobey the will of the vast majority of the Republicans of this district and plot for a "people's convention" to nominate a "popular Democrat."

The Republicans of this neighborhood are solid for A. J. Hopkins for Congress, in spite of the late bolt. This end of the county is not controlled by C. E. Fuller, M. L. Joslyn, or L. M. Mann.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Boone County Republicans will support the action of the delegates in bolting the Congressional Convention at Elgin, and the majority of them will support the people's nominee at the polls, provided the people's nominee is the Hon. Charles E. Fuller. Mr. Fuller is not seeking the nomination, and says that he will support and work for the people's candidate, though there is no doubt that he will accept the nomination if it is offered to him. M. L. Joslyn of McHenry County is mentioned prominently, though it is acknowledged that Mr. Fuller would poll the largest vote.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The newly-installed Postmaster at this place was Police-Magistrate previous to his appointment. Since he became Postmaster he has continued to hold his Police Court, and to deal out the penalties of the law to such unfortunates as were brought before him. It is now discovered that under Art. IV. of the State Constitution he cannot hold these offices both at the same time. Almost an endless amount of litigation is expected to follow.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—By resolutions indorsed at the county convention Saturday last no Republican can indorse Hopkins' nomination. It is safe in stating that McHenry County is solid against him, and will work hard to defeat him at the polls. McHenry and Boone Counties do not consider themselves bolters in any sense of the term. They kept out of the convention. Who will be the opposition candidates no one can predict. The mass-convention will be held at Elgin Oct. 6. Whoever he may be he will receive the full support of McHenry, Boone, a good share of Kane, and a large following from DeKalb and Lake. This comes from a reliable source, and the protest convention at Elgin yesterday, after the nomination of Hopkins, was as plain as a, b, c. A great many would like to see M. L. Joslyn the candidate, but it is doubtful about his accepting it on account of the work. One thing is certain—this county never was so much warmed up over a political canvass as the coming one. With the Republican majority in this district, no one predicts a Democrat to win.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The sentiment in this vicinity regarding the split in the Congressional Convention is divided and it is hard to predict the probable effect. There is unquestionably considerable of a Republican vote in Elgin and among the farmers hereabouts that will not go to Hopkins. It is impossible to say whether it will be cast for the nominee of the October convention, for that very largely depends upon who that nominee will be. The names of those most prominently mentioned as the possible nominee of that convention are Judge Ben Smith of Woodstock, Col. John S. Wilcox of Elgin, the Hon. Charles E. Fuller of Belvidere, and the Hon. H. H. Evans and Charles Wheaton of Aurora. The policy of the nomination will be carefully considered, and with this in view it is probable that a strong pressure will be brought to bear on one of the Aurora gentlemen named to make him undertake the fight. McHenry and Boone Counties are ready to support any one, and therefore it is not likely that a man from either of those counties will be selected. The Hopkins managers will try to get enough Hopkins delegates into the coming convention to control it and thus give Hopkins the nomination of the opposing faction in spite of itself. Should this be accomplished the dissenters will have no redress other than to vote for the Democratic nominee at the polls. The Democrats hang their hopes upon this thread and are awaiting the outcome of the October convention. Could Evans of Aurora be induced to accept the nomination of the dissenting element he would probably be the strongest man, for he has a following in Kane County that would go to him, but would not bolt the party nominee for any of the others mentioned.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Conversations with leading men in this city and from various parts of the county lead to the conclusion that the Republicans almost universally indorse the action of the delegates from this county in supporting the Hon. A. J. Hopkins in the convention at Elgin yesterday, and will support the nominee at the polls in November. Lake County had a tilt with McHenry County five years ago, at which time George Kirk defeated M. L. Joslyn for the State Senate. At that time the question as to which should be considered the regular nominee, the counties having failed to agree, was submitted to arbitration by formal written agreement between the candidates. Mr. Kirk was declared to be the nominee, but Mr. Joslyn still contested for the election. The result was that Mr. Kirk had the almost solid vote of Lake County and some 800 votes in McHenry County, and was elected. Since that time there has been harmony between the counties, although Judge Joslyn has never regained the entire confidence of our people. The fact that he is the prime mover in the proposed bolt from Hopkins will serve to weaken rather than strengthen the movement. A year ago, in the Senatorial Convention at Woodstock, Lake County stood up and asked Boone County to present the name of some other candidate than Mr. Fuller for the General Assembly, basing their objections on his personal habits. The McHenry County delegation stood eight to nine in favor of voting to reject him, but its Chairman inforced the resolution of their County Convention instructing the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions and voted with Boone County for Mr. Fuller. It being the Presidential-election year this county was too loyal to Republican principles to bolt, but waived their objections and gave him their vote with little or no scratching, even the men who had opposed him in the convention using their personal influence to secure him a full vote. However, there were many who voted under protest and his name has been received with little favor in connection with Congressional matters. It is certainly evident that neither Mr. Fuller nor Mr. Joslyn has any formidable following in Lake County, and it does not seem possible that they will be able to effect a great deal in this region. Mr. Haines, of course, has a majority of the Democrats with him, and a few Republicans usually join his procession. If it shall prove true, as is charged, that Mr. Haines is in the conspiracy with the statesmen from Boone and McHenry Counties to compass the defeat of Mr. Hopkins, there will at all events be a very lively canvass, but Lake County is quite certain, in any event, to give a good majority to the gentleman indorsed by their delegates at yesterday's convention. It should not be inferred by the above that the action of Lake County has been influenced by prejudice against the men mentioned or that it is the result of any former feuds, for the county has treated these men generously and has preferred to work with the counties associated in this Senatorial district. But there seemed to be no real candidate for the place save Mr. Hopkins. For him many of our people had genuine admiration, regarding him as an able man and a thoroughly clean man. They also knew that he would be willing to lend his efforts to secure an appropriation for the harbor at this place. Therefore they were for him at the convention and for like reasons they are pretty sure to be for him at the election.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE SPOILS.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Today Isaac D. Walker, a local attorney, was appointed by Collector Cooper as Stamp Deputy for Decatur and at the same time requested the resignation of J. A. Merriwether, Republican, who has held the office for two years. The Decatur Democrats now have two places under the Government, with two clerks in the post-office, which is yet in charge of Postmaster Little. His commission will not expire until December, 1886. There are about a dozen city Democrats who want the place and some are fighting each other to such an extent that to date they cannot agree upon any one man. The city is Republican by 300 to 400, and the county is Democratic. The county Democrats claim the office, and have now in the field two men. They are Maj. Williams, an old Union soldier of Mount Zion Township, and J. W. Thornell of Blue Mound. They and their friends are doing what they can to defeat what they term the minority bosses of Decatur.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There is quite a scramble here over the Postmastership, Postmaster Lounsberry having resigned. Several aspirants for the place are pushing their claims with great vim. Among the candidates are Justus Bragg, Mayor M. P. Slattry, an ex-Alderman, and many others less prominent. This is one of the best-paying offices in the Territory, and the outcome of the squabble is awaited with much interest. It is believed here that neither of the candidates named will be successful.

IOWA'S THIRD PARTY.

Governor.......................JAMES MICKLEWAITE.
Lieutenant-Governor......................W. H. STEER.
Supreme Judge.............................JACOB ROGERS.
Superintendent of Schools...................W. H. TAFT.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The Third party met today, about forty being present. Seven counties were represented. James Micklewaite of Mills County was Permanent Chairman and T. B. Brady of Scott County Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions demanded a prohibitory amendment for State and National Constitutions, declared against affiliation with any party for a temporary advantage, called attention to the baneful effects of the liquor traffic upon labor and industry, asked for instruction in public schools concerning the physiological effect of alcohol and tobacco upon the system, declared the burning in effigy of prominent prohibitionists last fall a shame and disgrace, and favored woman suffrage on all questions. A resolution asking the Legislature to withdraw Ret Clarkson as a director of the Agricultural College at Ames, because, in an interview, he said he had no scruples in trying to buy off St. John, created a fierce discussion and was amended so that it was practically lost. Nominations as follows were then made:

Governor, James Micklewaite of Mills; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Steer of Cedar; Supreme Judge, Jacob Rogers of Fayette; Superintendent of Schools, W. H. Taft of Mills.

THE CONNECTICUT INDEPENDENTS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—After waiting three weeks the leaders of the Independent Republican party in this State replied to the open letter from Judge Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, inquiring on which side they intend to act in the future. Their reply is plainly an avowal that they desire to remain purely independent and not ally themselves with either of the great political parties. They say that they do not regard the removal of certain prominent officeholders who were well known as Republican managers as objectionable for the very reason that they were political managers. It is admitted, however, that they do not wholly approve the character of the appointments by President Cleveland to fill those offices, nor do they wholly approve the changes made in the subordinate positions, but they lay the blame on the new officials—on individuals, rather than on the Administration. The letter discusses these points at some length and reaches the conclusion that, while mistakes have been made, the Independents have not thus far found cause for serious dissatisfaction with President Cleveland. Continuing, the letter asserts that it was not for civil-service reform reasons that the Independents withdrew from the Republican ranks last fall, but solely because they could not indorse Mr. Blaine. Regarding the future course of the Independents the letter says: "We can only say that we cannot forecast our future political action until the attitude of parties as expressed by their platforms and candidates has been more clearly defined. Then our choice will be governed, not by the name under which the party acts, but by our judgment as to which promises most to the cause of honest administration and sound politics." The letter is signed by Profs. Simeon E. Baldwin and Henry N. Farnham and Messrs. T. R. Bacon and Morris F. Tyler, all of New Haven.

RANDOM NOTES.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. A. B. Leonard, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, spoke at the Palais Rink in this city today. There was a slim attendance, 200 voters being present, mostly Republicans and Democrats. There was small enthusiasm. He says he expects to be elected. The Methodists here are not taking up his fight.

ABERDEEN, Dak., 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Dakota assembled in convention in this city today in pursuance of a call issued by Harm Johnson of Ordway and a few of his boon colleagues. Thirty-three counties were represented with 108 delegates. Among the chief dignitaries were McCormack of Grand Forks, Ziebach of Scotland, Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, and Frost of Huron. The real object of the meeting is not known, nor did the deliberations reveal the same, but from appearances it is to be presumed that the object was to promote the interests of a few political aspirants.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Democratic papers here having charged Mr. Larrabee with supporting the bill for the refunding of school warrants in the counties of Northwestern Iowa because he held some of these illegitimate bonds, bought at half their face value, and that he was thus personally interested in the passage of this bill, which would legalize these illegal warrants, Mr. Larrabee today denounced the charge as utterly untrue.

WYANDOTTE, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Judge W. R. Waggstaff of the District Court rendered a decision this morning sustaining the order of injunction which was issued, a prosecution under the prohibition liquor law, to close the saloons. The saloon men, who number 150 in this county, are very sick over the matter, while the temperance people are joyful and say the whisky men must go and also the gamblers.

OBITUARY.

JOHN FORSYTHE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. John Forsythe were held at the residence of Mrs. Forsythe, No. 381 Superior street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were in attendance many prominent citizens of Chicago, who reverently gave attention while a male choir sang solemn hymns on the brevity of life and the eternal home. The Rev. Simon J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Forsythe was a member, in choice language spoke high tribute to the strong traits of character shown in the daily life of the deceased; how he combined the indomitable will and perseverance of the Scotch race with the warm, impulsive heart of the Irishman. These Scotch-Irish traits blended to make a strong and grand character, such as Mr. Forsythe showed himself to have. The remains were taken to Springfield for burial over the Alton Road at 8 o'clock last night. The interment at Springfield will take place today. The pallbearers who will accompany the remains to their final resting-place in the family lot at Springfield are: W. C. Goudy, Joseph Medill, J. Y. Scammon, Mark Kimball, Dr. John Guerrin Bell, W. J. Hynes, and ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln. Among the prominent people present were noticed John Solitt, C. B. Hosmer, F. H. Winston, Joseph Forrest, L. Z. Grover, and Dr. Merriman.

THE REV. RUFUS ELLIS, D. D.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., died at Liverpool yesterday. No particulars are given in the cable dispatch, except that he died suddenly and that his body, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is on the Scythia, sailing today. Dr. Ellis had just completed a pleasant tour in Norway with his family. He had expected to occupy his pulpit the first Sunday in October.

[Dr. Ellis was the first scholar in his class at Harvard in 1838. Among his classmates were Minister Lowell, Judge Devens, and the sculptor Storey. He had sent in a communication to his parish last spring, after thirty-one years of service in the First Church and ten previous years at Northampton, asking an assistant or a successor. But the parish was unwilling to entertain the idea of any change. He was 66 years old this month. Dr. Ellis was greatly endeared to his parishioners by his many amiable qualities. He was a fine scholar, and never gave up his studies in classics.]

SAMUEL BEATTY.

KNOX, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The Hon. Samuel Beatty, an old citizen of this county and a popular attorney, died this forenoon at his residence in this place.

[Mr. Beatty twice represented this district in the Legislature—the first time in 1869 and the last in 1881. He was a life-long Republican, and for years an ardent supporter and admirer of the late Gov. Morton. He leaves a widow, seven children, and several grand-children, all in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Beatty was in his 67th year.]

BENJAMIN A. BOTTS.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Maj. Benjamin A. Botts, President of the City Bank of Houston, died today at 6 o'clock.

[He was Masonic Grand Master of the State of Texas, and was one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Houston. Deceased was a nephew of John Minor Botts, the noted statesman of Virginia.]

AN OLD STAGE LINE.

A stage line that was established 100 years ago is said to be still in operation between Skowhegan, Me., and Quebec, a distance of 200 miles. The stages (six horses) leave either terminus every morning.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Races at Washington Park—Maxey Cobb's Poor Attempt—Today's Events.

The Genesta Wins the Brenton-Reef Championship—The Puritan Sold for $13,500.

Chicago Beats Providence—Other Games—Minnesota's Rifle Tournament—Racing at Other Points.

The second day of the Breeders' Trotting Meeting attracted something over 1,000 people to the Washington Park Club's course yesterday, there being three scheduled and one special event upon the program. The race for the great 4-year-old stakes was won by Carrie C., the favorit, over a field of four, embracing Princeton, Superior, Issequena, and Gambetta, the last two being distanced in the first heat. The race for the $1,000 purse, 2:25 class, was won by Prince Arthur, another favorit, over a field embracing Mary Sprague, Maggie L., Harry C., Moody, Ottawa Chief, and Robin. The gelding, although badly beaten in the first heat, was so great a favorit in the pools that he sold even higher for the second heat, notwithstanding his defeat. His superiority as a racer was then made apparent, for, after distancing Harry C., Moody, and Maggie L. in the second heat, and trotting first from the first turn to the finish in the next, he took the race in the next heat with ten lengths to spare, and never broke from the time the word "go" was given until he passed under the wire.

The race for the Northwestern Stakes by 3-year-olds was, so far as it went, a remarkable one. Williams was a big favorit against Jeannette and Lord Nelson, selling $100 in the pools against the field's $41. Lord Nelson took the first heat by ten lengths, with Jeannette second, and the favorit "nowhere." In the next heat Lord Nelson broke badly in the third quarter, running for a distance of half a furlong, and although first under the wire in what looked like a dead heat, was set back to second place, and the heat given to Jeannette, because, as the judges stated, they did not think Nelson's driver had put his horse upon his feet as quickly as he might have done.

With Lord Nelson still a favorit for the third heat, Williams, although traveling on the outside, took the lead and pole 100 yards beyond the wire, and won the heat so easily that the admirers of Jeannette and Lord Nelson could only gaze at the finish in open-mouthed wonder while they twisted their worthless pool tickets between their fingers. Darkness closed the day's sport at this point, and the unfinished heats of this event will be trotted today, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp.

The special event upon the card was the alleged attempt of Maxey Cobb to lower his record of 2:13¼. When the magnificent animal came upon the track between the heats of the 4-year-old race, with Dustin holding the ribbons, a hum of admiration went up from the grand stand, immediately followed by a burst of applause which caused the stallion to shake his handsome head and arch his neck as he trotted away on the reverse. He was certainly a striking figure as he moved over the smooth surface of the track, his sleek coat of bay glistening in the sunlight like satin. It was announced that Dustin would give him a warming-up mile and that then he would go against his record, so that when, after a jog of two miles, he turned and came for the wire with a running horse at the wheel it was supposed that he was off for his warming up. He finished in fine style, without a break from wire to wire, and the general verdict in the grand stand was, "pretty fair for a warming up" when the figures "2:18¾" were hung out. To the surprise of every one the stallion was blanketed as Dustin dismounted, and was led away to the stables. The starter then announced the time of the mile, and stated that the stallion would not appear again that afternoon. It is safe to say that there were not twenty people in the grand stand who knew that the horse had gone against his time when he finished, it having been positively announced that the trial would be preceded by the usual warming-up. Every one was thoroughly disappointed, and disapproval of this method of business was freely expressed. The track was in splendid condition, as the time made in the other events will show, the weather was perfect, there was little or no wind blowing, and as a whole the conditions for a fast mile could scarcely have been more desirable. The horse, it was stated, was also in excellent condition, and his appearance and actions certainly indicated it. It will remain for the owner and driver of Maxey to smooth the ruffled temper of the public by making a good showing with him and Neta Medium in the double team race tomorrow. Following are the details and summaries of the day's events:

THE FIRST EVENT.

The first race for 4-year-olds brought out a field of five starters, of which Carrie C. was the favorit, the pools standing $50 on the filly and $20 on the field, embracing Superior Princeton, Gambetta, and Issequena. Superior being next to the pole, took the lead at the start, but Carrie C. went ahead at the turn and walked away from all but Princeton and Superior, winning the heat by a short length, with Princeton second, Superior third, and Gambetta and Issequena distanced. Time—2:24¾.

For the second heat Carrie C. was also a prime favorit, and, again taking the lead at the turn, held it to the finish, winning by half a length, with Princeton second and Superior third. Time—2:25½.

For the third heat the pools stood, Carrie C. $50 and the field $8. The filly took the lead at the start and held it to the wire, coming in a winner of the heat and race by two lengths, with Princeton second and Superior third. Time—2:24.

SUMMARY.

Great 4-year-old Stakes—For 4-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1881). Open to all—$75 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the club. Mile heats, best three in five in harness:

Carrie C., br. f., by Electioneer—Maid of Clay (Palo Alto Stock Farm)	1	1	1
Princeton, br. c., Princeps, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (B. T. Buford)	2	2	2
Superior, ch. c., by Egbert, by Woodford Mambrino (W. A. Sanborn)	3	3	3
Gambetta, blk. c., by George Wilkes, by Gill's Vermont (G. and C. P. Cecil)	dis.		
Issaquena, b. f., by Pancoast, by Alexander's Abdallah (J. C. McFerran)	dis.		

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First	37¼	1:14½	1:51	2:24¾
Second	38	1:15½	1:50½	2:25½
Third	36½	1:12½	1:48½	2:24

THE SECOND RACE.

The second event, a purse race, 2:25 class, brought out a field of seven starters, Georgiana, Sam Hill, and Wallace having been scratched. Pools sold: Prince Arthur $50, and the field, embracing Robin, Ottawa Chief, Mary Sprague, Moody, Maggie L., and Harry C., at $21. For the first heat the lot got away with Ottawa Chief in the lead, Robin second, Prince Arthur third, and Harry C. fourth. The last-named horse took the lead at the first quarter-pole and held it to the finish, the favorit ruining his chances to win by breaking badly on the homestretch and coming in fifth, after Harry C.'s first, Moody's second, Robin's third, and Mary Sprague's fourth. Time, 2:24.

For the second heat Prince Arthur sold at $52 in the pools, against Harry C.'s $18, Robin's $16, Moody's $10, and the field's $12. This time Robin took the lead and held it to the three-quarter pole, when Prince Arthur suddenly forged ahead and won in the race down the homestretch, coming in a length in the lead, with Robin second, Ottawa Chief third, Mary Sprague fourth, and the balance distanced. Time, 2:22½.

There were but few takers of field tickets at $7 against the favorit for the third heat, and the lot got away with Robin first, Ottawa Chief second, and Prince Arthur third. The favorit went to the turn, however, and held his ground to the finish, winning by two lengths, with Robin second. Time, 2:21½.

There was little or no betting in the fourth heat. Prince Arthur took the lead and steadily increased it until in the third quarter he was trotting ten lengths ahead. His secondary break here lost him little or no ground and he came in a winner, with Robin second, Mary Sprague third, and Ottawa Chief fourth. Time, 2:22¼.

SUMMARY.

Purse race, $1,000, 2:25 class, mile heats, three in five, to harness:

Prince Arthur, b. g., by Western Fearnaught, by Goldsmith's Dark Green Abdallah (D. W. Woodmansee)	5	1	1	1
Robin, gr. g., by Enfield—Mary W. (W. W. Boynton)	3	2	2	2
Mary Sprague, br. m., by George Sprague (E. E. Rood)	4	4	3	3
Ottawa Chief, b. s., by Byron—Smutta (W. J. Neely)	6	3	4	4
Harry C., b. g., Unknown (N. Charlton)	1	dis.		
Moody, gr. s., by Swigert—McKisson's Gray Eagle (Daniel Brown)	2	dis.		
Maggie L., br. m., by Black Jack—Davy Crockett (L. E. Booker)	7	dis.		

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First	36¾	1:12	1:48¾	2:24
Second	36¾	1:12¾	1:48¾	2:22½
Third	36½	1:11	1:46½	2:21½
Fourth	36¼	1:11¾	1:47	2:22¼

MAXEY COBB.

The attempt of Maxey Cobb to break his record of 2:13¼ was in the eyes of the spectators a very half-spirited attempt, the stallion being sent over the course, as before stated, without the usual warming-up mile being trotted, and in time that has been made by horses of far less reputation and under less favorable circumstances. The first quarter was made in :35¾, the half in 1:09¾, the three-quarters in 1:44¾, and the mile in 2:18¾.

THE NORTHWESTERN STAKES.

The last event was the race by 3-year-olds for the Northwestern Stakes, with Jeannette, Williams, and Lord Nelson as starters. Williams' recently-acquired record of 2:29¾ at the Illinois State Fair meeting, which lowered the previous best time of Northern-bred 3-year-olds, had not been forgotten, and he was a big favorit in the pools for the first heat. Lord Nelson took the lead at the start, however, and won easily without a break by ten lengths. Time, 2:26½. For the second heat Nelson was the favorit. He held the lead to the third quarter, where he broke and ran for quite a distance, he and Jeannette coming under the wire neck and neck. Owing to the distance Lord Nelson had run, the heat was given to Jeannette. Time, 2:31¾.

Lord Nelson was still the favorit in the betting for the third heat, and taking the lead at the start held it to the three-quarter pole. Here he broke, and Williams took the heat with ease. Time, 2:29.

Darkness coming on at this point the remaining heats were postponed until today.

Today's program will embrace three events in addition to the unfinished heats of yesterday's 3-year-old race. Pools sold last evening at the Palmer House as follows:

First race, for 2-year-old colts and fillies—Sphinx, $600; Nutbreaker, $350; Diatonic, $60.

Second race, purse, 2:30 class—Maggie Keevan, $50; Endymion, $55; Silver Leaf, $115; Dick Staufer, $20; Helen, $195; Cadmus, $110; Harry C., $40; Somerset Maid, $20; First Call, $35; Belle S., $25; Iris, $20.

Third race, Chicago *Horseman* stakes, for 4-year-olds—James G, $50; Gertrude C, $10; S. Montgomery, $5; Holiday, $15; Omar, $30; Mate, $15.

Fourth race, unfinished heats, 3-year-olds—Williams, $100; Lord Nelson, $160; Jeannette, $28.

DETROIT FALL MEETING.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The weather was still against the success of the fall meeting of the Detroit Driving Club today and the attendance was small. Victor was the favorit in the 2:25 class and won the race. Sister Wilkes of New York took the second heat, but was ruled out for fouling Victor in an attempt to take the pole at the first turn with a view of shutting Victor out. Summary:

Victor, b. g.	1	4	1	1
Otto K., ch. g.	2	1	3	3
Sentry, b. g.	6	5	2	2
Lady Bonner, b. m.	4	3	4	4
Black Cloud Jr., b. g.	5	2	5	5
Sister Wilkes, ro. m.	3	fouled.		
Waiting, b. g.	dis.			

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:24¾; 2:25¾.

The trot in the 3:30 class was a spirited one between Gladys, Little Tommy, and Spotted Beauty. Almont General won fourth place in the race. Lady M. and Rifleman trotted a dead heat for second place in the closing trial, but third and fourth money was already won. Gladys was a favorit in the betting and earned the compliment in fine style. Summary:

Gladys, ch. m.	1	1	3	1
Little Tommy, br. g.	4	3	1	6
Spotted Beauty, w. g.	2	8	2	9
Almont General, b. g.	3	2	5	5
Lady M., br. m.	8	6	4	0
Rifleman, br. g.	5	5	6	0
George D., g. g.	7	4	7	4
Louis R., b. g.	6	7	8	

Time—2:25¾; 2:25¾; 2:27¼; 2:28¼.

TODAY'S RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

Entries and weights for today's races at Louisville together with pools as sold by Riley & Co., are as follows:

First race, one mile and 500 yards—Selling: Athlone (100 pounds), $10; Idle Pat (98), $3; Ida Hope (98), $15; Volo (101), $30; Revoke (115), $6; Biddy Bowling (108), $16; Roger Lastman (88), $5.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Selling: Miss Bowling (108 pounds), $10; Annie Woodlock (100), $21; Roche (104), $1; Pattie W. (94), $2; Moonlight (90), $7.

Third race, 1 mile, Walnut Hill Stakes—Kirkman (113 pounds), $48; Gallatin (103), $2; Carolina (100), $2; O'Fallon (110), $5; Phil Lee (110), $3; Brookful (103), $17; Katrina (107), $5.

Fourth race, one and a sixteenth miles—Clay Pate (118 pounds), $10; Gold Ban (115), $9; Lady of Lake (115), $11; Irish Lass (115), $15; Expert (108), $3.

Fifth race, five-eighths mile—Felicitor (110 pounds), $5; Moonshine (112), $13; Marmoset (112), $15; Eloise (107), $5; Neil Swift (107), $5; Schottka (107), $15; Mamie Hay (107), $4; Maiva R. (112), $9; Cuban Queen (107), $10; Panama (110), $8; Kaloolah (107), $11; Vergie Bruce (107), $5.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—A decided change in the weather last night has made the day pleasant and cool. The track is very dusty and the attendance continues good.

First race, purse $400, mile heats—Starters: Boatman, Mr. Dealer, Idle Pat, Keene, Madison, Roche, and Virgie Hearne. Non-starter: Pattie W.

First heat—Betting: Virgie Hearne, $100; Boatman, $60; Madison, $40; field, $100. Virgie Hearne led at the start, closely attended by Keene and Madison. There was no change for three-quarters of a mile, where Madison joined Virgie Hearne, and a close race to the end resulted in Virgie Hearne winning by a head, Madison second, Keene third, Mr. Dealer fourth, Boatman, Idle Pat, and Roche distanced. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid $8.0.

Second heat—Betting: Virgie Hearne $125; Madison, $80; Keene, $20; Mr. Dealer, $10. Keene at once took a lead of two lengths, Mr. Dealer and Madison even, Virgie Hearne last. There was no change to the lower turn, where Madison had a trifle the best of it. It was a very close race for the last quarter of a mile between Madison, Keene, and Virgie Hearne. Virgie Hearne won by a neck, Keene second, Madison a good third, and Mr. Dealer distanced. Time, 1:44½. Mutuals paid $7.90; winner not sold.

Second race, the Edgewater Stake, one and one-quarter miles—Starters: Grey Cloud, Hazarus, Thistle, and Rapido. Betting—Rapido $75, Hazarus $35, Grey Cloud $30, Thistle $15. Hazarus took a lead of two lengths, was not headed, and won easily by one length, Grey Cloud second, Thistle third one length off. Time, 2:13¼. Mutuals paid $12.20.

Third race, purse $350, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Hopedale, Exile, Lucky B., Monogram, Buchanan, Slipalong, Pearl Jennings, and Tennessee. Betting—Slipalong $50, Monogram $25, Pearl Jennings $25, field $25. At the start Tennessee made the running, followed by Buchanan and Hopedale. No changes to the backstretch, where Buchanan took the lead, Slipalong and Hopedale close up. On the lower turn Hopedale went to the front but was passed by Pearl Jenning, who was not headed and won easily by four lengths, Monogram second, a head in front of Hopedale third. Time, 1:57. Mutuals paid $28.20.

Fourth race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Dudley Oaks, Vim, Lillie C, Mona, Susie P., Lord Clifden, Lavina. Betting: Dudley Oaks $50, Mona $20, Lord Clifden $15, field $15. Dudley Oaks took a lead of one length, Mona second. Dudley Oaks was never headed and won by two lengths, Mona second, and Lord Clifden third, several lengths off. Time, 1:17. Mutuals paid $12.80.

Fifth race, purse $250, five-eights of a mile—Starters: Rochelle, Mary Ann, John Colter, Bonnie Blue, Fetchem, Virgie H., Missive, and Andelia. Betting: Bonnie Blue, Mary Ann, and Missive $25 each, field $60. Mary Ann, Andelia, Fetchem, and Bonnie Blue were in front at the start. Bonnie Blue went to the front and was not headed and won handily by three lengths, Mary Ann second, Rochelle third, very close up. Time, 1:03½. Mutuals paid $21.50.

Following are the entries, weights, and betting on tomorrow's races:

First race, purse $400, one mile and 500 yards—Athlone (100 pounds), $65; Idle Pat (98), $22; Ida Hope (98), $75; Volo (101), $110; Revoke (115), $29; Biddy Bowling (108), $55; Roger Eastman (88), $11.

Second race, purse $300, one mile and an-eighth—McBowling, (108 pounds), $50; Anna Woodcock, (100), $200; Roche, (104), $7; Pattee W., (94), $7; Moonlight, (90), $45.

Third race, the Walnut Hill Stakes, one mile—Kirkman (113 pounds), $300; Gallatin (109), $19; Carolina (100), $11; O'Fallon (110), $42; Phil Lee (110), $12; Brookful (103), $145; Katrina (107), $28.

Fourth race, purse $300, one and one-sixteenth miles—Clay Pate (118 pounds), $75; Gold Bar (115), $31; Lady of the Lake (115), $30; Irish Lass (115), $100; Expert (108), $30.

Fifth race, purse $250, five-eighths of a mile—Felicita (110 pounds), $17; Moonshine (112), $24; Marmoset (112), $37; Eloise (107), $25; Neil Swift (107), $25; Schottka (107), $30; Mamie Hay (107), $11; Maiva R. (112), $36; Cuban Queen (107), $20; Panama (110), $10; Skaloolah (107), $30; Virgie Bruce (107), $14.

A COLD DAY AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A few of the devoted admirers of racing braved the cold northwester at Brighton Beach today. The track was in tip-top condition and the fields were very large.

First race, non-winners, one mile—Starters: Bonnie S., Pat Denis, Diamond, Hazard, Lizzie Flynn, El Capitan, Col. Clark, Baron Faverot, Bahama, Battledore, Pilot, Lizzie Mack, Audacity, Fern Kyle, Glenbar, and Manitoba. Bahama won by two lengths, Pilot second, Col. Clark third. Time, 1:45½.

Second race, for maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, selling race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: His Grace, Punka, Rose D., Petrelia, Martindale, Dangerfield, John Mullin, Bric-à-Brac, Hop Sing, Pescara, Billy Mack, Waukesha, Fellowship, and Winston. Punka won by a length and a half, Martindale second, and Winston third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, selling race, one mile—Starters: Whizzig, Ligan, Jim Nave, Frolic, Delilah, Donald A., Musk, Belle B., Treasurer, Charley Kempland, and Valley Forge. Delilah won by a head, Valley Forge second, Treasurer third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, selling race, one mile—Starters: Mineral, Montauk, Wessel, Hotachimie, Cardinal McCloskey, Una B., Joe S., Vacillator, Rico, Freda, and Leamington. Wessel won by a length and a half, Hotachimie second, Una B., third. Time, 1:45¼.

Fifth race, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile—Starters: War Eagle, Barnum, Olivette, Leman, and Nonage. Barnum won by a length, Leman second, War Eagle third. Time, 1:45¼.

A FAST LONG ISLAND PASTOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At the Mineola, L. I., Fair today, when one of the horse-races, for teams owned in the county, was rung up, "Tim" Treadwell, a veteran horseman, appeared on the track with one entry, followed by the Rev. Lewis Lampman, the pastor of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church, behind his own team. The reverend pastor gave the turfman points at every turn, and won the race in two straight heats. No time was hung out, but those who held their watches over the pastor's team say he made the heats in 2:58 and 2:40.

THE GENESTA WINS THE BRENTON CUP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The English cutter Genesta today won the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup, by beating the American schooner Dauntless in the 300 mile race from Sandy Hook lightship to Brenton's Reef lightship and return. Time, 48 hours, 7 minutes, and 50 seconds. The outward run was entirely uneventful, with light winds, the Genesta literally running away from her American competitor, which was a mere speck on the horizon Tuesday morning, the race having been started at 5 o'clock Monday evening. There was a heavy rain on the way up the coast. The Genesta rounded Brenton's Reef lightship, having accomplished half of the journey, at 9:39 Tuesday night, and started on her return in a heavy fog at 11:30. When twenty miles on her homeward journey the Dauntless was sighted, and was therefore forty miles behind. A stiff gale in the meantime sprang up, and the Dauntless had lost the head of her main top-sail. About midnight a veritable cyclone set in and the Englishman had all the wind he wanted. One after another he had to take in sail. At 6:50 this morning she stood about on the starboard tack, midway between Montauk Point and Shinnecock Lighthouse. The sea ran high and the greater part of the time the cutter was all under water save her weather quarter, to which her crew clung every time she shipped a wave. Her main sheet was wet half way up to the gaff, and when she plunged headlong it was thought each moment would be her last. Sir Richard Sutton and his guests prudently remained below, and the crew appeared to be almost worn out with cold and fatigue. At 11:40 the Fire Island Light was abeam and the seas apparently rolling mountains high. The cutter took in her staysail at 12 o'clock and reefed it. The gale had increased in severity so much that one of the Genesta's crew was flung to the deck and knocked unconscious. He remained in this condition some hours. Another sailor was washed partially overboard, but was caught in time to save his life, for had he gone into the trough of the sea he would certainly have been drowned. He escaped with a broken ankle. Another had his head cut open by being struck with an iron ring, and still another had one of his fingers broken. At 2:30 the Genesta was close reefed, and an hour later was almost opposit Long Beach and still plunging frightfully. At 4:45 she was abreast of the Rockaway Hotel, and then headed for Sandy Hook Lightship, which she rounded at 5:19:40. Her actual time was 48:07:05; her official time, 48:19:40. The Dauntless was not seen after she was discerned off Block Island, and it is supposed that she gave up the race and entered Newport in consequence of the storm. The Genesta was admirably handled throughout the race, and has proved her virtues in a heavy sea.

THE SALE OF THE PURITAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There were about 300 people present at the sale of the sloop-yacht Puritan today. The auctioneer, Mr. Draper, stated that the sale would include the entire outfit of the boat, and then called for a bid. Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue, coffee merchant, offered $5,000 and remarked that if he secured the boat he would send it to Parnell to beat the Englishmen with. The bid was hardly considered seriously. Some one else bid $8,000, and at short intervals this figure was raised to $13,000. There it hung for several minutes. Then Mr. O'Donohue raised the price $250 and in a moment $250 more was offered, making the bid $13,500, and the boat was sold for that price to Mr. Burgess, her designer. Mr. Burgess said afterward that he represented a Boston purchaser, but declined to give the name of his client or to say whether he was one of the syndicate which built the boat. He said that the Puritan would be taken to Boston immediately and would be laid up for the season. Her new owner will continue her a sloop. As the boat cost $26,000 to build the enterprising yachtsmen who paid the bills for her construction have invested nearly 50 per cent of the cost price in the glory of beating the Genesta.

CHICAGO, 16; PROVIDENCE, 8.

As an experiment the Providence nine put Halstrom, a Swedish amateur, into the box yesterday and the result was all that the Chicagos could ask—six men to first on balls and eighteen base-hits, with a total of thirty-four. Burns went on record for a number of clever bits of work in the field, and a home run, triple and double at bat. Kelly made two home runs. In the last half of the third inning the score standing 5 to 0 in favor of Chicago, Anson exchanged places with Kelly, remaining behind the bat till the last half of the seventh, when he changed back again. The only really brilliant pieces of work in the game was in the ninth inning. Carroll made a long hit to right, and Sunday "the sprinter" picked it up on the dead run, threw to Burns, who got it down to Williamson, just in time to head Carroll off at third. The throwing was lively and accurate and pulled 1,300 people to their feet. In the second inning the double play of Burns-Pfeffer-Anson exhibited the little short-stop at his best, his stop and recovery being remarkably good. Gaffney seems to be growing in favor as an umpire, as the crowd apparently recognizes the fact that he is conscientious and exercises his judgment to the best of his ability—and he is usually right. If any fault can be found with him it is in his calling of balls and strikes, where he seems to be frequently "off." The score:

	A.	R.	B.	T.	P.	A.	E.
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
Gore, c. f.	5	2	3	5	1	0	1
Kelly, c. and 1b.	6	3	3	9	6	1	2
Anson, 1b. and c.	6	3	5	6	13	0	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	6	1	0	0	1	4	1
Williamson, 3b.	3	3	1	2	2	1	0
Burns, s. s.	5	1	3	9	0	6	1
McCormick, p.	5	0	2	2	1	8	2
Sunday, r. f.	4	2	1	1	1	1	2
Total	44	16	18	34	27	21	12
Providence—							
Hines, c. f.	4	2	2	2	5	0	1
Carroll, l. f.	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Radford, r. f.	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Start, 1b.	4	1	1	1	11	1	0
Daily, c.	5	1	2	2	1	3	3
Farrell, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4	4	1
Lyons, 3b.	4	2	1	1	1	1	0
Bassett, s. s.	4	0	1	1	3	5	2
Halstrom, p.	4	1	1	1	0	1	8
Total	[illegible]	8	10	11	27	15	15

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	5	1	1	5	0	1	1	—16
Providence	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	1	— 8

Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Providence, 3. Home runs—Kelly (2), Burns. Two-base hits—Burns, Williamson, Anson, Carroll. Three-base hits—Burns, Gore. Passed balls—Anson, 2; Daily, 2. Wild pitch—Halstrom. Bases on balls—Chicago, 6; Providence, 2. On errors—Chicago, 3; Providence, 5. Struck out—By McCormick, 6. Double play—Burns-Pfeffer-Anson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Providence, 5. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Gaffney.

Today Shaw, "the wizard," and Gilligan will form the battery for Providence, and Clarkson and Flint for Chicago.

Tickets for Chicago-New York series—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week—will be placed on sale at the usual places Friday morning. Parties out of the city can secure reserved seats by sending money-order to A. G. Spalding, No. 108 Madison street.

OTHER LEAGUE CONTESTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Today at times the Detroits played with all their old-time demoralization, and the Philadelphias had little trouble in winning, being aided by good work by their outfielders. In the first inning three visitors went to first on called balls, and it took only two hits to bring them in. Two singles, fielders' choice, and a double in the sixth earned three runs. In the seventh three more runs were scored on errors by Manning and McQuery and a hit by Myers. The last triple score came in the eighth from Crane's error, two triples and a single. Detroit scored two runs in the fourth on Mulvey's error, McQuery's three-bagger, and Donnelly's sacrifice. In the fifth two singles and Cusick's poor throw to second gave another run. In the eighth two more runs were scored on three singles and Cusick's muff of a thrown ball. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	— 5
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	—12

Earned runs—Detroit 1; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hit—John Manning. Three-base hits—John Manning, Farrar, and McQuery. Passed balls—Cusick, 2. First base on balls—Off Getzein, 3; off Ferguson, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Getzein, 2; by Ferguson, 5. Double play—Bastian-Myers-Farrar. Umpire, Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Buffalo and New York league teams played here today, and the home club won. The Bisons muffed everything, and made but four hits from Keefe's curves. The game was scheduled for Buffalo, but played here by mutual consent. The Buffalo nine was practically a "scrub" team. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	—17
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Earned runs—New York, 5; Buffalo, 1. Base hits—New York, 16; Buffalo, 4. Errors—New York, 4; Buffalo, 17. Two-base hits—Esterbrook, O'Rourke, Lillie. Three-base hit—Keefe. Passed balls—Deasley, 1; Myers, 1. Wild pitches—Wood, 2. First base on balls—New York, 2. First base on errors—New York, 7; Buffalo, 2. Struck out—New York, 1. Buffalo, 6. Double play—Lillie-Ritter-Stearns. Umpire—Ferguson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—Today's St. Louis-Boston game was the direct opposit of yesterday's exhibition. Instead of being a batting contest it was a pitchers' battle, and instead of being loose the fielding was very sharp and clean on both sides. Only two singles were made by the visitors off Healy. Buffinton was also in fine form, and, besides holding the home players to five hits, struck out nine of them. None of the runs scored by either side were earned. The home team secured the winning run in the fourth inning, when Seery reached third on Gunning's wild throw to first after missing his third strike, and scored while Nash was retiring Quinn at first. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5. Passed ball—Sutcliffe, 1. Wild pitches—Healy, 2; Buffinton, 1. First base on balls—Off Healy, 2; off Buffinton, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Struck out—By Healy, 6; by Buffinton, 9. Umpire—Curry.

MINOR GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 5; Louisville, 10.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 11.
At New York—Metropolitan, 4; St. Louis, 7.

THE MINNESOTA N. G. TOURNAMENT.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The second day of the Minnesota National Guard Rifle Tournament opening this morning brought too much wind for good shooting. The principal event of the day and the leading one of the tournament was the regimental team shoot. The following were the scores made by the First and Second Regiments at 200, 300, and 500 yards, respectively:

First Regiment—	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.
Lieut. Skinner	17	21	7
Lieut. Cowie	21	21	20
Corporal Howe	9	19	18
Sergt. Williams	17	24	17
Corporal Shandrew	13	10	16
Sergt. Bacon	14	16	20
Sergt. Eckles	17	19	20
Lieut. Cassell	16	21	17
Capt. Bean	14	17	14
Sergt. Clarke	18	20	15
Total	156	188	164
Grand total, 508.			
Second Regiment—			
Sergt. Carpenter	18	24	21
Sergt. Wallaston	18	19	17
Sergt. Dodd	18	22	15
Lieut. Bullard	17	21	13
Lieut. Burt	16	22	15
Lieut. Walker	17	20	13
Lieut. Fahnks	9	19	9
Sergt. Livermore	21	18	28
Lieut. Warren	19	21	12
Lieut. Bayne	18	19	17
Total	165	205	150
Grand total, 520.			

The trophy was presented to the vicorious Second Regiment by Gov. Hubbard.

In the individual shoot, off hand, 200 yards, highest possible score 50, the following scores were made:

L. F. Regell	42	Sergt. Bacon	41
Capt. Bean	39	Wright	37
Catting	37	Cook	36
Chantier	35	Martin	33
Lee	33	Clark	33
Blakely	30	Wakefield	29
Gaston	25	Berg	22
O'Hearne	18		

The Fergus Falls Cup shoot resulted as follows:

J. W. Wright	38	W. G. Gaston	19
A. E. Chantier	25	E. S. Williams	25
E. N. Bird	17	W. E. Cooke	30
L. F. Walloston	32	J. E. Schandrew	13
G. W. Eckles	35	R. McMullen	12
W. G. Breg	12	J. V. I. Dodd	26
Capt. Bean	19	O. E. Lee	23
T. L. Warren	30	S. A. Walker	29
I. N. Castle	38	G. S. Livermore	29
A. R. Payne	26	J. F. Cowie	29
Lieut. Skinner	21	N. C. Martin	33
T. C. Clark	28	H. Schnittger	32

The match of next importance to today's regimental match is the Pillsbury match, open to teams of six each from a company of the Minnesota National Guard, seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The first prize, the Pillsbury Cup, of solid silver, valued at $100, was presented by Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., to be won three times in a similar match. Seven or eight company teams will enter—viz.: Stillwater, Litchfield, Companies I and A, Minneapolis; Companies D and C, St. Paul; Red Wing, Fairmont, Albert Lea, and perhaps more. This match will be shot tomorrow.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At the annual tournament of the Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association today W. C. Smith came out winner in the big shoot of the morning, a handicap free for all. There were nine prizes and sixty contestants. At the annual convention of the association George Hayden, the President of the Jacksonville Club, delivered an address. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. C. Reece; Vice-President, W. C. Smith; Secretary, T. A. Powers; Treasurer, A. J. Merriwether. The convention decided to hold the tournament of 1886 at Decatur. J. R. Stice of Jacksonville and Charles McAninch, Carrollton, were elected delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention at St. Louis next week. The team shoot was won by the Jacksonville Club—Scott, Henry, Strawn, and Stice. The other clubs participating in the match were the Decatur, Jerseyville, Carrollton, and New Berlin.

UNFORTUNATE WOMEN.

A WELL-DRESSED GIRL FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER AT PATRIOT, IND.—MURDER OF A SERVANT-GIRL NEAR MANSFIELD, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At Patriot, Ind., Sunday evening, two fishermen found the body of a well-dressed girl of 23 floating in the river, believed to be Miss Lizzie Blumenthal of Cincinnati, who has been missing for six weeks. A three-cornered wound above the left eye, evidently with a pickax, exposed the brain. Just above the left knee a short rope was tightly knotted, and looked as though the other end had carried a heavy weight. Her murderer had evidently sought to sink her body in the river. Squire Wade, who held the inquest night before last, was here this morning and gives additional particulars concerning it. He says she was outraged, and murdered and then thrown into the river. Her veil was stuffed into her mouth. After the inquest, which resulted in a verdict of murder by some unknown hand, the unfortunate girl was buried in Patriot Cemetery.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Saturday afternoon Miss Clara Huff, aged 22, a servant at John W. Dougal's, left to make a visit north of this city. She was to have returned Sunday evening or Monday morning. After waiting till Wednesday Dougal went to where she had been visiting and learned she had been taken to town Sunday evening. On investigation, in a ravine a short distance back of his house he found her hat, gossamer, and gloves, and about 100 feet further on her dead body, bruised and scratched, with a bullet hole back of the ear. Foot-prints indicated a terrible struggle, in which she doubtless got the better of her assailant and compelled him to kill her to prevent identification. Her reputation was of the best. An inquest was held. Her home was near Madisonburg.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS.

A REPORT THAT THEY HAD KILLED SOME REVENUE OFFICERS UNFOUNDED—JOHN BRADLEY, KING OF THE CLAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The report that four internal revenue men had been captured or killed by Carroll County moonshiners is untrue. Information was received last night that the men could not be found, but there was nothing to indicate that they had been foully dealt with. Deputy-Marshals with a posse made a raid on two illicit stills, destroying both stills and about twenty-five gallons of liquor and 800 pounds of mash. At one of the stills several shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. The party captured one man and went back there this morning in search of others. One still belonged to Eubanks & Harris and the other to Tom Lynch.

John Bradley, the King of the Moonshiners, and the murderer of United States Marshal Miller, and his son, Bates Bradley, were arraigned today before Commissioner Baxter. John Flemming and Allen Brown testified that they assisted Bradley in concealing and burying Miller's body. Flemming swore that Bradley confessed to him that he had killed Miller. The prisoners were remanded for trial in the Federal Court and arrested on a State warrant for murder.

STATE CAPITAL NEWS.

Congressman Springer Finds He Will Have to Do Some "Hustling" to Hang On.

The Board of Equalization Has Declared War Against a Cook County Tax-Leech.

The Revenue Commission—Thomas' Resolution Gives Rise to a Long Discussion.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Congressman Springer is getting about all on his shoulders that he can possibly carry. The distribution of the Federal patronage which has fallen to his portion has created so much disgust that the leaders of the Democracy in this district have been looking around for timber with which to down Bounding William at the next heat for Congressional honors, and among the available men are mentioned William Brown, William Barnes, and William Callon of Jacksonville, T. W. McNeely of Petersburg, and others, not least of which is Maj. Orendorff of this city. Springer has witnessed with feelings of admiration and envy the manner in which Congressman Townshend has so cleverly gotten rid of one after another of the men in his district who would be likely to trouble him in the next Congressional race by securing for them good lucrative Federal positions with the "reform Administration," and it has occurred to him that he would follow his example; but, lo and behold, Townshend has trenched on Springer's territory in securing the appointment of District-Attorney Hoorebeke, and the only place he can retaliate is to get Judge Treat out of the way and get some man like the Hon. Billy Brown of Jacksonville, whom he considers his most formidable competitor, to don the robes of ermine. There is no more reason why Springer should steal thunder from all the Congressmen of Southern Illinois, to advance his personal opportunities, than there was for Townshend downing Bill Morrison in getting Hoorebeke out of the way by having him appointed District Attorney, but he proposes to go on the theory that what has been done can be done again, and to accomplish his purpose he has drawn about him a syndicate of men whose interests are supposed to be identical, and they are conniving how to best dislodge the venerable Judge who has occupied the bench since the time of Buchanan's term and discharged the duties in a manner satisfactory to all, irrespective of political opinions. Now they are not satisfied with getting "offensive partisans" out of the way to make room for the hungry hordes, but must needs encroach upon the emoluments held by members of their own party to satisfy their insatiate desire for spoils, plunder, and self-aggrandizement. Judge Treat is well advanced in years, but is well preserved, both physically and mentally, and his whole life is interwoven with the business of the court over which he has presided so many years, and he feels that to sever his connection with his life-work would be almost as a death-blow, and as long as he is able to properly discharge the duties of the position, as he certainly now is, the better class of the members of the Democratic party say "Let him stay, and let the officeseekers look elsewhere for means of gratifying their selfish desires."

A TAX LEECH.

At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization this morning the riot act was read to one of the leeches who had been bleeding honest people for several years, and the board by its action gave him to understand that it did not propose to submit any longer to being blackmailed. The matter was introduced by Judge Scott, who arose to a question of privilege, saying that after visiting Chicago lately he found that there was a report in circulation that certain men or a certain man from the Town of Lake had visited the board for the purpose of controlling the members in the assessment of real estate and other property. He further understood that this man had made such representations that he had secured considerable pay from the citizens and taxpayers of Cook County for his coming to the City of Springfield, but that he had never done anything to earn this money. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the actions of this man.

Mr. Root said: "I know something of this matter. The man's name is Miller. It is a delicate matter for me to say anything about, but this man lives in my district, and I suppose in the last two or three years more than twenty of the representative taxpayers of my district have asked me who he was and why he should claim control of the members of this board.' He is aware that the report of the Committee, for instance, on Lands will, say, add 60 or 80 per cent to Cook County, and by a rule of this board the member from that district distributes the surplus as he sees fit. This report is sometimes published in the papers, and this man goes around to the people and says, 'They are going to raise Cook County 80 per cent, but with my ability, my persuasion, and other influences with the board I can reduce this 20 or 25 per cent, but you will have to contribute.' It makes a good deal of difference with some of these people, so he succeeds in making some kind of terms with them. He comes down here and uses our official letter-heads to write to these people, which gives his communications some character. The people ought to be advised about the facts of the case. I am not afraid to say what I know about it. I would like to see the Chair appoint a committee entirely outside of Cook County and I will bring witnesses if necessary to prove what I have said. All that was said by the members of the last General Assembly against the Board of Equalization was prompted by such men as Miller."

Mr. Root continued, stating that he wanted to relate another incident that had come to his knowledge, which was that two or three years ago several of his constituents had received anonymous notes saying that Miller was one of the ablest lobbyists in the State of Illinois.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Scott, Root, and Glenn.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

The Revenue Commission held a lengthy and interesting session today. Ten members were present. At the morning sitting Messrs. Mellor, Root, and Neff gave their ideas concerning methods of raising revenue and of the province of the Legislature in providing such measures as would be necessary to effect a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation than now exists. Mr. Root urged the necessity to tax foreign corporations doing business in this State. For example, he cited the Northwestern Life-Insurance Company, which does business in nearly every township in the State on the same footing of the corporations of this State that pay a tax on their capital stock, and yet under the present law the company pays scarcely a dollar of tax. He claimed that the Western Union Telegraph Company reaped hundreds of thousands of dollars of profit annually from Illinois, but comparatively speaking paid but little taxes. He thought these corporations should be placed on the same footing as home corporations and taxed on their capital stock.

Mr. Neff's remarks were of a like tenor. The remainder of the time was devoted to the discussion of Commissioner Thomas' resolution, which was:

That in the opinion of this commission the General Assembly has constitutional power to tax the gross revenues of all persons and corporations using franchises in this State, in lieu of taxes upon their property as the same are now levied; and that all revenue for State purposes should be raised either by licensing or taxing gross revenues of persons and corporations contemplated by the second clause of the first section of Art. IX. of the Constitution, or some of them, without resort to the system of taxing real or personal property upon assessed values.

At the afternoon session Judge Duff led the discussion by expressing the opinion that the Legislature has the right to tax particular classes of business both upon gross receipts and upon their property. In support of his opinion he read from the Constitution and from pages 85 and 389 of "Craley on Taxation," and cited Supreme Court decisions.

A FAR-WESTERN GLEE CLUB.

A Wyoming Territory "Glee Club" has lynched six men for horse-stealing this year so far, without interfering with its musical pursuits.

RAILROADS.

Western Lines Requested to Make an Immediate Advance in East-Bound Rates.

Little Probability that the Western Roads Will Comply—Canadian Traffic.

The Pennsylvania Company to Continue Its Retrenchment Policy—Northwestern Extensions.

The General Managers of the various Western connections of the trunk-lines received dispatches from New York yesterday informing them that the Presidents of the trunk lines before adjourning Tuesday evening adopted a resolution requesting the Western lines to advance east-bound freight rates, taking effect Sept. 28 (next Monday), to the tariff of July 13, which is on the basis of 20 cents, grain, Chicago to New York, and 25 cents provisions, and that the trunk lines would do all in their power to help them to maintain those rates. Later on dispatches were received from Acting Commissioner Guilford requesting them to forward by telegraph at once their vote on the proposition. This announcement created considerable surprise, as the dispatches received here the day previous were to the effect that nothing had been done regarding east-bound rates. But few of the railroad officials here could understand why the resolution regarding the proposed advance should have been suppressed until yesterday morning. The opinion is that no action was taken by the trunk-line Presidents at their meeting, but that afterwards, at the suggestion of some of the managers of the Western roads who are in New York, Acting Commissioner Guilford was authorized to send out the dispatches above referred to as a sort of feeler to see which way the wind blows and find out whether an advance can be made or not. In order to bring about an advance in rates in accordance with the above resolution it will be necessary that all the Western connections of trunk lines vote affirmatively on the proposition. As matters now stand the Chicago roads will not act upon the proposition to advance rates unless they have assurances that the roads running east from Peoria, St. Louis, and other Western points will maintain the rates. And the Peoria, St. Louis, and other Western roads will want assurances to the same effect as regards the Chicago roads. The opinion prevails that no permanent advance in rates can be made until the trunk lines take such action as to compel their Western connections to charge higher rates. They can easily do this by agreeing not to prorate on any business secured at cut rates. Or the Western lines have to perfect a pool among themselves as proposed by the Central Traffic Association agreement, whereby the gross earnings are divided, which would make rate cutting on the part of any of the lines rather unprofitable business. That neither of these things were done shows that the time for a permanent advance in east-bound rates has not yet arrived. President Ingalls of the "Big Four" Road, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen of the Central Traffic Association, said yesterday that while every road no doubt earnestly desired to have rates restored to a paying basis, yet he did not think that the desired result could be achieved by a simple resolution to advance and maintain the rates. The present demoralization could have been prevented if the plan of the Committee of Eighteen for a money pool between the Western connections of the trunk lines had been carried out. But the managers of some of the Chicago roads prevented the plan from being carried out, and they have inflicted by their action a loss of many millions upon the railroads of the country. Some such plan as that proposed by his committee would have yet to be adopted if the maintenance of paying rates was to be secured. In anticipation of an early advance in rates several of the roads running east from this city made heavier contracts than usual at a 10-cent rate, and agents West were instructed to go in and secure all the business they could before the advance is made. The opinion is that there will be enough business "in transit" secured at the present low rates to last until the close of navigation, and until this business is disposed of it will be useless to talk of maintaining the tariff of July 13.

Joint Agent T. C. Moore of the Chicago East-Bound Freight Committee received the following dispatch from Acting-Commissioner Guilford yesterday:

At a meeting of the trunk line Presidents held Sept. 22 west-bound rates were advanced to a basis of 60 cents to New York from Chicago, first-class, taking effect Oct. 5. Western connections were requested to restore east-bound rates to tariff of July 13, taking effect next Monday, trunk lines pledging themselves to take all measures they can for their enforcement, and the meeting adjourned until Oct. 1, when methods of enforcing east-bound rates will be considered. The meeting was harmonious, and the prospect seems encouraging.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above dispatch Mr. Moore called a meeting of the Chicago East-Bound Freight Committee to take some action regarding the matter. Nothing, however, was done by the meeting. It was decided that if they could be given reasonable assurances that the Peoria, St. Louis, and other Western roads could be controlled and placed on the proper basis there would be no difficulty in maintaining tariff or such agreed rates as might be adopted from Chicago.

THE MANITOBA TRAFFIC.

The representatives of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association take exception to the remarks made by General Manager Manvel in his interview in The Tribune a day or two ago that the competition of the Canadian Pacific for the business from Canadian points and from Chicago to Manitoba points had prevented shipments by the Northwestern Traffic Association roads, and that the latter had made no efforts to help the Manitoba Road out by meeting the competition. They say they can prove by the records that the Manitoba business by their lines has not materially fallen off during the last year or two, which shows that the Northwestern Traffic Association roads did compete against the Canadian Pacific, and that there was no good reason for the Manitoba Road making a pool with the Canadian Pacific, thus shutting out the Northwestern Traffic Association roads from the Manitoba territory. The records show that from April 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1885, the Manitoba business of the Northwestern Traffic Association amounted to $165,400, or 4.1 per cent of the total west-bound business carried by the Northwestern Traffic Association. There was no big falling off in the business of 1885. In 1884 the total Manitoba business of the association was 4.7 per cent of the total Northwestern Traffic Association business, while thus far in 1885 it was 3.6 per cent. The Northwestern roads have at all times offered to prorate with the Manitoba Road either on a mileage basis—410 miles for the Northwestern Association and 370 miles for the Manitoba Road—or 40 to 50 per cent on all business carried, but the Manitoba Road never would consent to such a fair and equitable arrangement, but insisted upon an arbitrary rate on all business received from its eastern connections.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—James McCrea of Columbus, General Manager of the Pan-Handle Railway Company, was in the city today conferring with some of the Pennsylvania Company officials. Mr. McCrea's visit to Pittsburg at the present time is regarded as of considerable importance by railroad men. The story that Mr. McCrea is to be elected a Second Vice-President is denied by those in a position to know. It is said that he has been tendered the position of General Manager of the entire lines of the company, and that he will enter upon the duties of his new office as soon as the arrangements can be completed. One reason assigned for consolidating the work, or placing it under one head, is that it will be a financial saving. This has been the policy of the Pennsylvania Company for the last two years. Throughout the entire system officers and clerks who could be dispensed with have been discharged. Last year there was a consolidation of all the auditors' offices, and a great saving in clerical hire has been the result. The same policy, it is said, is to be rigidly enforced throughout all the departments. The company is determined to cut down expenses.

SOCIABLE SUPERINTENDENTS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A meeting of Railway Superintendents belonging to the Central Association of that body met at the Aveline House today in annual session. The meeting was purely of a social nature. The visitors were entertained last evening at the residence of Superintendent W. W. Worthington, and after adjourning today left on a special for Detroit via the Wabash. The following members were present:

W. F. Start, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; C. C. F. Bent, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Charles Watts, Pan-Handle; G. F. Stevens, Wabash; F. H. Britton, Baltimore & Ohio; F. M. Fish, Detroit, Lansing & Northern; W. H. Caniff, M. E. Wahle, and T. J. Charlesworth, Lake Shore; D. S. Sutherland, J. B. Morford, W. A. Vaughan, Michigan Central; W. J. Morgan, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee; W. E. Waugh, Grand Trunk; W. W. Worthington, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; J. M. Meatheny and P. S. O'Rourke, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

METROPOLIS MAY LOSE IT.

METROPOLIS CITY, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.] The Carbondale, Metropolis & Paducah Railroad Company has been at work for the last six months, and has in that time graded eight miles of road between this place and Vienna. The road is under the supervision of William Jackson of St. Louis, and is backed by Dr. J. H. McLean of the same city, who has so far furnished all the money. Their pay-roll amounts to about $1,500 per month. Dr. J. H. McLean, the special trustee of the road, has just visited this city, and said: "Unless the city will pay for grading ten miles of road it will not come to Metropolis, but go around six miles from it and cross the Ohio River opposit Paducah." The citizens here are not willing to do more than secure the road the right of way.

THE NORTHWESTERN'S EXTENSIONS.

YANKTON, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The engineers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway have begun surveying a line from this city through Bon Homme County. The force is a large one, and the work is being pushed ahead rapidly. Nothing is known concerning the movements of the company this fall, but it is surmised it will immediately begin grading on this line.

NOTES.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Winona & St. Peter Railroads have established a one-cent-per-mile rate to the State hose tournament, to be held in Winona Oct. 1.

Freight agencies have been established at the following points on the Wabash Railway: Campbell, Ia., on the Des Moines Division, with J. W. Youngerman as agent; Benton City, Mo., on the St. Louis Division, with Joseph E. Martin as agent. Freight shipments from these points may be received without requiring prepayment in future.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange admitted to the list $1,500,000 first-mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, application having been made July last. The bonds are dated March 1, 1885, and run thirty years. The company has purchased the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway.

General Passenger Agent Ruggles of the Michigan Central and General Passenger Agent Johnson of the Lake Shore left for New York last evening to attend a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the various Vanderbilt lines to arrange local divisions of rates and other passenger matters relating to the interchange of business.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, General Manager of the Bee Line, was in the city yesterday. He will quit the service of the Bee Line Oct. 1 and assume the duties of his new position of General Manager of the Richmond & Danville system. His headquarters will be at Richmond, Va. It is understood that Mr. Edgar Beach, at present Assistant General Manager of the Bee Line, will be promoted to the position of General Manager.

At a meeting of the Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic yesterday the following temporary classification was adopted, subject to the future ruling of the official East-Bound Classification Committee: Wooden mantels or fireplaces, boxed or crated, O. R., C. L., minimum weight 10,000 pounds, third class; same, L. C. L., first class.

At the last meeting of the General Time-Table Convention a committee consisting of K. H. Wade of the Wabash, Chairman, H. B. Stone of the Burlington, J. T. Harrahan of the Louisville & Nashville, and Charles D. Gorham of the Nickel-Plate was appointed to report upon a new system of general train rules. This committee opened its session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. It requires several days of hard work to complete the work.

At a recent meeting of the managers of the roads interested in the Lafayette, Ind., pool, it was found that the pooling agreement could not be successfully carried out unless the Terre Haute and Frankfort business was included in the agreement. In order to effect an arrangement for the reorganization of the pool in accordance with the above sentiment the managers of the various roads in Indiana interested in the above business came to the city yesterday, but as some of the roads whose coöperation was required did not show up no action was taken, and the affairs of the Lafayette pool will therefore have to continue in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore.

The representatives of the roads interested in the Mattoon, Ill., business met during the afternoon and fixed up their troubles, and rates to and from that point were ordered to be restored.

Mr. France Chandler, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash, has sent a dispatch to Chairman T. C. Moore of the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee, asking whether he could base rates from Kansas City to Boston upon the $17 rate made by the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago to Boston via Montreal. Mr. Chandler was informed that the regular basing rate from Chicago to Boston was $19, and that the $17 rate made by the Grand Trunk is on business only originating at Chicago, and is not to be used as a basing rate from points west of Chicago. If Mr. Chandler should insist upon basing rates from Missouri River points upon the $17 rate from Chicago serious complications would arise, and the passenger rates to all seaboard points would have to be reduced.

NEW ORLEANS' FINANCES.

THEY ARE AT THE VERY LOWEST EBB IN CONSEQUENCE OF WICKED AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—As the end of the year approaches the financial condition of the city becomes very interesting, even if painful, to contemplate. The counted-in Councilmen and the bosses who created them and the departments of the Government have, by their mismanagement, brought about the present fearful condition. The Legislature enacted a law by which the departments could only expend one-twelfth of their annual appropriation each month. This law, if enforced, would have prevented trouble. Knowing the weakness of the Council the bosses defied the law and made bills without reference to the one-twelfth or any other rule. The appropriation for the material account of the Department of Public Works for the entire year was $18,000. With that amount expended the department has, within the last four months, contracted bills for material for $21,000. Instead of preferring charges against the ring executives for willful and shameful violation of the Restricting law the subservient Council inflated and stretched the weak budget to cover the overdrafts of its masters. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance and took advantage of the occasion to tell the Council that it had mismanaged the city's affairs and brought upon itself the suspicion of venality. A reform Councilman told the Mayor that the bad government was his fault as much as the Council's, as he had signed all the rotten laws and had failed to haul up the bosses before the bar of the Council for their offenses. The Mayor's veto did not amount to anything. He had a conference with the Council, and the vetoed amendments were agreed upon as necessary, and last night they were passed with the consent of the Mayor, the bosses being given the additional amounts asked for. The city can ill afford the extra burdens. The State Legislature saddled considerable State expenditures upon the city. Extravagant and uncalled-for legislation by the Council has added to the load. Taxes have just commenced coming in, and the collections for some time will go to pay the loan of $500,000, contracted to pay the expenses of the city earlier in the year. Under the budget amendments providing for the excesses the Council at its last meeting passed appropriations amounting to $150,000. There will be no money to pay these for a long time yet, and the Council authorized the borrowing of more money with the other loans yet unpaid. As there is no provision in the budget to pay the interest on loans, the interest account will play sad havoc with the city's finances. The city employés have not been paid since June, and the teachers since April. The teachers, not being politicians, receive the last consideration from the Council and suffer most from the scarcity of funds.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Tribune does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

BOHEMIAN OATS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A word in regard to the Bohemian oats swindle which was exposed in The Tribune of the 14th inst., Hiram Sibley & Co. mentioning the scheme to be a swindle and saying that the price of the oats was $4 a bushel. The firm have not a bushel in their house, according to their bookkeeper, to sell at any price. In fact, they do not know what the oats are. I am satisfied to be a victim of the so-called swindle because I know it to be for the interest of the farmers and not for the seedsmen.

A FARMER FROM INDIANA.

LAKE MARINE.

The Schooner John R. Noyes Driven on the Beach at Charlotte.

Her Crew Hauled Ashore in the Breeches-Buoy—Condition of the Pensaukee.

Other Mishaps Resulting from the Equinoctial Gale—Freights Unchanged—General News.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The heavy blow of yesterday was but a mild breeze when compared with the furious gale that has raged on Lake Ontario since midnight. It is predicted that many disasters will occur among shipping before the storm dies away. The most serious wreck that has so far been reported in this vicinity is that of the schr John R. Noyes, which was driven ashore at this port about 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour the gale was raging with unabated fury, and when the steamship Monteagle and tow hove to off the harbor and signaled for a tug there was none that would venture to her assistance. Seeing no prospects of obtaining aid the Captain of the Monteagle decided to try and get his consorts inside as best he could, but just as the steamer entered the piers the tow-line parted and the schr John R. Noyes fell off into the trough of the sea and drifted to the eastward of the piers, fetching up on the beach. The schr White Star, which was also in tow of the Monteagle, struck the east pier and sustained considerable damage. She was recovered by the Monteagle and safely brought inside the harbor. The life-saving crew, which had been patrolling the beach all night, witnessed the accident and immediately began preparations for rescuing the crew of the wrecked schooner. The beach apparatus was hauled out and in less than ten minutes the howitzer was trained into position. The first shot proved ineffectual, as the wind drove the line to the leeward of the wreck, but at the next shot the line was landed squarely in the rigging and was quickly hauled taut and made fast to the foremast of the vessel. The breeches-buoy was then sent out and the shipwrecked crew safely brought ashore amid the cheers of hundreds of people who had been summoned to the beach by the booming of the cannon. As the tow was bound here to load coal for Chicago, the Noyes is light and consequently is in more danger of going to pieces. She lies on a sandy beach strewn with bowlders and has been pounding badly all day. Unless the wind and sea subside tonight it is doubtful if she will last till morning. The Noyes was built at Algonac in 1872, measures 334 tons, and is owned by Capt. S. Murray of Oswego. She is valued at $10,000 and insured in the hull pool.

MISHAPS AT THE SAULT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The schr Kingfisher of the H. B. Tuttle's tow while bound down in yesterday's gale parted her tow-line above Whitefish Point, making it necessary for her to stop here and straighten up her cargo, which was shifted. The prop Superior, which went ashore Monday night in a squall above the canal, was taken off by the prop City of Cleveland and the tug Mystic after six hours' work. The prop City of Cleveland went up and the tug is still at work on the schr Sandusky, one of the Superior's consorts, which is out about twelve inches forward. The prop Superior has come down in the canal and is leaking. A diver will go down and stop the leak.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The heaviest northwest gale of the season prevails at this port. The storm struck here at 7 o'clock last night, accompanied by a hail and rain storm. The prop Superior is aground two miles above the canal. She went on in the storm last night. The prop Alcona and consort, prop J. E. Potts and consort, George Spencer and consorts, Butcher Boy, and schr Brightie are sheltered in port. A large fleet of boats sheltered behind Whitefish Point.

CANADIAN BEACONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Marine Department has ordered a temporary light to be placed at the entrance to Spanish River, Lake Huron, until a permanent one can be established. A lighthouse and fog-whistle station has been placed at Cariboo Island, Lake Superior, for the guidance of vessels on the lake from Sault Ste. Marie to Port Arthur. It was at this spot the stmr Spartan was lost two years ago.

VESSEL SEIZED—THE MARTIN DISABLED.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The little schr Enright, that waterlogged on Lake Huron, was seized today by the owners of the prop Cuba No. 2 for the tow on a salvage claim.

The schr Maria Martin lost her foresail and foregaff on Lake Huron last night and ran back here. The wind is going down and everything will leave tonight.

A SCHOONER SET ON FIRE.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The schr Antelope, lying in ordinary at this port, was set afire last night, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent her from being destroyed. She was badly damaged. Muir Bros. are her owners.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There was no inquiry for grain-carriers. The only charter reported was the propellor Clarion for 60,000 bushels of corn to Erie. Lumber shippers say there are five vessels offering for every load.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There was a light inquiry for tonnage, but it was fully equal to all that was offered and rates continued firm on ore at 65 cents from Escanaba and 90 cents from Marquette. Coal rates were unchanged from 50 and 55 cents to Milwaukee and Chicago and 40 to 50 cents to Lake Superior ports. The only charters reported were the stmr S. J. Macy and consorts Ishpeming and John Burt, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, at 90 cents. The prop W. L. Wetmore and consort Brunette leave this port tonight with coal for Chicago at 55 cents. The prop C. H. Green and tow got away from Ashtabula today with coal for Duluth, and the prop J. S. Fay and consorts D. P. Rhodes and David Wagstaff, light, for ore at Marquette. The schrs Francis Palms and Florida got away tonight in tow of the tug Wilcox with coal for Marquette on contract.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The bottom seems to have dropped out of grain freights to Buffalo. Capacity to the amount of 150,000 bushels has been offered and there are only about 1,200,000 bushels of wheat in store, the receipts being only about 100,000 bushels per day. It is difficult to tell how low rates will go.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There were no coal charters today, and canal freights were steady at unchanged rates, the figures on corn being 3¼ cents and on wheat 3⅝ cents to New York.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Charters reported today were the prop H. D. Calvin and consort Bavaria, coal, Toledo to Wellers Bay, at $1; schr George W. Adams, coal, Sandusky to Duluth, at 50 cents.

HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Oct. 1 Judge Blodgett will take up a large number of admiralty cases that have been filed for hearing in the United States Court.

John Prindiville, the well-known Chicago vessel-agent, again takes charge of the Western business of the Lehigh Valley Line boats.

The life-saving crew yesterday made an unsuccessful effort to recover the bodies of the men drowned off the North Pier Tuesday. One of the men has been identified as William Carrolton, aged 35, and residence unknown.

Capt. A. Campbell, the Michigan City tug-owner, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Duluth. He has sold the tug M. P. Harrison to South Chicago parties for $1,800, and will bring the tug Alice M. Campbell back from Duluth.

The heavy gale of Tuesday prevailed throughout the night, but the wind shifted to the eastward before daybreak and the storm died away. The sea went down after the wind abated and the storm-bound fleet got away. Last night the wind was blowing moderate from the southwest.

The sailor lost overboard from the schr Belle Brown Monday night while that vessel was being towed into the harbor was Michael P. Scanlan of Kingston, aged 25. It is supposed that he had a fit, as he fell off the mainboom while taking in sail and did not come to the surface. His body has not been recovered.

The Northern Michigan Line prop Champlain, which was due here Monday, has not yet arrived, and no little uneasiness is manifested by those having friends aboard of her. Mr. Seymour, agent of the line, says he has not heard from the Champlain since she left Charlevoix. He thinks she was probably delayed by loading lumber at Norwood, and is almost confident that she will reach Chicago today.

About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning the prop Perrett with her tow of lumber-barges left Chicago for Menominee to load. After working down the lake about fifty miles they were compelled to put back for shelter and arrived off Chicago early yesterday morning. While trying to find an anchorage inside the outer harbor one of the Perrett's consorts, the barge Kate Darley, ran on the artificial reef known as the new exterior breakwater. The tug Wolf responded to her signal of distress and towed her to a safe anchorage.

J. S. Dunham received a second dispatch from Capt. Olson of the stranded schr Pensaukee yesterday stating that the vessel was scuttled in eleven feet of water and had eight feet of water in her hold. Mr. Dunham, who owns the most complete wrecking outfit on the lakes, telegraphed the underwriters that his wrecking-tug Morford was all ready to leave for the wreck, but received a reply that Capt. George McLeod, representing the underwriters, had started for Detroit and would send an expedition from that port. Mr. Dunham also left for Detroit last night, and is somewhat puzzled to know why a man owning a wrecking outfit of his own is ignored by the insurance companies, while another concern is given a job of releasing his own vessel. While in Detroit Mr. Dunham ought to call on Murphy and Grummond. They might be able to give him some pointers in connection with the wrecking business. It was about two years ago that both these men refused to state in court what percentage of the money paid them by insurance companies was returned to the general agents in the form of commissions.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A private dispatch received here this morning from the Captain of the schr Onward reported that the Onward had lost her rudder while loading at Gill's Pier and was driven ashore and scuttled. A dispatch tonight says her stern is going out and she will probably be a total loss. She is owned by Maxon, Parker & Saveland of this port, and was valued at $5,000. She has a hold full of wood, owned by Gill of Gill's Pier.

H. J. Pauly today ordered the steam-barge Thompson Kingsford to his schooner, the R. J. Skidmore, ashore two miles from Leland. She water-logged yesterday and was beached on a sand bottom. She has a cargo of wood from Gill's Pier. Both cargo and vessel are owned by H. Pauly of this port. This is the third of Mr. Pauly's vessels lost close to Gill's Pier within a year.

A private dispatch from Capt. Saveland at Mackinaw reports the schr Saveland in the straits with her foremast sprung and in need of a tug. An attempt was made to secure the Leviathan, but she is supposed to be on her way here with the wrecked schr George Sherman.

A tug with scow and steam-pump left tonight to attempt the release of the Milwaukee Tug Company's Sandsucker, ashore at Whitefish Bay.

The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw and Joseph Paige have been in ordinary here for a week. The wind-bound fleet got away today with the southwest wind.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The gale of last night has almost entirely subsided, and nearly all the fleet detained by it got away this afternoon. The schr Lewis Ross, which arrived here leaking Sunday and has since been dry-docked, is found on examination to have two holes punched in her bottom, undoubtedly made by striking on a rock somewhere on her voyage after leaving Wallaceburg.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Parana, Duncan City, lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Bay de Noque, cedar-posts.
Schr Maggie Dall, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr George, Erie, coal.
Schr Ebenezer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Manteno, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simons, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr Mary D. Ayer, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr Pewaukee, Duncan City, wood.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Jack Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Wallbridge, Grand Lake, railroad ties.
Schr H. B. More, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. B. Coates, St. Ignace, cedar-posts.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Cheney Ames, Green Bay, telegraph-poles.

CLEARANCES.

Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, light.
Schr George Steel, Cheboygan, light.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Menominee, light.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn and 20,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, 300 brls salt.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Newsboy, Alpena, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Ogontz Bay, light.
Prop D. M. Wilson, Ogdensburg, 33,500 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, light.
Schr Live Oak, Sutton's Bay, sundries.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. P. Shepard, Manistee, light.
Schr Adriondac, Marinette, light.
Schr Stampede, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tri-Color, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Coaster, White Lake, light.
Schr Mary Collins, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Frankfort, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, light.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, light.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Cecil Bay, light.
Schr Ottawa, Muskegon, light.
Schr America, Manistee, light.
Schr J. Loomis McLaren, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Grace MaFiler, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Charles Marshall, Pine Lake, light.
Prop Calumet, Two Harbors, light.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Garden Bay, light.
Prop C. M. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, light.
Schr Fleetwing, Alpena, light.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Ebenezer, Ludington, light.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, 75,000 bu corn.
Prop John Otis, Gilchrist, sundries.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Raber, Pine Lake, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, light.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Chicago, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Ludington, sundries.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, and sundries.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Escanaba—Arrivals—Prop Minnesota and schr Massasoit. Departures—Props C. Hurlbut, Minnesota, schr Rhoda Emily; schrs Nelson Bloom, Plymouth, Massasoit, and Bertha Barnes. Wind south, fresh; weather clear and cool.

Whitehall—Arrived and cleared—Schrs Mount Vernon, Scud. Weather clear; wind north.

Elk Rapids—Arrived—Prop Leland. Cleared—Schr Minch, iron and lumber. The schr Johnson is unloading ore.

Frankfort—Arrived—Schr Joseph Duvall. Departed—Schrs C. Amsden and Carrier, lumber, Chicago; Souvenir. The tug Hall left this morning for Milwaukee with the schr Surprise. The wind is blowing fresh from the southwest.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Steam-barge Mary Pringle and schr Adventure, both from Detroit. Cleared—Up—Schrs Howland, J. C. Bauer, M. Capron, Dan Mabee, Narragansett, for St. Ignace.

South Chicago—No arrivals. Sailed—Schr E. T. Judd, stmr Daisy Day, stmr Massachusetts, stmr Robert Holland, schr A. W. Luckey.

Manistee—Arrived—Props Fayette, M. Marshall, schrs J. H. Hall, I. Sands. Sailed—Prop Hilton. The wind-bound fleet all got away.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Schr Three Brothers, with coal. Sailed—Prop Cuba and consorts Donaldson and David Stewart, for Duluth; barge L. C. Butts and schr Swallow. Wind southwest, fresh; weather clear.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared—Props Torrent and Wisconsin.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up Wednesday—Prop Minneapolis, 5:15 a. m.; prop L. W. Palmer and consorts, 7:35 a. m.; prop City of Cleveland and consorts, 8:45 a. m.; prop J. H. Farwell and consorts, 1:25 p. m.; prop Alberta, 3 p. m. Down—Prop H. Tuttle and consorts, 11:45 a. m.; tug James Reed with schr Richard Winslow, 1:20 p. m.; prop Athabasca, 1:25 p. m.; prop Northerner, 2:15 p. m.; prop Jay Gould, 4:45 p. m. Wind southwest, light.

Detroit—Up—Schrs Alice B. Norris, Montana, 4 a. m.; Forest City and consort, 12:30 p. m. Down—Australasia and consort, 1:30 a. m.; Columbia and consort, 3:40 a. m.; Continental and consort, 4 a. m.; Chicago, 4:20 a. m.; schrs M. E. Tremble, Manzanilla, 10 a. m.; Nevada, 12:30 p. m.; Kate Butteroni, 12:40 p. m.; Juniata, 1:30 p. m. Wind west, brisk; clear.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down Tuesday—Prop Hiawatha and consort, 5:30 a. m.; prop Acadia, 5:30 a. m.; prop W. A. Haskell, 9 a. m.; prop Wocoken, 9 a. m.; prop Raleigh and consort, 11:30 a. m.; prop J. H. Donaldson and consort, 1 p. m.; prop Badger State, 1 p. m.; prop Hackett and consort, 1:25 p. m.; prop Tacoma and consort, 2:50 p. m. Up Tuesday—Prop George Spencer and consort, 8 a. m.; prop Africa, 9:40 a. m.; prop Smith Moore, 11:50 p. m.; prop D. C. Whitney and consort, 3:30 p. m.; prop Joseph L. Hurd, 4 p. m.

Port Huron—Up—Arizona, 12 m.; Manistique, W. L. Frost, Oconto, City of Mount Clemens, Flora, Conestoga, Oscoda, 10 a. m.; Keystone and consort, 12:35 p. m.; D. W. Powers and barges, 4:30 p. m.; Moffat, A. B. Norris, Montana, 5:30 p. m.; City of Mackinac, D. G. Fort, 6 p. m.; A. Everett, S. Minch, H. J. Webb, 6:45 p. m. Down—Continental and consort, Columbia and consort, 9 p. m.; Chicago, 10 p. m.; Justice Fields and barges, Samana, 11 p. m.; Juniata, 8:30 a. m.; Hiawatha and consort, 4 p. m.; Haskell, 4:30 p. m.; Albany, 6:30 p. m. In port—Maria Martin, Schoolcraft, William Rudolph and barges. Wind south, light.

Mackinaw City—Down—Props Oscar Townsend and consort, 10:20 a. m.; Havana and consort, 3:40 p. m.; tug John Owen with schrs H. W. Sage, S. J. Tilden, Reindeer, and M. F. Merrick, 5 p. m. Up—Schrs Rising Star and Champion, 1 p. m.; Avon, 6:20 p. m. At anchor—Schr Saveland. The Rising Star and Champion are under St. Helena. The Saveland sprung the head of her foremast during the gale Monday night, and will have to tow up. One of the Anchor Line boats will probably tow her. Wind southwest, fresh.

LAKE HURON.

Alpena—The wind has hauled to west and abated. The following craft left: Props R. Stewart, W. W. Stewart, and Tyson, for Toledo; Garden City, Hinkley, and Lightguard, for Cleveland; Wave, for Sandusky; Westford, Lady Franklin, and Monitor, for Buffalo; Smith and Post, for Detroit.

Cheboygan—Departed—Pacific, Annie Vought, Potomac. The City of Alpena was twelve hours late on account of Tuesday's storm. West wind, stiff; weather cold.

East Tawas—Arrived—Steam-barge George King, Huron City. Cleared—Steam-barges City of Concord, Edward Smith, prop Gordon Campbell and two barges, barge Monitor. Wind strong, northwest.

Midland—Arrived—Schr A. E. Vickery, corn, from Chicago. Wind north, fresh.

Goderich—Arrived—Steam-barge Schnoor, Sandusky, coal. Departed—Steam-barge Schnoor, Alpena. Wind northwest, moderating.

Collingwood—Arrived—Stmr Campana, Port Arthur, passengers and freight. Wind northwest.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—Arrived—Props Winslow, Buffalo, merchandise; City of Fremont, light; Scotia, Montreal, light. Cleared—Barge City of Rome, towing schrs Red Wing and Guido Pfister, Buffalo, wheat; props Russia, Buffalo, wheat; W. J. Averill, Buffalo, wheat; barge Selah Chamberlin, schr John Martin, Buffalo, wheat; barge Escanaba, light; prop Winslow, Buffalo, flour. Wind southwest, fresh.

Marquette—Arrived—Prop Idaho, barge Republic with Grace Holland and James Couch, tug Niagara with Montmorency, Republic, and Mont Blanc. Cleared—Republic with Holland and Couch, schrs Republic, Montgomery, Montmorency, Mont Blanc, Monticello, and Havana. Passed up—Nyack. Passed down—Idaho. Wind south, fine.

Hancock—Arrived—Peerless and Idaho, Duluth; Nyack, Buffalo. Cleared—Peerless, Chicago; Idaho, Buffalo; Nyack, Duluth. Wind northwest, light; weather cloudy.

LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland—Arrived—Props Newburgh and China, Buffalo, merchandise; Cuba, Chicago, merchandise; J. H. Devereux, Marquette; schrs Fred A. Morse, Guiding Star, and S. V. R. Watson, all Marquette, ore. Cleared—Props Cuba, Montreal, merchandise; China, Duluth, merchandise; Newburgh, Chicago, merchandise; W. L. Wetmore, Chicago, coal; J. E. Mills, Port Huron, coal; schrs Zach Chandler, Commodore, and W. L. Peck, all Ontonagon, light; Francis Palms, Marquette, coal; Brunette, Chicago, coal; H. D. Root, Buffalo, wheat; Tradewind, St. Catharines, coal; John O'Neil, Duluth, light; Florida, Marquette, coal. Wind southwest, fresh; weather clear, cool.

Toledo—Arrived—Schr F. C. Leighton, Detroit, light. Cleared—Schr F. C. Leighton, Green Bay, coal.

Fairport—Cleared—Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Lorain, light. The M. L. Breck is in port, wind-bound.

Ashtabula Harbor—Arrived—Prop H. Luella Worthington, Buffalo, light; schrs George H. Warmington, light; John Tibbetts, wind-bound. Cleared—Prop Fred Kelly, Cleveland, light; Sparta, Erie, light; schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, light; Sumatra, Erie, light.

Buffalo—Entered—Prop St. Louis, Duluth, wheat; W. H. Barnum, Duluth, wheat; New York, Chicago, corn; Colorado, Green Bay, flour; Commodore, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Prop R. A. Packer, Duluth; coal; China, Duluth, sundries; Wissahickon, Chicago, coal; Osceola, Duluth, sundries; W. H. Barnum, Duluth, coal; Milwaukee, Chicago, cement; W. A. Sherman, Ashtabula; schr Thomas Gawn, Green Bay, coal.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Dalhousie—Passed Down—Schr M. J. Cummings, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Erie Belle, Toledo to Hamilton, coal. Wind blowing a gale from north and northwest all day; now moderating; weather very cold.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Ogdensburg—Sailed—Prop Glasgow, schrs India, Jane Ralston, Dashing Wave, Samana.

Kingston—Arrived—Prop Tilley, Chicago, wheat; schr Neelon, Chicago, wheat; schr Merritt, Chicago, corn. Wind north, light; fair weather.

CROPS THREATENED.

A FROSTY WAVE SWEPT OVER THE NORTHWEST TUESDAY NIGHT, AND THE FARMERS REPORT SOME DAMAGE—CORN GENERALLY SAFE.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The seeding of the new wheat crop is progressing favorably, but the acreage is not more than one-half of that sown in recent years. Last year the acreage seeded was below the average by about 20 per cent, and of that not more than 25 per cent was harvested. In some instances the yield reached ten to twelve bushels per acre, but only in small fields. The general average yield was about three bushels per acre of less than No. 4 wheat. Farmers who never before bought seed wheat are now importing wheat from Indiana at $1.05 to $1.15 which will barely grade No. 2. Those who have not the money to buy such seed are taking the inferior article raised by their neighbors, and after fanning it two or three times obtain about half the original number of bushels of wheat, weighing from fifty-five to fifty-nine pounds per bushels, not altogether free from cheat or chess. This they are sowing, and must expect the same poor quality of wheat next year. All of the surplus wheat raised by the more fortunate ones has already been marketed, and the local mills are running on wheat shipped in here. The oats crop was from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre, and a much larger acreage than usual. Rye is receiving much more attention this fall than heretofore, as it has stood the winter better than wheat. The corn crop is about as large as last year. The acreage is greater, but bad seed and heavy rains injured the quality. This winter will be the most severe for twenty-five years with farmers of this section, as money is now very scarce with them and there is little disposition to go in debt on account of unreliable crops. More attention is being paid to stock and dairying than ever before.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A very heavy frost for the first of the season covered this section last night. Considerable damage to corn is feared, though it may not be as bad as is anticipated.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There was a very heavy frost in this region last night, and ice formed on standing water. Farmers interviewed say they do not think any damage has been done to corn.

GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The first frost of the season occurred last night. No damage was done. The corn is beyond danger by frost, and will be the largest yield in Henry County for five years.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The slight frost of last night did but little damage to corn, which will need ten days more of warm weather to thoroughly ripen. The ravages of the grub have been found on closer examination to be much more extensive than was supposed.

LANARK, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There was a light but general frost this morning. Farmers say it is a benefit instead of a damage, as it stops the growth of the corn-stalks. Most of the corn is out of danger from frost.

LEWISTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The weather in this locality is warm for this season of the year, the thermometer indicating 92° in the shade. Up to this date there has been no perceptible frost, and corn is maturing magnificently. The grasshoppers worked but little injury to this crop, and the yield will be much better than anticeped in the early season if the frost holds off a while longer.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Quite a frost fell last night. It was cold enough to form thin ice on still water. The cool snap will not injure corn, which is generally out of danger.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There was a severe frost here last night. No injury was done to the corn. The crop here exceeds expectations, notwithstanding the devastations of grasshoppers.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A light frost last night nipped unwary flowers and hastened the drying of the corn, most of which is out of danger. A heavier visitation is looked for tonight, as the weather continues quite cold and all is clear.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A severe cold wave swept down upon this section last evening, causing a quite heavy frost over the whole county last night. The dry condition of the earth prevented widespread damage. Corn was very slightly touched in some places. The hot spell just terminated ripened up a great deal of the corn, while a portion is still soft. The farmers are not "out of the woods," but they feel much better than they did two weeks ago.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There was a severe white frost here last night, but nothing, so far, appears to be injured except corn on low ground, and that is badly damaged.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—This section had almost wholly escaped frost until last night, when the first of the season that could affect vegetation made its appearance. All the tender crops—such as tobacco, buckwheat, grapes, and vegetables—were beyond harm; but a small per cent of the corn crop was so late in maturing that it has suffered some injury. It is estimated that the loss will be about 8 per cent of the whole crop. A good part of this is because of damage to the fodder, which was relied upon more than usual on account of a short hay crop.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The first frost of the season in this section to do any damage to vegetation occurred last night, ice forming as thick as glass. Corn is for the most part ripe, and no injury is apprehended to that portion of the crop not fully matured.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. William McAlister, the railroader, says: "Not a single car-load of wheat has come out of the State of Kentucky. There is no wheat in the State to be carried out. The crop was the worst failure ever known. It is a very unusual year, indeed, when the railroads fail to get at least 1,000 car-loads of the grain from Kentucky, but this year it is turned the other way. The farmers there are buying wheat. We carried six cars of seed wheat for Kentucky ourselves. This is not only bad for the Kentuckians but is also bad for the railroads. The latter are deprived of what has always been a reliable source of revenue."

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The immense corn crop in this (the southeastern) part of the State is out of reach of the frost. The weather for the last two weeks has been just such as was needed to mature and dry it. The farmers are very busy cutting it up, and by the last day of this month, if this kind of weather continues, all will be securely shocked. Plowing and seeding are progressing rapidly, the ground being in good order.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—John N. Talle of Holden has raised nine acres of tobacco the present season, which he values at $200 per acre. He has built a tobacco-house and will engage more extensively in the business hereafter.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 23.—In an interview with J. E. Utt, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road, he made some very encouraging predictions concerning Iowa crops. The corn crop, particularly in the northwestern part of the State, will be larger by from thirty to fifty per cent than was ever before known. The hay and oats crops have increased greatly, though not to such an extent as corn, and the hog product is unusually large.

A DASTARDLY MURDER.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A. R. Mayfield, a prominent merchant at Fernandale, Washington Territory, was assassinated last evening, and his little son, Wesley, shot through the lungs. The boy is still alive. The deed was committed just after dark. Mayfield and his son were called out of the store by an unknown person, the former being shot dead in his tracks. The assasin then made his escape, and is unknown. He is still at large. The motive for the crime is unknown.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harmless but Effective.
Pyle's celebrated Pearline Washing Compound.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

Immense Programme Today.

4 Races! 23 Starters!

FIRST RACE—THE NORTHWESTERN STAKES, postponed from yesterday.

SECOND RACE—GREAT 2-YEAR-OLD STAKES, with Sphinx, Nutbreaker, and Diatonic as starters.

THIRD RACE—2:30 CLASS, with 12 STARTERS. Endymion, First Call, Iris, Somerset Maid, Belle S., Harry C., Cadmus Hambletonian, Helen, Robert H., Dick Stauffer, Maggie Kevan, and Silver Leaf.

FOURTH RACE—THE CHICAGO HORSEMAN STAKES, for 4-year-olds, with Omar, Mate, Holiday, Gertrude C., and S. Montgomery.

After the first heat, by request of the Club, there will be an exhibition by Major H. C. McDowell, of Lexington, Ky., of his stallion King Rene and colts. Colors, white. The Caton Stock Farm, of Joliet, Ill., will also exhibit the stallion Don Cossack and colts. Colors, blue and white.

SPECIAL TRAINS BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD RUN DIRECT TO GATE.
Leave Central Depot at 11:05 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00 p. m. Leave Van Buren-st. at 11:09 a. m., 12:34, 1:04, 1:34, 2:04 p. m. Leave 22d-st., 11:15 a. m., 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 p. m. Fare for round trip, 30c.
ADMISSION, including seat in Grand Stand, $1.00. Reserved seats for ladies free.
Races commence promptly at 1 p. m. Official Pools sold at Palmer House every evening during races.

James Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

Carpets

Our stock of Carpets, all made for this Fall trade, is NOW OPEN. The patterns and colors are the best we ever saw. We were fortunate in placing orders at the

Lowest Prices

Ever reached. We will sell them below any house in this city.

Ingrain at	17c
Ingrain, double warps,	25c
Ingrain, wool mixed	30c, 35c & 40c
Ingrain, all-wool filling	45c, 50c
Extra Super	50c, 60c, and up
Tapestry	50c, 60c, and up
Body Brussels	90c and up
Velvets	$1.25
Wiltons	$1.40

OILCLOTHS.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

Rugs, Mats, AND Mattings
Below All Competitors.

Rupture.
$100 REWARD!

Rupture promptly cured. $100 reward for a case of Inguinal or Scrotal Rupture that we cannot retain with the Famous Parker Retentive Truss. Just issued—"The Rational Treatment of Rupture; a Study of the Causation, Pathology, and Varieties of Hernia." Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co.
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Cole & Co., consisting of Charles D. Cole and Moses T. Cole, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. D. COLE.
Sept. 22, 1885. MOSES T. COLE.

The real estate business heretofore conducted by the above firm at corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. will be continued by Moses T. Cole under the firm name and style of "Cole & Co." MOSES T. COLE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn from the firm of J. S. ROBINSON & CO., doing business at 177 La Salle-st., Room 25, and will not be responsible for any debt or contracts after this date.
THEO. M. GAINES.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 1885.

THE IMPERIAL,
256 S. Clark-st.
Billiard Hall, Restaurant, and Bar.
Each Department Complete.
GRAND REOPENING TODAY.
The Finest Equipped & Handsomest Place in the World.
CHICAGO'S FINEST ORCHESTRA
In attendance TODAY from 12 o'clock noon until 12 o'clock midnight.
Several Match and Exhibition Billiard Games will be played during the evening by the following well-known experts:
GEO. F. SLOSSON, FRANK PARKER,
HENRY RHINES, JNO. MATTHEWS,
JOHN THATCHER, AND OTHERS.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
25c The Talismanic Prices. 75c
Haverly's Home Minstrels.
THE ALDERMANIC COMPANY.
50c SO HUGE. $1.00
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A BUNCH OF KEYS
"FRONT"—"THE FUNNIEST OF THEM ALL."
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE SPARKS CO.
IN A
BUNCH OF KEYS; Or, THE HOTEL.
BY CHAS. H. HOYT.
EVERYTHING NEW—"The Music," "The Costumes," "The Fun."
Sunday, Sept. 27—"The Monarchs," Barlow, Wilson & Rankin's Mammoth Minstrels.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
The Leading Theatre of the Northwest.
EDWIN THORNE in Conquest & Merritt's great play,
HEARTS AND HANDCUFFS.
Thrilling Situations! Startling Effects! A Story of Human Interest.
See the Great Fireproof Theatre.
Popular prices $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
The GOODWIN OPERA CO. in Lecocq's opera,
MME. ANGOT'S DAUGHTER.
Admission, 25c.
Saturday evening—"The Mikado," with all the original stage business and scenery from designs as presented at Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of J. M. HILL
An Artistic Triumph! The distinguished tragedian,
W. E. SHERIDAN,
IN
LOUIS XI.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Friday evening—Only performance of KING LEAR.

BATTLE OF
SHILOH.
The Most Desperate Battle of the Rebellion.
Panorama on Michigan-av., Opposite the Exposition.
Proclaimed by the leading military men of the Nation to be the most perfect battle representation in the world.
Gen. Prentiss, who was so conspicuous in the fight, lectures every day and evening.
Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

BATTLE OF
Gettysburg!
The Climax of Our Late War of the Rebellion.
Pronounced not only by the entire press, but by all the leading military authorities as being the ONLY PERFECT AND TRUE PRODUCTION OF ANY BATTLE.
A pleasant Cable-Car ride will take you to the doors of this monster Panorama, located on Wabash-av. (Panorama-place), where hourly lectures will be delivered by veterans who have participated in this most heroic of all fights.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
See It and You Will Be Amazed.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., near Randolph.
Week commencing Monday, Sept. 21. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. The celebrated English Actress,
PAULINE MARKHAM, in "DOLLY'S LUCK."
HER NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison, near Halsted.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK,
FAMOUS FAT PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.
J. W. McAndrew's "Watermelon Man Co."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark near Madison.
GIANT FAMILY.
A FATHER GIANT. A MOTHER GIANT.
A BABY GIANT.
Lew Hawkins' "Footlight Favorites."

CHICAGO BALL PARK,
Corner West Congress and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL!
PROVIDENCE vs. CHICAGOS.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24. SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
At 3:15 p. m.
Take Van Buren, Ogden-av., or Madison-st. cars. Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 121 Clark-st.; Meyer's, 209 Clark-st.; Cochrane's 447 West Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets for the four New York games—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week—will be placed on sale at the usual places Friday morning, Sept. 25. Parties from outside the city can secure reserved seats by sending money with order to A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st. Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 25c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN Lessee and Manager
FUNNIER, MORE POPULAR, and MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER.
The Large Houses, Rapturous Applause, and Exclamations of Admiration attest the great popularity of
ROLAND REED
And Marsden's intensely funny comedy,
HUMBUG.
LAST HUMBUG MATINEE SATURDAY.
Humbug Every Night This Week.
Next week—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS—3 OF A KIND.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
The charming and incomparable
LOTTA
In her latest and greatest success,
M'LLE NITOUCHE.
Lotta in three characters.
DENISE DE FLAVIGNY, A JAPANESE PRINCESS, AND AS A DRUMMER BOY.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
Now fully complete in all departments.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
In the Art Annex a Great Painting by Dannat, entitled "A QUARTETTE."
One Full Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, assisted by the world-renowned Trombone Solo Artist, Mr. Frederick Innes.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2. The Great Southern Play "KENTUCK." Race-course on the stage, two living Kentucky-bred horses flying around the track.
Next Monday—The original "World," magnificent spectacular production, $5,000 expended, never before equalled on the Chicago stage.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
ROSE LISLE COMBINATION in
A UNION HEROINE; Or, THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.
Grand Military Display by the Chicago Zouaves.
Popular Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, and 50c.
Next week—A WIFE'S HONOR.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum & Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
HUMMELLL,
Giant Zulu Chief; Chinese Dwarf, Reptile King, etc. The Monarch Museum. Chaste Hourly Stage Entertainment. 10 cents—TO ALL INCLUDING A SEAT—10 CENTS.
Opera Chairs 5 Cents Extra.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE
The Famous Panorama,
SIEGE OF PARIS.
Painting will be removed Oct. 5th.
Cable cars to Wabash-av. and Panorama Place.
Open daily and Sunday, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
WEEK SEPT. 21.
FIRST VARIETY SHOW of the SEASON.
Today at 2:30 and 8 p. m., Strangers of Paris.
GRENIER'S ALCAZAR THEATRE (Formerly Grenier's Garden).
Amy Gordon's Opera Co. in Princess of Trebizonde.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
CATHERINE LEWIS
IN GLADYS.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Sunday night, Sept. 27—Bartley Campbell's "Siberia."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This Theatre Crowded Every Night with MR. GEO. BONIFACE in the
"STREETS OF NEW YORK."
Next week—Whallen's Comedy Co. in "Season's Judgment."

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Pembroke Marshall, London, England, is at the Palmer.

Henry J. Raymond, Columbus, O., and Arthur G. Ogilby, New Brunswick, N. J., are at the Leland.

Judge P. M. Cassady, Des Moines, Ia.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Boston; and Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Tax sales will be held in the Town of Lake View today.

Mr. E. Jennings returned from Europe last evening much improved in health.

James Kelly, the restaurateur who objects to colored customers, waived examination before Justice Lyon yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds.

Gerald Pierce & Co., No. 122 Dearborn street, have late numbers of the London *Graphic*, *Illustrated News*, the *Queen*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Truth*, the *Stage*, and the London *Times*.

The Northwestern manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds met at the Tremont and reaffirmed the old schedule of prices. The production was again restricted to 50 per cent of capacity.

Bretano Bros., No. 101 State street, send in late numbers of *Le Figaro*, *Gil Blas*, *Fliegende Blaetter*, *La Vie Parisienne*, *Le Monde Illustre*, *St. Stephen's Review*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Graphic*.

John G. Ogden of this city has taken out a patent for a railway cable bridge system, which he hopes will meet and overcome the difficulties which Chicago bridges put in the way of the extension of the cable system.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 50°; 9 a. m., 53°; 10 a. m., 54°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 55°; 1 p. m., 56°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 60°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.54.

The French Library, No. 77 State street, send in recent numbers of *La Republique Illustree*, *L'Independance Belge*, *Le Figaro*, *La France*, *Gil Blas*, *Le Voleur*, *Le Monde Comique*, *Le Triboulet*, *L'Univers Illustre*, *La Caricature*, *La Vie Parisienne*, *Paris Illustre*, *Le Temps*, *Le Soleil*, and *Petit Journal pour Rire*.

Another counterfeit $50 bill was received at the Post-Office yesterday in a remittance from a country post-office. It fell into the hands of the head cashier, Mr. Schlossman, who turned it over to Superintendent Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne took it to the Sub-Treasury, where he had it stamped, after which it was returned to the Postmaster who had sent it.

The Civil-Service Commissioners for the Post-Office were busy all day yesterday making up the papers of the boys examined the day before for the special-delivery service. The entire list will be gone through with today or tomorrow and the successful boys will be notified at once to appear before Mr. Judd and Mr. Donovan for appointment as messengers.

J. J. Stein is a clerical-looking youth who was arrested at the Palmer House Monday night for being the possessor of a varied collection of stolen property. A. H. Palmer, a real-estate agent and bail-man, went on his bond for $400. Yesterday Stein failed to appear when his name was called in Justice Meech's court, and his bond was declared forfeited.

Justice Charles Arnd left the city early yesterday morning to attend the funeral of his father, Frederick Arnd, who died at his home in Bath, N. Y., Tuesday evening from the effects of injuries received during the late War. Mr. Arnd was 58 years old. He was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third New York Cavalry and was one of seven out of forty-two of his command captured who received six months' imprisonment at Andersonville and other Southern prisons. Justice Arnd's court was draped yesterday.

Business-men on West Randolph street, along the market square, complain bitterly of the inconvenience they are subjected to owing to the crowding of the space by the market-men with their teams. The annoyance is worst between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The retailers declare that during these hours their business is stopped entirely owing to the crowd which gathers and prevents entrance to their stores or egress from them. They claim to suffer considerable pecuniary losses on this account and want the market done away with entirely. There is an ordinance intended to correct the evil, but no attempt is made to enforce it.

A young man giving the name of John Powell was arrested Sunday morning by Officer Styx of the Twenty-second Street Station on complaint of Dr. Meyer of No. 36 Clark street. The doctor claims that he was assaulted and knocked down by Powell while standing at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets. Monday Powell was taken to the armory, and, as he showed signs of insanity, was remanded for examination by the County Physician. A little after that time he was found on the floor of his cell in convulsions. He was removed to the County Hospital, where he died in a few moments. There were cuts and bruises on his head, but it is supposed that these were due to a delirious fall.

A call has been issued for the ninth annual convention of the National Liberal League, which is to hold a three days' session at Cleveland, O., beginning Oct. 9. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Freeman, E. A. Stevens, Dr. J. H. Randall, and Thomas Galpin have been chosen delegates from Chicago. Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who is President of the league, will make the opening address and there will be papers and speeches by a number of distinguished Liberals. An amendment to the constitution will be submitted changing the name to "The American Secular Union," and various measures will be considered looking to the thorough secularizing of the Government of the United States.

An old swindle that was worked pretty successfully a short time ago on Madison street is again being operated, and people of too confiding natures had better be on the lookout for it. Just after dark last evening a man about medium size, representing himself as head foreman of Shniedewend & Lee, on Dearborn street, called on McGill Bros., ticket-punch manufacturers, just across the street, and in a gentle whisper stated that his wife and mother were down-stairs. Would they be so kind as to loan him $5, as they came down to attend a reception and he had unfortunately forgotten the combination of the safe, jingling a bunch of keys at the same time to emphasize that the establishment across the street was perfectly accessible to him. McGill Bros. had read about the Madison street swindler, and there were, therefore, "no funds" for this one.

RECEPTION TO THE REV. DR. BATCHELOR.

The Rev. George Batchelor, who has resigned the pastorate of Unity Church, was tendered a social reception by the members of his congregation in the lecture-room of the church last night. Mr. Batchelor has been pastor of Unity Church for nearly three years, but for the last two years his health has been bad and he could not be acclimated to the lake regions, whereupon he resigned. He will preach his farewell sermon Sunday. He goes from here to Boston, and during the winter months he will fill Prof. Everett's place in Cambridge Divinity School as Professor of Theology. He will deliver twenty lectures on "The Ethics of the New Testament."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A FIRE-BRICK DEALER'S BOOKKEEPER IS MISSING.

H. H. Downs, late bookkeeper and cashier for Charles D. Colson, a fire-brick dealer at No. 184 Washington street, is missing, and with him there is alleged to be missing something like $1,000 of Colson's money. Mr. Colson was reluctant about saying anything concerning Downs' absence, as he thought by keeping the matter quiet the bookkeeper's friends might make good the money taken, but he finally said: "It is a case of misplaced confidence. Downs had been in my employ for nearly five years as bookkeeper, but he hadn't much to do with the cash account until last March. He carried on his stealing by falsifying the accounts, but I never suspected him until his disappearance, about three weeks ago. I don't know how he squandered the money, for as far as I know his habits were regular. I don't know where he is now. His wife is heart-broken over his absence, and about two weeks ago she begged me not to prosecute him. His wife may know where he is, but I can't say as to that. He was a man about 45 years of age, and a splendid bookkeeper."

Mr. Colson declined to say where Downs lived, or where his wife could be seen, and this year's directory does not give the man's address, except at No. 184 Washington street.

"BEAUTY" IN DISTRESS.

"NO. 9" FAILS TO GET COMPENSATION FOR HER WOUNDED PRIDE.

Judge Smith yesterday heard the case of Miss M. Arabella Johnson against J. G. F. Clark and John McGreer, publishers of humorous and satirical cartoons at No. 233 Dearborn street, to recover $20,000 damages for alleged libel. She was "Beauty No. 9" in a so-called beauty contest in May, 1883, in a dime museum and the defendants published an enlarged crayon copy of her photograph soon after the contest was decided. She is a thin, angular-visaged woman of sandy complexion and uncertain age, and it would need the most enthusiastic admirer of feminine beauty to discover any attractiveness in her features. She testified that she was one of the contestants in Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum in May, 1883, and won the prize. Some time after the contest she happened to be passing the defendants' store when she saw a large picture of herself in the store. She went in and asked one of the proprietors what right he had to take her picture and scandalize and ridicule her and advertise his business. He said he had the right to do so as much as any one else, and refused to remove it even on her threats to sue him for damages. She said he had no right to trespass on her premises or make a fortune out of her, but he remained obdurate, and she sailed down the street in search of a lawyer. According to her description, the obnoxious picture was about two feet square, painted on canvas. The nose and mouth were horribly "distorted and overdrawn, the eyes were all blue, no white, and looked wild," and the face was "all smeared over with all kinds of paint, and showed that they tried to make it as ridiculous as they could make it look." The plaintiff's grammar and pronunciation were not in accordance with the rules recognized by either Webster or Worcester, but her testimony and appearance afforded solid amusement to the jury and spectators. In further description of the picture she said that across it was printed in large letters the words "Number Nine." The bonnet was greatly overdrawn and the polka-dots on the dress were changed into yellow leaves, "smeared all round." "It was smeared over with such various colors, I could not give the natural colors; it was so smeared over that I couldn't tell what the colors were." A large crayon portrait was shown her, but she failed to recognize it as the one which had excited her ire in the defendant's store. That one, she said, was much worse.

This admission made her case look rather dubious, as the Judge ruled it would not be admitted in evidence if it was not proved.

The plaintiff's attorney then undertook to show that his client had been in a beauty-show in Pittsburg and was trying to earn a living at this business as a professional when her future was wrecked by the cartoon in question. Also that she had even had trouble in renting a room on the same account, but the Judge ruled it out.

"You have been engaged in libel suits before; have you not?" he inquired.

"I regret to say this is my first experience," replied the attorney.

"Well, then, I will inform you that this evidence is all incompetent. I have had considerable experience in this line myself and I never heard of such a question being asked as this about renting rooms when trying to prove damages."

Mr. Sneel, the woman's former lawyer, was then called to identify the picture. He cautiously admitted that he thought it was probably the one he had seen in defendant's store when he went on behalf of his client to effect a settlement.

"I will ask you," said the plaintiff's attorney, "if you are a sufficient judge of works of art to tell if this is a caricature?"

"I am not a judge of pictures," said the witness modestly, with a pitying glance at the plaintiff.

"H—m," snorted the Judge, "better let the jury decide the question of caricature."

The plaintiff then took the stand a second time to identify two photographs of an ancient damsel with corkscrew curls as her own, which she did with great ease.

Mr. Stephens, the photographer, was next called as a witness to prove that the picture in controversy was a caricature, but he was not allowed to state his opinion.

"Does that picture correspond with the rules of photography as you understand them?"

The question was excluded as irrelevant.

The ancient maiden plaintiff was then told to stand up.

"Judging from what you see of that lady," queried the attorney, "would you call that picture a likeness?"

"Yes sir, I would," was the emphatic but very unexpected reply.

The witness was quickly excused after this answer, the defendant's lawyer remarking as he left the stand, "That's good enough for us."

"That's our case," said the plaintiff's attorney.

"I move to have the evidence excluded from the jury," said the defendant's attorney.

The Judge took the cartoon and a small photograph from which it had been copied, which the defense had put in evidence, and compared them for a moment.

"I will exclude all the evidence," he said, "on the ground that it is not sufficient to make out a case."

On the request of the plaintiff, however, a nonsuit was allowed.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A FORMAL EXAMINATION OF THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE BUSINESS—AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Special Treasury Agent E. A. Nevins of the New Orleans district arrived in Chicago yesterday with instructions to investigate the Chicago Custom-House. The office has not been examined for nearly two years. The reason of this is that it has earned such an enviable reputation under the management of Mr. Spalding that it was not considered necessary. The task will be no easy one, and it is more than likely that there will be more than enough work for one man to do. In that case Mr. Nevins will have power under the rules to call on Special Agent Phenix or J. J. Crowley of the Chicago district to assist him. Mr. Nevins is an officer of coördinate rank with these, but it is the custom in regard to such investigations to send agents from other districts than the one in which the custom-house is located. Mr. Nevins' home is in New York, but he is at present stationed at New Orleans. He is an appointee of the new Administration. On his arrival in the city he called on the Collector, who sent his messenger up-stairs to invite the agent in charge to call at his office and meet Mr. Nevins. Mr. Crowley, whose official connection with the office begins Oct. 1, declined the invitation, but extended another to the gentleman to come up and see him at his post of duty. Crowley waited some time, but the visiting agent did not appear. Then Crowley went out and Phenix came in just in time to receive another message from the Collector's office to the effect that if any special agent were present he should come down. Phenix took the position already assumed and extended an invitation to the visitor to come up. After a period of frigid restraint on both sides Mr. Nevins put on his hat and called at the Special Agent's office. It was at first supposed that Nevins was a Supervising Inspector, hence the strict adherence to matters of form on the part of the local agents. On coming together the several persons found themselves to be of similar rank, and the incident created a hearty laugh. Mr. Nevins will begin his examinations today. The present examination of the Custom-House books was demanded by the impending change of Collectors. Crowley, who is to take charge Oct. 1, now visits the office daily, and is familiarizing himself with the intricate details of the business.

THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

AFTER THE SURVEYORS.

Ald. Cullerton has turned his attention to the question of real-estate surveys within the city limits and has come to the conclusion that many people are plying the vocation of surveyors who are anything but competent. His idea is that all surveys should be made by some authorized person who could be held responsible for eventual mistakes, and he has requested the Corporation Counsel to look into the matter and to see if an ordinance cannot be framed which would remedy the abuses existing under the present system of surveys.

BAILIFF FLYNN.

City-Attorney Washburne had yesterday the pleasure of meeting Bailiff Jerry Flynn face to face, but the meeting was not voluntary on the part of the latter. Deputy-Sheriff Healy had been sent after him to make him turn in his report for August, and it was in the company of the officer that the tardy Bailiff made his appearance. He was ready to report, and turned over to Controller Gurney about $70, all that he claimed to have realized on about 100 executions. His report will be closely examined, and Mr. Flynn will not have heard the last of his various reports until he has explained every discrepancy.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER QUESTIONS.

The special committee appointed by Mr. Harrison at the suggestion of the Citizens' Association for the purpose of investigating the sewerage question, has been called to meet next Saturday afternoon in the Council Chamber. Ald. Cullerton, the Chairman, said yesterday he had not the slightest idea how the committee would proceed, and was in hopes that the men who asked for the appointment of the committee would be on hand with their advice. It may not be amiss, in this connection, to recall the fact that less than a year ago Mr. Cullerton strongly advocated the appointment by the Council of a commission of experts to investigate the water and sewage questions.

PIBROCH AND BOTTLE.

A UNIQUE SCOTCH CEREMONY IN HONOR OF THE CELTIC MUSE.

As a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday evening was passing the basement of a well-known resort of Scotchmen on Clark street his ears were absolutely assaulted by a storm of weird sounds of voice and instrument. He descended and found a remarkable congregation of men standing in open-mouthed admiration around a Caledonian piper, who was pouring all the soul of the "Flowers of the Forest" through an instrument that resembled a gigantic snail with exceedingly well-developed horns. "Weel dune; most admirably executed!" shouted one of the listeners, as he cast his hat up to the ceiling with a smack that brought down cakes of the plaster. "Let's hae anither drink on that, Swanson, for upon ma soul that's perfekktly unairthly grand!" This is what the enthusiastic listener cried when the strains of the melody had died away in a series of groans, and he had recovered his hat. The drinks were set up for the crowd, and the instrumentalist was made the centre of unbounded admiration. The proprietor of the establishment, himself a Scotchman, explained to the puzzled reporter what the extraordinary proceedings were all about. "You see," he said, "there's been for a lang time a kin' o' rivalry in Chicago aboot wha was the best bagpiper in the West. Lots o' folks think that Scotch music is forgotten by a Scotchman whenever his fit leaves his native heath, but that's a mistak—a big mistak, as ye kin see for yersel by tekkin a look at the praisant company assembled. Weel, tae settle the maitre yince for a' a wheen o' us Wastarn Scotchmen met thegither and decided to have a grawnd competeetion among the pipers, an' this is the competeetion that's noo goin' on. There, wi' the glass at his mooth, jist gawn to drink, is John Crerar, yin of the pipers o' the Caledonian Society, wha has jist played us 'The Widow's Three Sons' and 'Lord Panmure's March' in wonderfu' style. Ootower there, han'lin' the shuffleboard kites, stan's Wullie Walsh, wha's performance o' 'The Hights o' Alma' was somethin' to be remembered. And besides thaise twa we've got Sinclair Swanson, that played us the 'Marchioness of Tullibardine' and 'Scots Wha Hae,' as weel as Joseph Cant, who gied us 'Leavin' Glen Urquhart' and 'Lord Panmure's March.' Jist tak a seat an' you'll see the end o' the competeetion for yirsel."

The reporter sat down and surveyed his surroundings. There were Scotch pipers magnificently arrayed in green and red tartans, and adorned with silver medals on their jackets; a crowd of excited men, drunk with national enthusiasm, and fairly on the way to be the same with something else, who were proudly shaking hands with the kilted pipers; and a lot of miscellaneous onlookers who had been attracted by the "skirling" of the Caledonian musicians. Two judges, plainly clad in homespun tweed, withdrew into a corner of the room, and unmistakably gave themselves the air of being "somebody," as now and again one said solemnly, "I tell yi that Crerar's Lament was magneeficent," or another remarked that he thought there was a touch of pathos about Cant's "Leavin' Glen Urquhart" which was certainly entitled to the highest human and Scotch commendation. The drinks flew around briskly while the judges sat in solemn conclave, the atmosphere vibrated with tobacco smoke and the Doric exclamations of warm partisans; the waiters at the bar were kept running to and fro filling orders for beer, "yill," "hauf-and-hauf," "whuskey," and hot mutton pies; and the plaided competitors tried to assume an air of indifference. Finally an elderly Scotchman advanced and said: "Gentlemen, we've decided that the maidie belongs to John Crerar, whose conceptions and mechanical performances alike were sweet an' poorfu'—yes, gentlemen, poorfu', for I never heard the like o' his playin' even in the glens an' braes o' bonnie Scotland. Let's hae a drink a'roond in compliment to the victor on this grawnd event." In an instant the crowd broke into a wild cheer and there was much clinking-clanking of glasses. Then the judges adjusted their spectacles, and with a solemnity worthy of a funeral, pinned on Mr. Crerar's jacket a large silver medal, designating him at the same time the champion Scotch piper of Chicago. After that the proceedings became progressively and decisively hilarious. The names of Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Allan Cunningham, William Wallace, Bonnie Bessie Lee, and the Baroness Nairn were flung around in a fine abandon, and before the hour of departure the company had become as "fu'" as the pipers and the pipers as "full" as the company. Mr. Crerar, a black-mustached Perthshire Highlander, blushed profoundly when his compatriots gave him the final cheer as champion piper, and two of the elderly judges insisted upon doing themselves the honor of seeing him and his bagpipes safely home. From a Scotch point of view the proceedings were superb; from another point of view they were unique.

MORTAR AND PESTLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHARMACEUTISTS' CONVENTION—TRADE INTERESTS DISCUSSED.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association Convention reassembled at Battery D Armory yesterday.

F. T. Prentice, President of the Wisconsin Association, invited the Illinois Association to be present at its meeting next year.

H. Lecanon of Braidwood, Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests, presented its report. It refers to the general stagnation of trade for the last twelve months. While the drug business has not suffered as much as other branches of trade, still it has been less active than usual. It has not offered a field for speculation, but has proven a good one for honest investment during the last five years. The prices of all drugs have gravitated to hard-pan figures, and such drugs as quinine and opium are lower than at any time during the last twenty years. Reference is made to the "Cheap John" method of drawing custom—an ulcer from which even the druggist has not escaped. The retailing by jobbing houses is detrimental to the retail trade. The latter has a right to demand that the wholesale houses should not retail goods and ought to boycott those who engage in such business. It is impossible for the retailer to compete with those from whom he buys. The rebate system is considered inimical to the retailer's interest and they should form an association against it. The failure of the Campion plan to keep up the prices of patent medicines was referred to in a sarcastic vein. The committee favored a plan for publishing the formulas of patent medicines for the benefit of the public. Insurance rates was referred to as unjust and arbitrary. They were tired of paying for the palatial buildings and large salaries of insurance companies. When druggists did a legitimate liquor business they were opposed to a local liquor tax, but any other mode of trade should have full dram-shop rates imposed.

Peter Van Schaack, Chairman of the delegation from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, dwelt upon the mutual interests and kindly feeling that existed between the wholesale and retail branches of the business.

C. W. Day of Springfield, Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, read the fourth annual report of the board. It stated that the condition and influence of the pharmacists had increased. Since the organization of the Chicago College of Pharmacy there had been a gradual increase in the number of students, and this year there were nearly three times as many as in 1880. The board had been well supported by the pharmacists generally in carrying out the provisions of the State Pharmacy law. Recent investigations showed that the substitution of poor medicines by the retailers who cut prices in the place of good ones was carried on to an alarming extent. The practice of cutting prices was a vicious one, and a sure forerunner of discreditable practices. Public interest demanded that the pharmacist should be competent and skillful. Pharmacy laws limit the number of druggists, restrict competition, and in every other way tend to improve and protect the pharmaceutical trade. There was a popular fallacy that the druggists were insured a profit of from 200 to 300 per cent on all sales. As a rule the druggists of a town were the least wealthy of any class of merchants who had been in business for a like period. At least four years' practical experience in a drug store should be one of the requirements for obtaining a certificate as a graduate.

The rest of the morning session was devoted to the discussion of trade interests, a large number of delegates taking part.

Immediately after recess G. P. Engleharo of Chicago presented a minority report from the Committee on Legislation, one of the other members of the committee having died and the other having withdrawn from the association. The report points out various defects in the existing act and suggests their correction by new and additional legislation. A supplementary report, consisting of a number of resolutions embodying proposed changes in the law was offered, but before it was read the convention went into executive session in order to listen to that portion of it which referred to the obstacles which were encountered in trying to obtain favorable legislation last year. After a protracted session the resolutions in the supplementary report came up for action before the convention. The proposed amendments were adopted singly as the sense of the convention, the one referring to abolishing diploma distinctions only being made mandatory upon the next Legislative Committee. The debate upon the different questions was extremely verbose and lengthy and at times quite spirited. The convention finally accepted the following resolutions:

1. That the records of the board shall be valid in all courts of the State. 2. Separating when desired the offices comprising the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the board. 3. Admitting all registered assistants as registered pharmacists. 4. Revising the penalty section so as to make all parties to illegal dispensing subject to penalty. 5. Abolishing all diploma distinction and making the sole test for admission to practice a successful examination before the board. 6. Exempting registered pharmacists from jury duty.

The convention then adjourned until 10 a. m. today. The order of business for today includes the reading of papers and discussion during the morning session, and election of officers in the afternoon, and final adjournment.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH LO?

ADDRESS BY GEN. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL OF HAMPTON SCHOOL.

An audience numbering several hundred was present in the First Congregational Church last night to listen to an address upon the Indian question by Gen. S. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton School, Virginia. The speaker began by stating that his object in coming here was to create an interest in favor of the Indian and to stir up a more general thinking in reference to the subject. The most immediate need was legislation. The Government doesn't make good schools, and doesn't take good care of the Indians, and the result of the policy of leaving them alone is shown today by so many being still in a savage state. In ten years the Indians will have no reservations. The Indian lines are being constantly encroached upon by the whites, and it only awaits a certain amount of pressure when their entire lands will be occupied. This pressure is not a malicious one, but the result of progressive and irresistible American enterprise. The question then is, Where is the remedy? The Indian should be planted—he should be made stable. At present his most distinctive characteristic is instability. The question for the Government to consider is whether we shall educate the Indians or they shall educate themselves. The Government makes treaties to provide for him for a certain time, but the law of Congress is inoperative. Now the educated Indian returns to his reservation and is shot. The murderer pays his penalty of five ponies and the affair results in a family vendetta. What the Indians want is a law among Indians. The general management of the Indians is poor; the strong bands get food, the weak ones starve. At the Hampton School there are 140 and at Carlisle 500. Of the first twenty Indians who were sent to Hampton and who had been imprisoned in Florida for participation in a most bloodthirsty massacre, eleven turned out well and eventually joined the church. That was the foundation of the Indian schools. At present they found no trouble in teaching them. They soon fall into the habit of discipline and are trained, especially in neatness, with satisfactory results. The more they learn the more they want to learn. They have good minds and strong memories. They are quick to learn, but slow to execute. This is the result of their previous barbarism, which educates the legs, while civilization uses the arms and hands. Their health is their weak point: they are strong only in their native condition. They are not revengeful; he has had charge of them seven years and found no symptoms of such a disposition. Untruthfulness is not one of their vices. They are very religious, and don't get it by fits like the negroes. They love the Bible because the stories are true, and show no interest in any which are not. A great trouble is their want of opportunity to get work. They have achieved very satisfactory results in making shoes, tinware, harness, etc. Of the 175 who have been sent back not one has turned renegade. The movement is being pushed, and in helping the Indians to build up their manhood and womanhood we may atone for a century of dishonor.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ASSISTANTS APPOINTED—STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Board of Education met last evening. The following were elected to the positions named: Ella Patterson, principal of Longfellow School; Ellen B. Bastin, head assistant South Division High School; Agnes Brennan, head assistant Keith School; Phœbe Pride, head assistant Dore School; M. Ellen Mayer, temporary acting head assistant Moseley School.

The President and Secretary were authorized to lease the building at the southwest corner of State street and Archer avenue until July 1 at $20 a month for a deaf-mute school.

The new school on Hudson avenue was named the Manierre School, after the late George Manierre.

A resolution was adopted thanking the retiring President, James R. Doolittle Jr., for the manner in which he had discharged his duties and for the interest he had taken in the welfare of the schools.

The President announced the following standing committees:

School Sites and District Boundaries—Story, Wenter, Corkery, and Superintendent.
Buildings and Grounds—Brenan, Garvey, Stensland.
Apparatus and Furniture—Stensland, Corkery, Wenter.
Janitors and Supplies—Garvey, Brand, Niehoff.
School Fund Property—Collier, Story, Doolittle, Clark, Stensland.
Finance and Salaries—Niehoff, Clark, Collier.
Special Funds and Prizes—Wenter, Brenan, Niehoff.
Teachers—President, Stewart, Doolittle, Brand, Garvey, and Superintendent.
Text-Books and Course of Instruction—Doolittle, Stewart, Collier.
High Schools—Collier, Clark, Story.
Evening Schools—Corkery, Stensland, Niehoff, Conlan, Nettlehorst, Delano.
German—Nettlehorst, Brand, Niehoff.
Deaf-Mute Schools—Conlan, Brenan, Brand.
Judiciary—Story, Doolittle, Collier.
Publication—Brand, Conlan, Stensland.
Rules and Regulations—Clark, Brenan, Corkery.
Sanitary Affairs—Doolittle, Stewart, Conlan.
Public Library Relations—Clark, Stensland, Wenter, Burroughs.
Physical Culture—Wenter, Nettlehorst, Corkery.

The board then went into executive session and heard a statement from the Judiciary Committee in reference to the present status of the litigation with the tenants of school-fund property.

N. C. AND S. A. E.

MEANING THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, WHICH OPENS IN NOVEMBER.

Mr. J. Pinckney Smith, manager of the *Daily States* of New Orleans, is at the Grand Pacific, in the interest of the North, Central, and South American Exposition as its Press Commissioner. Mr. Smith is very enthusiastic over the rapid advances the South is now making and the enterprise shown by his city in raising $500,000 for the new exposition without State or National aid. The financial failure of the late World's Exposition he attributes to the fact that it was opened prematurely without proper means of getting to the grounds, and that the management was suspected in the North as being too much tinctured with politics. Its good results, however, are to be seen throughout the South in the adoption of improved machinery and a general awakening to a spirit of progress.

Speaking of the reorganized exposition management yesterday he said:

"The North, Central, and South American Exposition opens in New Orleans Nov. 10. This new exposition is under an entirely new management, and starts out with every prospect of making it the most successful ever held in this country. The building, fixtures, and other property of the late exposition have been purchased by the new management, which has endeavored to overcome many of the difficulties that embarrassed the late managers. We have now a double-track steam railway to the grounds, and also fine asphalt drives leading to them; and in addition drives through the park and a speeding track, it having been decided to admit carriages within the grounds. Each State and Territory of the United States will be represented by a Commissioner appointed by the respective Governors. Our management has also allowed $2,000 to each State and Territory, as well as a like sum to the Central and South American States. The main purpose and object of the exposition is to bring the different sections of our own country closer together and establish unity and proper trade relations with our sister Americas. New Orleans geographically commands the centre and is at the gateway to command this pioneer movement."

THE ART OF LYING.

FULLY MASTERED BY A BOY OF 12 YEARS.

There is a 12-year-old boy at the armory booked as Sigmond Reweliuski. Although small as a boy, yet as a liar he is of first magnitude. Eli Perkins is but a poor tintype of him.

Monday morning he noticed a horse and road-wagon standing at the corner of Harmon court and Wabash avenue. They were the property of H. Perkins, who lives at Forty-first street and Bowen avenue, but owing to a certain moral obliquity, which seems to be the chief characteristic of the boy, this fact made no impression on him. He got in and drove away, spending the day on the boulevard and in the parks. At night he put up the rig in an empty shed in the rear of No. 12 West Randolph street. The next morning he started up early and drove around until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About this time an officer noticed him.

"Where are you ging?" he asked.

"Goin' to the stable."

The officer got in with him and drove to the shed. After the horse was unhitched the boy said he would go up-stairs and see his mother. A search failed to reveal a mother or any other kin of the lad, and he was taken to the station. At first he told a romantic tale about his wealthy relatives who had given him the horse, but when questioned in court told a different story. His father, he said, was a bricklayer and lived at Dixie and Division streets.

"Where did you get that rig?" asked the court.

"Blinkie guv it to me."

"Who is Blinkie?"

"'Nother boy."

"Didn't you know it was wrong to take it?" continued the court in a fatherly manner.

"Blinkie was agoin' to thrash me if I didn't take 'er," and the young horse-thief gouged out a tear or two.

"How large is Blinkie?"

"D—n near 's big es me."

After that the inquiry was postponed in order to give the officer a chance to look up the boy's parents.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Reuben P. Conger of the live-stock commission firm of R. P. & M. Conger died suddenly in his office in the Exchange Building at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Conger arrived at the yards about 7:30 o'clock, and, alighting from his horse, entered the office. No one was present at the time. A few minutes late Richard Dibbs entered, and found Mr. Conger stretched on the office lounge. His face was purple and he was breathing heavily, and he died before a doctor arrived. The deceased was the senior member of the firm who have been engaged in the live-stock business for a period of twenty-two years. He was a native of Cato, Cayuga County, Ky., but has been a resident of Illinois for thirty-five years. The deceased was 69 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. He also leaves three brothers. The firm at one time did an extensive business, and accumulated an immense fortune.

Police Capt. John W. Sweeny and Detective Finn left yesterday noon for Kansas City to bring back "Puggy" O'Leary, the fugitive murderer. It is supposed they will return Monday.

The Board of Trustees convened yesterday afternoon in the Town-Hall, George L. Chatfield presiding. Consulting Engineer Williams presented elaborate maps and drawings of a new drainage system for house and storm drainage, taking the different sheds and draining into the Calumet marshes and Chicago River. The matter was referred to the Printing Committee and 1,000 copies were ordered printed.

EVANSTON.

The funeral of the Rev. L. N. Taylor, a well-known colored preacher and lecturer, was held from the Methodist church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Lewis Curts officiated, and the remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the body of Officer George Dougherty, who was killed Tuesday morning by William Loebbaka, who supposed the deceased to be a robber. The testimony did not differ from that given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The verdict was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by Loebbaka without unlawful or criminal intention, and that the evidence did not warrant the holding of Loebbaka to await the action of the grand jury.

The body of Officer Dougherty will be taken to Waukegan at 12 o'clock today for burial. The family of the deceased are in straitened circumstances, and a subscription will be started for their benefit.

A concert will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in Michigan Park by Pound's band.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

At the meeting of the Village Board of Trustees this week J. M. Brown, W. H. Langton, and seventy others petitioned the board to rescind the fire-limits ordinance. The petition was not granted, but next Monday was fixed as a time for the petitioners to appear before the board and show cause why such an action is desirable or for the public good.

An ordinance providing for the claying and graveling of Judson avenue north to Lee street was ordered engrossed. Another ordinance was ordered engrossed prohibiting the throwing of stones or other missiles at persons, animals, houses, or windows, the killing of birds or robbing of their nests, under a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was directed to station a flagman at the Chicago avenue crossing. A resolution was passed instructing the Village Collector to allow rebate to persons assessed for amounts on special assessments Nos. 32 and 33 8 and 10 per cent, respectively, upon prompt payment of the same. A number of ordinances for sidewalks were ordered, and the board adjourned.

HYDE PARK.

A special meeting of the Village Board of Trustees was held last evening, the object being to discuss the subject of supplying the village water-works with additional pumping-engines. The report of the committee, consisting of Trustees Howard and Spencer, Superintendent of Public Works Cole, and Engineer Hawkins, favoring the awarding of the contract to the Holly Company at its bid of $51,000 (the highest bid) was sharply criticised by Trustees Cowles and Peirce. The latter thought that the committee had not given all the bidders fair-play, and that discriminations had been made in favor of the Holly Company. They, therefore, favored the proposed plan of instructing the Superintendent of the Water Works, Robert Hawkins, to visit the works of the various bidders and make thorough tests and examinations of the merits of the respective machines. The remaining members of the board thought differently. After a discussion of some two hours an adjournment was had until Monday afternoon next, no formal action being taken.

ENGLEWOOD.

The residents of Englewood are aggravated over the action of the Wabash Company in refusing to allow residents of Englewood to ride on their trains. Accordingly, in answer to a call Tuesday evening several hundred people assembled in Tillotson's Hall, on Sixty-first street, and held an indignation meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action. Elmer W. Adkinson, Town Attorney, stated that he had prepared a petition which he would file in Judge Blodgett's court on the latter's return. A committee consisting of D. C. Chase, Dr. Petitt, O. W. Budd, and B. Busbee was appointed and the Town Board was requested to coöperate in compelling the companies to observe more closely the ordinance, which states that a refusal to accept passengers prescribes a penalty from $25 to $1,000.

BRIGHTON PARK.

Mrs. Zelenka, a Polish woman, who was picking up coal in the yards of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Brighton Park this morning, was run down by a switch-engine, which crushed her right foot.

MERIT WINS,

AND BURGLARS AND SECOND-RATE WORK AGAIN TAKE A BACK SEAT.

One of the largest contracts of the kind ever let in Chicago has just been awarded for the Home Safety-Deposit Vaults of this city, the amount of the contract being $65,000. Inasmuch as the authorities wanted the best security in their great new stronghold they gave the preference (and without competition) to Hall's Safe & Lock Company, whose work is recognized everywhere as unequaled in excellence, and has been adopted throughout the country in the principal buildings, public and private, where absolute security against fire and burglars is the end in view.

Palm Kosmeo prevents wrinkles. Sold by druggists and Mrs. C. Thompson, 22 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The best and cheapest Car-starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

Cloth Dept.
2d Floor.
Most Complete Assortment of Cloths Shown in America.
New Patterns and Styles
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, as presented this Fall by Leading London Tailors,
At prices far below the usual range for equal styles and qualities.
Gentlemen will save $10.00 to $15.00 on a Suit by buying the cloth and having it made up.

Shawl Dept.
2d Floor.
Decided Bargains!
A limited number of French Shawls,
Of heavy weight and Pure Wool,
In Mattelasse and Diagonal Effects,
In Dark and Solid Colors, with borders,
AT
$3.50 and $4.50.
Regular value, $7.00 and $9.00.
Marked to Close.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

Names	Age.
A. L. Whittenberg, Cleveland, Rose Spencer	28—33
James Cunningham, Anna Callaghan	25—23
Joseph Stukel, Margaret Shugaw	22—19
William W. Strickland, Mathilda Furneaux	35—31
Nils Johnson, Jennie Adamson, Pullman	22—19
Ernest M. Johnson, Millie St. John, Englewood	21—19
Ivar R. Gustafson, Gustava Anderson	2?—25
Matusz Wrus, Apolonia Kledzick	43—39
Henry J. Kant, Caroline Wegner	19—20
Edgar Scott, Louie Finn, Pullman	25—20
Robert A. Drummond, Mary McCord	33—26
Lui Steiz, Amalia Schurer	29—30
James H. Muldoon, Alice Kennedy	26—23
William H. Harrison, Kate Holland	28—25
Joseph H. Myers, Josie Peter	31—27
Edward Doyle, Margaret Quigley	30—25
Otto Rutter, Maria Dommer	35—39
Samuel D. Page, New York, Emilie Brown, Port Arthur, Ont	40—29
Heinrich Deikelmann, Barbara Kuhlein	62—54
Albert Nitz, Hulda Witte	25—20
Percy Chadwick, Emily Ellis	23—23
Samuel G. Runner, Mattie Belden	23—19
James Maloney, Mary E. McEvoy	38—42
George Marx, Julia Mechanic	28—20
William Malcolm, Delia Feehely	21—20
James O'Rorke, Kate O'Brien	22—24
Thomas W. Driscoll, Barbara Bergmann	25—23
Frank E. Goold, Mary McConnell, Kewaunee	21—20
William H. Long, Mary Corey	21—19
Anton Heystek, Tillie Carnes	21—19
John Chapman, Ontario, Can., Susan Hoskins	30—26
Emil Solbrig, Huldah Miersch	30—20
Hans Nilson, Mary Anderson	22—22
Sven A. Lundgren, Ida L'Amblee	27—23
John E. Downey, Barbara Dunbar	22—19
Christian Hackbusch, Margaretha Schmidt	30—23
Isaac Jesselson, Bertha Goodman	30—22
Ludwig Goldhan, Amalie Menzel	30—23
Johan Moser, Maria Rote	35—28
Henry Wolf, Emilie Golle	29—25

MARRIAGES.

DRUMMOND—McCORD—Wednesday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Robert A. Drummond and Mary J. McCord. No cards.

STRICKLAND—FURNEAUX—Sept. 23, by Bishop Cheney, at the residence of her uncle, 3749 Lake-av., Matilda E., daughter of George Furneaux, Esq., Bellevue, Ky., to William W., only son of Dr. A. Strickland of Chicago.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily, on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to City office Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

BECKER—John, beloved son of Frank and Annie Becker, aged 2 years 3 months.
Funeral from residence, No. 637 Forty-third-st., Town of Lake, Friday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Saint Boniface Cemetery.

CONGER—R. P. Conger, aged 68 years and 10 months, Sept. 23.
Funeral services at his late residence, 3332 Vernon-av., Sept. 24, 3 p. m. The remains will be taken to Cato, N. Y.

DORIAN—At his residence, 360 South Throop-st., Patrick Dorian, aged 62 years.
Funeral on Thursday by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, at 10:30 a. m.
New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

DOYLE—At the residence of her parents, 2123 State-st., Sept. 23 (suddenly), Katie, infant daughter of James and Mary Doyle.
Funeral Friday, the 25th, at 9 a. m. to Calvary.

FORD—In Bethany, Mo., Sept. 18, inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Frank H. Ford, aged 34 years 4 months and 5 days, youngest son of O. S. Ford, formerly of Lawndale, Chicago.

INNESS—Wednesday, Sept. 23, at his residence, 441 Washington-boulevard, Alexander Inness, aged 48 years.
Funeral Friday at 1 p. m.

KENNY—Lawrence Kenny, 127 North Green-st., Sept. 22, 1885, aged 15 years.
Funeral Thursday, Sept. 24, 1885, from St. Stephen's Church, at 10:30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

LUTZ—Lizzie F. Lutz, beloved wife of Robert Lutz.
Funeral Friday, Sept. 25, from residence, 910 Clybourn-av., to Graceland Cemetery.

RICHARDSON—The funeral of Nellie M., daughter of Officer John Richardson, will take place at the family residence, No. 132 Hurlbut-st., Friday, at 9 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Northwestern Depot, thence to Prospect Park.

SAGER—Sept. 22, at Milwaukee, Frank Sager, late pressman Chicago Tribune, and Bullock Company.

WEST—Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., I. M. West, of apoplexy, at the residence of his brother, James J. West, No. 485 West Adams-st.
Remains will be removed to Hopedale, O., for interment.

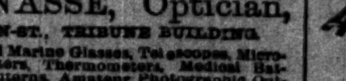
ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROF. H. D. GARRISON WILL GIVE A lecture on Ancient and Modern Views of the Heavens and Earth before the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association at Atheneum Hall, No. 365 State-st., Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., to which all interested are cordially invited to be present.

THE REV. DR. ARTHUR LITTLE, PASTOR of New England Church, will preach this evening at Chicago Avenue Church.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
CAUTION.
"A careful examination of the cholera epidemic in Spain proves that the disease has followed the streams of the country in which the germs of the disease had fallen, and from which water for drink is taken by the inhabitants of villages and cities."
New York Times, July 20, 1885.
"The purity of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
London Medical Record.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

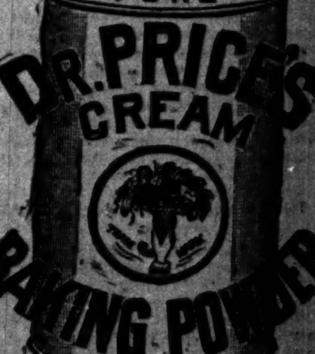
HATS.
Largest variety; best quality. More leading NOBBY styles than any four ordinary stores.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
148 State-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, Sept. 24, 9:30 a. m.
W. G., C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets, Decorated French China Dinner Sets.
BANKRUPT!
At 1 o'clock we will sell Eight Hundred Barrels of Bankrupt Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

3,000 CASES
Rubber Boots & Shoes
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 10 O'Clock a. m.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
This will be the
First Manufacturers' Combination Clearing Sale
Ever attempted in the West.
These goods are for the most part Clean Regular Goods of 1885 manufacture, in all sizes and widths of
Wool and Friction-Lined Boots,
Arctics, Alaskas, Clogs,
Sandals, Lumbermen's Overs,
Croquets, Footholds, all styles.
Nothing like this has ever been offered in Chicago and you cannot afford to miss it.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, will conduct this sale.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
DUTCH BULBS!
At our stores This morning, at 10 o'clock,
FIVE CASES
DUTCH BULBS!
Catalogue now ready.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OPENING.
Children's Suits,
Cloaks and Millinery,
Ladies' Fine Underwear.
TODAY,
Friday and Saturday.
MRS. DURLACHER,
232 Wabash-av.



MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.
OIL, GAS & GASOLINE STOVES.
Catalogues Free.
94 State St. CHICAGO.

California Excursions
Leave monthly, greatly reduced rates, Pullman Cars, tickets good for six months, with stop-over privileges at all important points. Special rates for families emigrating to California. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, Manager Excursion Bureau, Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

SILVER-COINAGE VIEWS.

Another Installment of the Sentiment of Bankers, Merchants, and Farmers.

Their Ideas Regarding the Discontinuance of the Coinage of the Present Dollar.

Also in Connection with Demonetization and the Subject of a Single or Double Standard.

Below THE TRIBUNE prints for the information of the gentlemen attending the Bankers' Convention in this city and for the general enlightenment of the public the concluding installment of the replies to the requests made of correspondents, as embodied in the circular printed yesterday morning.

DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—J. W. Raymond, President of the Bismarck National Bank and Territorial Treasurer, favors a suspension of the coinage of silver under its present value, to be resumed when the silver dollar shall be made worth 100 cents. He believes in the issuance of silver certificates on a gold basis, to be used as a convenient medium of exchange. J. F. Wallace, farmer, said: "The average farmer is in favor of the coinage of the standard silver dollar and the abolition of the 'short' dollar. The farmer will always wish to retain the silver dollar for ordinary business purposes." W. B. Watson, dry-goods merchant, believes in a continuance of the silver certificates and a suspension of the coinage of silver. Edward Rodgers, farmer, as a matter of circulation would perfer no silver, but thinks its withdrawal would have a tendency to still lower prices of products. Gold being the only basis of value would command a premium, consequently would require a greater amount of produce to buy a given amount of gold.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—S. S. Titus cashier Citizens' National Bank: "We in the Northwest are opposed to reducing the supply of any kind of currency, and especially are the banks opposed to the reduction of coin. The more money we have, regardless of what kind in substance, the better for the country." J. H. Bosard, farmer, and President of the Dakota Investment Company: "Am opposed to boarding silver, as has been done and is now proposed to do. I am a bimetallist, but unless the money is put in circulation which we have it had better not have been made. I would be in favor of stopping silver coinage until men at the head of Treasury affairs be wise enough to give the people the benefit of their own wealth." J. B. Wineman, merchant: "I do not believe in demonetizing silver, but am of opinion that the coinage of silver should be stopped, as there is sufficient silver now in circulation to meet all demands of trade for that medium of exchange."

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Our bankers and business-men without exception are in favor of a suspension of silver coinage, not only because bills are more convenient, but primarily because so large a surplus will reduce the gold standard.

ORDWAY, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—There is a feeling that the buying of silver bullion should be stopped as soon as Congress shall provide for free coinage. Mr. Stephen Wade, a farmer, and L. G. Johnson each expressed themselves as believing it the duty of Congress to provide for free coinage. They saw no reason why a man having gold or silver should be debarred from taking it to the mint and having it coined into money. From among over forty persons interviewed upon this question not one was found who favored a single gold standard, but all favor the coinage of gold and silver without restriction as to volume.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—John E. Hyner, banker: "If the silver dollar was worth a dollar it would be entitled to more consideration. If the Government would coin silver dollars worth 100 cents and issue silver certificates therefor much of the existing evils might disappear. Under the existing silver standard there would be a drain of gold out of the country in a year when the balance of trade might be against the country and there would be a consequent depreciation in the value of currency and an inflation of values. If the silver dollar cannot be made worth its face a suspension of the coinage of it might be advisable." W. H. Humphidge, merchant: "I am opposed to a dollar which is not a dollar. Such a currency tends to a depreciation of all money except gold and threatens unsettled values at all times."

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The cashier of one of Macomb's banks gave his opinion as follows: He believes the present coinage of silver should stop—that it should not be coined and boarded in vaults, but only sufficiently coined to circulate freely and be used for change. He wants silver and paper both in circulation and to be issued only in such quantities as to keep them at par with gold. He says there is little interest at present taken in the question among business-men or farmers.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—John L. Forkner (Democrat), banker, says: "I do not believe the people of the country want the coinage stopped. The complaint all comes from large cities." W. T. Durbin (Republican), banker: "I am not in favor of a suspension of coinage of the silver dollar. I think the coinage of it ought to be somewhat limited, though." J. P. Monseyhun (Democrat), farmer: "I am not in favor of a suspension of the coinage. No complaint comes from the farmer of too much silver." John Franklin (Republican), farmer: "I do not want the coinage of silver stopped. To return to a gold basis would cause an unsettled state of affairs similar to that preceding the resumption of specie payment." J. F. Wild (Republican), merchant: "I am in favor of the silver dollar and don't want the coinage of it stopped." H. C. Brown (Democrat), merchant: "I do not, nor do I believe the merchants of the West, favor the suspension of silver coinage."

IOWA.

LEON, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Our most prominent banker, some of our merchants, farmers, and professional men are almost unanimously opposed to having the country reduced to the single gold standard.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A leading banker of Marshalltown declared himself in favor of a double standard, with gold and silver readjusted to a relation representing approximately their comparative values. He thought the adoption of a gold standard would lead to hoarding of that metal, contraction, and panic. A representative farmer stated that he, in common with nine out of every ten of Marshall County farmers, was in favor of a double standard. The general feeling in this section is strongly against any attempt to demonetize silver.

VINTON, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—C. A. Harrington, cashier of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company's Bank, said: "I am in favor of the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars until an international conference shall, by agreement, fix the ratio of value for each of the coins—gold and silver. In my judgment the continued coinage of silver by our Government into dollars of present value will result in driving gold out of circulation and make us exclusively a silver country." Mr. Edwin Clark, a leading farmer: "From the farmers' standpoint I know of no standard of value but labor and money as a means of exchanging that value. There seems to be two ideas of money among farmers—one the civilized or governmental idea, better known as the 'fiat' principle, and the intrinsic or barbaric."

KANSAS.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The prevailing sentiments of the people of this locality are against the fight now renewed on silver and the efforts making toward a return to the single standard of gold. The action of the moneyed interests of the East to again effect a gold basis is looked upon with grave concern, and the event of the accomplishment of the end would be considered as fatal to the best welfare of, at least, the West. The bimetallic standard is regarded with most favor, and while the depreciation, to a certain extent, of the value of silver is considered an objectionable feature, it is not thought that the solution of the financial problem is to be found in the return to the gold standard alone.

FORT HAYS, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Hill P. Wilson, President of the Bank of Hays City, says: "In view of the accumulation of standard dollars in the vaults of the United States Treasury, the constantly increasing production of silver bullion, the possibility of the discovery of silver in such quantities as to permanently debase the value of the metal, and the limited class that is benefited by the purchase of silver, I favor the suspension of silver coinage."

A. S. Hall, hardware merchant: "I am in favor of the continuance of the present rate and style of coinage."

M. G. Huntington, Cashier Bank of Ellis County: "I am in favor of a continued coinage of silver."

P. W. Smith, farmer: "I am satisfied that the people of the West want currency based on gold and silver. We are Greenbackers, but not fiat. If we were reduced to a gold standard I should fear the people would demand fiat. I am in favor of a limited coinage of silver."

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Capt. M. B. Insley of Insley & Shire, bankers, said: "The people of the West are generally well satisfied with the present status of the currency, and I do not believe it to be to the interests of the country to attempt any radical change now. Silver coinage should continue at a rate of not less than a million dollars a month. Additional legislation will further disturb and embarrass matters. The depression in business which the country has just passed through is not due to silver at all, but is felt in all commercial countries." Paul E. Havens, President of the Leavenworth National Bank, said: "Silver is an inconvenient and unpopular circulating medium, accepted by the business public only because the withdrawal of small bills leaves no alternative. The effect of a continuance of the coinage of silver will necessarily be the driving out of gold, and the making of silver the standard of the country." Mr. Taylor, of Bittman, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "I regard the continued coinage of the silver dollar as a great imposition. The very fact that the people have so emphatically refused to circulate it should be evidence sufficiently convincing to the friends of silver that it is not wanted as a circulating medium to the extent they are trying to force it. In the first place, it is a grand old fraud upon its face, as it is issued to represent an intrinsic value of $1 when its real value is only 83 cents. The Bland act ought to be repealed." Thomas A. Osborn, ex-Governor of Kansas and ex-Minister to Brazil, now farming in Atchison County, Kansas, says: "I think we have silver enough for the time being, and the coinage should stop until an international monetary conference can be held and an effort made to agree upon a monetary value for silver to be observed by commercial nations. Understand me that I am not opposed to silver coinage, nor in favor of reducing the country to the gold standard. Silver is wanted in the proper quantity. The question is: How much of it does the country need in circulation? Silver is practically the standard in the internal commercial affairs of South America, and is recognized as the sole standard in some countries. Gold is a rarity there, seldom seen except in brokers' windows as an advertisement. A successful war on silver will damage this country beyond reckoning, but everybody will agree that its coinage should be judiciously regulated."

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. P. G. Noel, President of the Board of Trade of the City of Topeka, favors a continuance of the coinage of silver until the West is as plentifully supplied as the East. The deposits at all the banks show a very small proportion of silver. The double standard ought to be maintained until silver becomes burdensome, by which time a remedy will suggest itself which will work no injury to general business. Mr. Noel, being himself a practical business-man, in some respects reflects the business sentiment of the community. While not in favor of crippling silver, he states that the tendency is strong toward a gold basis, but he does not view the movement with any apprehension of bad results. Mr. John R. Mulvane, President of the Bank of Topeka, doubts the wisdom of the present movement against silver, but believes the country is tending to a single gold standard. The dethronement of silver will eventually be accomplished, but the change will be so gradual that values will not be seriously disturbed. Mr. W. A. Peffer, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, says that the farmers of Kansas are opposed to tampering with the coinage of silver. The more silver we have the better for all classes and the more stable our currency will become. It would be much better for all interests to continue the coinage of silver, and if a more convenient currency than gold or silver is desired let certificates issue on deposit of coin. It is important that the money standards have the nearest possible approach to uniformity, and that uniformity ought to be in the line of the people's impulses, movements, and trade.

MICHIGAN.

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—I. B. Merritt, merchant: "I believe the Government has no right to issue any other currency than shall be equal in market value to gold, and that all outstanding silver, of whatever denomination, that does not reach that standard should be recoined." A. A. Lull, President of the Pontiac National Bank: "I believe the Redemption law of 1879 should be carried out in good faith and no more silver put in circulation than can be kept at par with gold." Joseph Smith, farmer: "I believe that radical financial changes are injurious to business and should be made with great care. Business needs a uniform basis of value, which should be the universal standard of gold."

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—John G. Owen, President of the East Saginaw National Bank, stated that he was opposed to the single gold standard; he was not of the opinion that a glut of silver was desirable, and a temporary suspension of the coinage might be desirable; but silver is the product of this country and it must not be deprived entirely of its functions as a legal-tender. Chauncy H. Wisner, farmer, believed in all of the silver dollars that the people can get; he had heard no opposition to them save from the money-lenders, and he knew the farming population hoarded them in preference to bank bills. Gold is becoming scarce, and upon the silver dollar the American people must rely in the future. He was opposed to a suspension of the coinage and to the idea of a single gold standard. George B. Morley, merchant, thought the law of supply and demand would regulate the matter, and was in favor of as many silver dollars as the country could utilize; also opposed to a single gold standard. A temporary or partial suspension of the silver coinage might be desirable, but in his opinion the South and West could not afford the complete annihilation of the silver dollar.

MINNESOTA.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—W. R. Kinyon, President of the First National Bank of this city, said: "It would be better if the coinage of the silver dollar was discontinued, but if not discontinued there should be silver enough in a dollar to make it of equal value with a dollar in gold." He also favored an international conference to establish a uniform standard of values. C. S. Crandall, hardware merchant, said: "I do not believe in the suspension of coinage, but believe in coining a silver dollar worth the same as a gold dollar. The mining industry should be developed to its fullest extent." Milan Hastings, farmer, said: "I am satisfied that our National-bank currency is the best money ever made. As regards silver, it is good for change—like it better than scrip, but it is too bulky as a medium of exchange. I hope the Government will keep on coining dollars, but I want the dollar to be worth a hundred cents in weight."

FARIBAULT, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The sentiment of this community on the silver question is that the coinage should be suspended and that a silver dollar should be of as much value as the gold dollar.

WISCONSIN.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The bankers in this vicinity do not take kindly to silver. The people are satisfied with the silver dollar, and do not wish it to play "second fiddle."

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—E. S. Butts, President of the Vicksburg Bank, said: "I am not in favor of the absolute repeal of the Bland Silver bill, neither am I in favor of the continuous coinage of the silver dollar. I believe there is a middle ground on which all reasonable men can stand. It is very certain that the amount of silver dollars already coined is more than ample to meet all demands of banks for many years, therefore any further investment in a needless commodity becomes a burden to the taxpayers. It is apparent to thoughtful men that the continued agitation of the silver question is hurtful to business. Something should be done to remove the embarrassment and quiet the apprehension of capitalists as well as agriculturists. I trust that the convention of bankers now sitting at Chicago will memorialize Congress to pass a bill soon after assembling which will give to President Cleveland the power to suspend the further coinage of the silver dollar."

TWO FLAGS TO BE RETURNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—It is understood that the veterans of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment at their reunion at North Wilbraham today decided to restore to the Seventh North Carolina Regiment two captured flags, one of which is the property of Capt. P. S. Bailey of Company G, and the other the property of several members of the regiment as a whole. Capt. Bailey's flag was sent home in a trunkful of trophies from the Rebel camp at New Berne in April, 1863. It is a Confederate flag three and a half by four and a half feet in size, of pretty nice make and material, bearing the inscriptions: "Haw River Boys" and "On to Victory." The other flag bears the motto: "Victory or Death," and was presented to the Rifles in April, 1861, by the ladies of Goldsboro.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Farmer Near Decatur Accidentally Kills His Young Wife—The Soldiers' Home.

More Lumber Statistics from Minnesota—The Oshkosh City Treasurer Is Embarrassed.

The Fate of a Dakota Outlaw—A Railroad Accident in Indiana—Miscellany.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The recent death of ex-Senator Gwynn has caused many stories to be printed about him, most of which concern his connection with the admission of California into the Union. A Southern man tells your correspondent how and by whom the Constitution of that State was written and sent to California. It was during the time that Senator Gwynn, by an appointment from the Treasury, was superintending the erection of the United States Custom-House at New Orleans that he was approached by Robert J. Walker, President Polk's Secretary of War, who gave Gwynn a paper and told him to put it in his pocket and carry it to California. The paper was the Constitution of that State, and after its adoption she made her bow and came into the Union. It was Walker—"Cunning little Bob," as he was called—who wrote it, and Senator Gwynn conveyed it to the Pacific slope, and when he came back he was a full-fledged Senator from California.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The grand jury in session here this week has found indictments against some of the sportsmen of this county for hunting prairie chickens in violation of the "chicken law." All of the members of the Paris Gun Club have been subpœnaed as witnesses. The case will be watched with a great deal of interest, as warning was given all hunters throughout the county that the law would be rigidly enforced. But it seems that very little attention was paid to the warning.

LEWISTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The trial of O. J. Beam, the defaulting banker and alleged forger of Avon, Ill., is assigned, in the McDonough County Court, now sitting, for this week. His trial was to have taken place at the August session of the Fulton County Circuit Court, but public sentiment ran so strongly against him that a change of venue was taken to McDonough County. Beam is under $13,000 bonds.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—During the Cumberland County Fair at Toledo last week sneak-thieves committed a good many depredations in the houses of farmers who were absent at the fair. Yesterday two men named Skilley and McKee of Charleston were arrested on the charge of having broken into a farmer's house and stolen $100 in cash.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Frank Hemstreet, a carriage-maker here, has been arrested and bound over for trial in the Circuit Court, on a charge of stealing a buggy and harness from a Knoxville party Thursday evening, Sept. 10. The buggy he repainted, intending to place it in his stock for sale. He made a confession this afternoon, alleging intoxication as his excuse. He has hitherto borne a good reputation, belongs to a good family, and has moved in good society.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The funeral of Miss Alice Lott, who committed suicide, will occur Friday afternoon.

Fred Brockhausen of Tama City, Ia., was married in Freeport tonight to Miss Minnie Keyeser, daughter of Conductor Frank Keyeser of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. One of the bridal presents was a check for $1,000 from the groom's father.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Today news was received from Del Norte, Colo., of the death of J. W. Compton of this city, aged about 45. He was quite a prominent business-man and a leader in religious and charitable works.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—William Blanke, a German farmer residing on the Hemstead farm in Blue Mound Township, accidentally shot and killed his young wife this afternoon at his home. Blanke and two other men were in the house trading revolvers in the presence of the young woman, who had her baby, a year old, in her arms. Suddenly the pistol Blanke had in his hand was discharged, the bullet entering the breast of his wife, just above the heart, death resulting within a few minutes. Blanke is nearly crazy with grief. Coroner Peri was summoned to the house this evening to hold an inquest, which is now in progress. The facts so far as known confirm the story that the shooting was purely accidental.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Fishermen this morning found the body of a man floating in the river below the city, which proved to be that of John Gustafson. Monday he said good-by to his sister and ran toward the river. He had been insane for some time and undoubtedly committed suicide.

Over 100 citizens have signed a promissory note guaranteeing to pay for the Soldiers' Home site if it comes to Rockford. Seventeen thousand and five hundred dollars has to be raised in this city. L. Jacoby subscribed $4,000; E. Casper and Horace Brown, $1,000 each; Eugene Rood, Mrs. George Pfanstell, and George Troxell, $500 each. The documents will all be sent to the Commissioners tomorrow.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—One of the heaviest sales of lumber made here for some time was made today. The Duluth Lumber Company sold to C. M. Hill & Co. of East Saginaw, Mich., 4,000,000 feet of lumber under the inspection of T. B. McFail. This lumber is of different dimensions and descriptions. This is the second important sale of lumber made to Saginaw parties this year, the other sale being 3,500,000 feet by the Osterhout & Hughart Lumber Company to Thompson, Walker & Co. of Chicago. It is understood that Hill & Co. have also made a contract with F. R. Webber for the purchase of 3,000,000 feet of logs, which the latter will put in this winter and deliver in the spring. It seems the Saginaw people have special rates on the railroads East for more lumber than their own mills can furnish, and shipments by water from Duluth being at a low rate they can sell the lumber in Eastern cities cheaper than other Western lumber markets can.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The annual fair of the Pierce County (Wis.) Central Fair and Stock Exchange opens at Ellsworth, the county seat, today. Tomorrow B. B. Herbert of this city will speak at the fair, and Friday Bill Nye, the great humorist of Hudson, Wis., will speak.

On invitation of the local Board of Health of Northfield a sanitary conference will be held by the State Board of Health in that city during the latter part of October. About 200 delegates, representing seventeen counties, will be present. Matters of great importance will be discussed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The lumber market showed some improvement the last week. The output was 363 cars from Minneapolis and 160 cars from St. Paul, a total of 531 cars, against 481 cars the preceding week. The receipts were about the same as during the preceding week. Trade is without any particular characteristics. Lumber is moving forward steadily under a moderate demand, tempered considerably by the slow manner in which the wheat crop is being marketed. The output is very evenly distributed. Prices were not materially benefited by the recent meeting in Chicago. About 10,000,000 feet of logs only now remain to be sawed in Minneapolis. The St. Croix logs have been practically closed out, and shutting down has commenced on the Chippewa. Long dimension is still in poor supply in this market. The September list is said to be very well maintained, especially at the Wisconsin Railroad mills. Several large buyers have recently been in the market buying for the Nebraska market.

WISCONSIN—A CITY TREASURER IN AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Quite a breeze has been stirred up by the report that the accounts of City Treasurer Ash are in a badly-muddled state. The Treasurer has been sick for several months, and the affairs of the city have been running at loose ends. At a meeting of the Common Council Tuesday night a statement of the condition of the treasury was called for, and the adoption of a resolution to this effect brought to light the fact that for a week or so the bondsmen of the Treasurer have been endeavoring to get the Mayor to appoint a deputy to take Mr. Ash's place. The Treasurer claims that he has sufficient funds to meet all deficiencies, and that he can't account for any shortage except on the ground that his sickness has kept him from the office. His character heretofore has been irreproachable. He has been in the office two terms.

LANCASTER, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—An attorney—J. Milton Mills of Gunnison, Colo.—died in Lancaster this morning of diabetes, aged 31 years. He was a son of Judge J. T. Mills of this city and a graduate of the Wisconsin State University.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Anna Pierce and her husband, Stephen Pierce, of Rock County, separated, the mother retaining charge of the infant. The latter died, leaving an estate. The father wanted an equal division of the property, but the mother sought to secure, before the division was had, compensation for supporting the child from its birth to its death. The lower courts refused to grant her application, but the Supreme Court of the State today holds that she is entitled to such compensation. Justice Taylor rendered a dissenting opinion.

DAKOTA—AN OUTLAW'S FATE—MARQUIS DE MORES' FRIEND.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—James Osborne and four of his "pals" were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary in this city today. Osborne is a notorious horse-thief and outlaw who was captured at Jamestown in June and brought to this city to await trial. The grand jury returned eight indictments against him, to all of which he pleaded guilty. All of the indictments but one, which was for attempting to break jail, were for horse-stealing. Osborne's object in pleading guilty was to be sentenced here and prevent his removal to Montana, where he is wanted to answer much graver charges, and where it is quite certain he would be lynched if captured. Sentence on all of the indictments would amount to forty years. The Judge suspended sentences on all but one for the time being.

On motion of the District Attorney, E. G. Paddock, indicted with Marquis de Mores for the murder of Riley Luffsey, was discharged from custody today. Paddock is one of the Marquis' strong friends and was helping defend him at the time of the killing of Luffsey. The District Attorney refused to have the two tried together, and even after the acquittal of the Marquis, who was the acknowledged chief in the affair, was inclined to hold Paddock for trial. At the solicitation of friends of both sides he made the motion to discharge Paddock this morning.

INDIANA—A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The east-bound passenger and mail train which left here at 3:30 this morning on the Lake Shore Road struck a broken rail four miles east of here on the main line, and the engine and seven cars were thrown from the track. One car was full of passengers, and the train was running at full speed, yet no one was seriously injured.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. E. McGuire of this city today received word from the insane asylum authorities at Indianapolis that her sister, Vic Dennis, better known by her stage name of May Howard, is entirely recovered from her mental troubles.

KANSAS—THE WILLIAMS ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Coroner has refused to recommend the analyzation of the stomach, liver, and kidneys of Mrs. Williams, supposed to have died of strychnine-poisoning, because of the cost, which would be $200, but the husband of the dead woman has agreed to bear the expense. Four hundred dollars which Mrs. Williams had about the house when she died cannot be found. She had kept it under the mattress on the bed where she and her husband slept. Her life was insured in the Home Association of Burlington, Ia., for $3,000 in favor of her husband, and his life was insured in the same company for the same amount for her benefit.

IOWA—A JUDGMENT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—F. H. Leclaire brought suit against the Davenport *Gazette* Company in the sum of $10,000 for defamation of character. Today a jury, under instructions of the District Court, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at $200. The cause of action was a statement published in the *Gazette* that "Leclaire was found guilty and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100." The paragraph was a mistake on the part of the reporter in copying an entry on the Judge's docket.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—When the large audience had assembled in the opera-house tonight for the Crocker Brigade reunion exercises an old citizen, Mr. John P. McCune, suddenly dropped dead in the hall of heart-disease. His brother, the Hon. Charles W. McCune, is lying at the point of death near this city. Mr. John McCune was well known as a farmer and dairyman. His sons and daughters were with him at the opera-house when his death so suddenly occurred.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 23.—The twenty-third annual session of the National Order Association met in this city today. The business was secret. The following officers were elected: President, J. J. Sutler, Palmyra, Mo.; Vice-President, R. P. Maxwell, Bushnell, Ill.; Secretary, B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Ia.; Treasurer, J. R. Richards, Bunker Hill, Mo. Bushnell, Ill., and the fourth Wednesday in September, 1866, were selected for the next session.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—J. F. Martin of Ypsilanti came here this morning and identified the remains of the man mangled by the Lake Shore train yesterday as those of his father, Edward Martin. The latter lived at Oakville, Monroe County. He had a wife and five grown children. The deceased had lost considerable money of late and was undoubtedly deranged.

THE STOREY WILL CASE.

THE SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO ORDER JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER TO ADMIT THE WILL OF 1879 TO PROBATE—UNENDING LITIGATION LOOKED FOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A decision was filed by the Supreme Court today in the Clerk's office in the Storey will case which will be a disappointment to Mrs. Storey in that the court declines to enter into the merits of the case, notwithstanding a vast amount of papers and documents has been filed by the attorney with the hope of getting a decision on the merits in advance by this court. The decision recites that before either will was filed in the Probate Court Anson L. Storey, the 5th day of November, 1884, presented his petition to that court alleging that Wilbur F. Storey had died intestate and asking that Austin L. Patterson be appointed administrator, and with this petition was presented a paper signed by all the heirs-at-law agreeing to the appointment of Patterson. But the 11th of the same month the will of August, 1879, was filed in the Probate Court. Mrs. Storey resisted the petition of Anson L. Storey and the other heirs, and then came into court and asked that the court probate the will of 1881, and on that the court heard the testimony and refused to admit the will to probate because he held that Storey was not of sound mind when he made the will of 1881.

From this decision an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. Application was made to the court to admit to probate the will of 1879, which was refused, whereupon Mrs. Storey by her attorneys asked the Supreme Court to grant a mandamus to compel the Probate Judge to admit the will of 1879. The Supreme Court now holds that there is no ground for a mandamus, because the court in refusing to admit the will to probate was simply exercising the discretion that is given it by the statute, thus allowing the litigation over the will of 1881 to go on unhampered in the Circuit Court.

A PROSPECT OF UNENDING LITIGATION.

The will of February, 1881, was before Judge Knickerbocker first, and he after hearing testimony refused to admit it to probate on the ground of Mr. Storey's mental weakness, and an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. Application was then made by Mrs. Storey's lawyer to have that of 1879 admitted, and this also was denied Dec. 22, 1884. Judge Knickerbocker said if any will dated subsequent to Feb. 1, 1881, were presented the court would immediately proceed to take evidence; he could not do so for an earlier one until the appeal was gotten rid of.

The Supreme Court has seemingly taken the position that the declination on the part of Judge Knickerbocker to probate the will of 1879 is just and proper, and, indeed, the only course he could have taken. The court appears to have thought that to do otherwise would be to throw the estate into a chaotic condition from which no lawyers or Judges could extricate it, the proper course to pursue being first to test to a final conclusion the will of 1881 before beginning on that of 1879. For it might happen otherwise that the will of 1881 was declared good by the Supreme Court after that of 1879 had been declared good by the Probate Court. As things stand now, it appears as if the litigation may be endless. The appeal taken from Judge Knickerbocker's refusal to probate the will of 1879 is still pending in the Circuit Court, and no time has been set for its bearing. When it will be disposed of in the Circuit and Supreme Courts is past finding out, but probably by the time it does reach a finish a number of people now on earth are apt to be in Heaven. All efforts of counsel for the petitioner in the mandamus proceedings to hurry up matters have thus far met with defeat, but they will no doubt soon make another trial.

I have your goods, Athlophoros, on my shelf, and have had for some time. I hear only good reports from it among my customers. A. G. Jepson, druggist, Muskegon, Mich. A sample of thousands of similar testimonials to the great rheumatism and neuralgia cure.

THE CHINESE STILL COME.

How the Business of Smuggling Them Into the Country is Carried On.

Breaking the Law—Mongolian Impostors and Their American Accomplices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—The opinion is generally entertained here that the Chinese Restriction act has been as completely smashed as the Mahdi. The current phrase is that so many gang-planks have been run through the law that not even a section head remains intact. Californians, too, labor under the impression that the people of the East scarcely appreciate the real condition of affairs and look upon this and similar statements as specimens of Western exaggeration. That the statement is, however, unaffectedly true and susceptible of proof it will be the aim of this article to show. In the shattering of the act certain figureheads have been used, but they are little more than the tête de veau at the end of the battering-ram, the real movers of the machine keeping themselves well concealed. It is true they who should be the defenders of the institution have been lax in their guard, while the suspicion seems pretty well grounded that in some cases the gates have been opened by the garrison. This much is certain: that the courts, by their decisions, have until lately shown a disposition to construe the provisions of the treaty with as much latitude as possible; while the custom-house officials have been seen to be curiously careless in enforcing the few provisions that have been left in nominal force. The safeguard of photographing the applicants for certificates, which was suggested by Judge Hoffman, and which is the only unassailable barrier yet thought of, was declared impossible by Secretary Manning in answer to Secretary Sears' suggestive letter. Judge Sabin has declared himself tired of hearing Chinese habeas corpus cases, and has retired to Nevada in disgust. Up to the last few weeks the work of the custom-house officials has been perfunctorily and shiftlessly done, while Judge Sawyer has rolled a whole treasure house of political capital into Coroner O'Donnell's hands by his decision allowing the Chinese to appeal their cases to the United States Supreme Court. It is so possible that these statements may be considered too general, and so probable that the true story of how the Chinese law has never been thoroughly appreciated in the East that it will not be labor lost to show exactly how things are managed.

HOW THE SWINDLE IS WORKED.

Any week day the passenger through the alley between the Appraiser's building and the post-office may see a string of Chinamen leading up to the door of a little room on the stoop of which sits a fat one-legged man with a crutch and within which are three clerks, an interpreter, and a Chinaman. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Chinese appearing before this bureau of examination can speak English, but the interpreter insists on earning his wages and asks every applicant in Chinese for such details as those of his age, name, and place of residence. In nearly every case the answer is given in English, but the interpreter "talks back" to him in Chinese, and the formality of translation is insisted on. The facts being then secured, the interpreter reads them off in a loud voice something in this fashion: "C-h-a-n-g Chang, P-a-w Paw; Chang Paw; Santa Rosa, 36."

These particulars go down on a white form, a red form, and in a record book. Then Chang Paw kicks his slippers off and is jammed under a measuring rod by the record man, who calls out, "Five feet four and a half, brown, dark brown, scar on side of nose. Next."

At the last word the one-legged man on the doorsill reaches out his crutch and yanks in another Chinaman, while the clerks fill out the blanks that show Chang Paw to be five feet four and one-half inches in hight, to have brown eyes, dark complexion, and to be graced with a scar on his nose—a description by the way that would apply to 70 per cent of the visitors. He then gets the white form, called the "white tag," signs his name in the record book, and is bundled out to the tune of "Fi-fi," while the next comer undergoes the same process of examination.

It should be understood that the method described above is that which is now in vogue, and that up to within the last few months the proceedings were of a much freer and easier nature.

Five days after Chang Paw's examination, say, the outgoing China steamer sails. Seated at a table which half bars the gangway plank are two custom-house officials with a bundle of red certificates before them. Each Chinaman has to pass this table, and on presenting his white tag he receives the correspondingly-numbered red certificate, the question of rightful ownership stopping there. At every sailing a certain number of certificates is left uncalled for. Prior to the discharge of the officials who managed this part of the act, no one seems to know what became of these leftovers; now they are publicly spiked and canceled.

HOW CHINAMEN ARE IMPORTED.

The next and most important step is that of landing the Chinese. When the incoming steamer is docked the two Custom-House Inspectors and an interpreter go on board and corral all the Chinese passengers. There are, let it be said, 600 of them, all very anxious to get on shore, the ship's officers are still more anxious to have them landed, and the officials are anxious to get the job off their hands. The ship's manifest is produced, the inspector calls off the first name, Ah Lee wriggles through the crowd and presents his certificate.

"Ah Lee, 26, San Mateo, five feet three and one-quarter, dark-brown, high cheek-bones, mole on neck," reads out the inspector in a sing-song voice from the certificate. The hight is guessed at, the cheek-bones are always high, the eyes and complexion always dark-brown or brown, he says his name is Ah Lee, and, though the mole may have disappeared, the description tallies near enough, and Ah Lee, grinning or serious, is passed down the gangplank to the dock, on which there is always a crowd of his chattering, yelling countrymen. So it goes on until some 400 of the Chinese have been landed, the 150 kept back being, say, ten who have no certificates, but who hope to prove previous residence; ten who hope to prove that they are merchants; 100 who say they are in transit to British Columbia; ten women, about whose morality there is a doubt; and twenty men, between whose description and appearance there is such a startling divergence that it is appreciated even by the hurried officials. This again, it must be understood, is the plan now adopted, that which was in force consisting simply of the gentle exercise of the discretion of a single custom-house officer whether the passenger should land or no.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF FRAUD.

The next act in the pleasant comedy is the disposal of the 150 who have been refused a landing. The 100 who declare they are in transit most probably include ninety who see no other way to land and ten who are honestly intending to reside in British Columbia. But if any of them or all of them want to land they can do so by furnishing a bond to return that shall be considered satisfactory to the Chinese Consulate. Of those so landing it is the exception to find any who return, the ryot generally binding himself to his bondsman to serve until the amount forfeited is worked out. Ninety, perhaps, of the 100 sail for Victoria, and eighty out of the ninety are afterward smuggled across the border. There remain the fifty who want to land at San Francisco but cannot. That is, they cannot the same day the others do, but the next day the crowd of lawyers who make a living off this particular class of business appear with as many writs of habeas corpus, the undertaking duly paid and a satisfactory bond duly filed. The fifty are then carted off to the United States District Court, and are disposed of in as quick order as a Federal court ever disposes of anything. First come the ten who hope to prove previous residence. To do this the books of the Six Chinese Companies are brought into court, books in an unknown language, and supervised by Chinese interpreters only. Accompanying these comes a cloud of witnesses, and by book and testimony it is proved that the applicants are all old-timers—some, by the way, are little more than children—and so that decade gets in. Next come the ten who say they are merchants, and with them come friends by the score who knew them in China, whose business correspondents they are, whose bookkeepers they have been, and so that ten gets in. Next come the ten women of questionable morality, and with them come twenty men who swear they are the husbands or their fathers or their what not, and so that decade slips in.

WHOLESALE PERJURY.

Lastly come the twenty whose appearance does not tally with their certificates. Here is the chance for sturdy swearing. One man who had a scar on his eyelid when he left came back with it on his forehead. He said it had grown up there, and he was passed. Another who had a pigtail when he left came back without one, and said it had been rubbed off by the motion of the ship. He was passed. One man said he had lived on the banks of the Columbia, and that it was as broad as the court-room. He was passed. Another who was six inches shorter than when he had left said he had shrunk. He was passed. And so it goes on until perhaps out of the twenty fifteen are passed. But all hope is not yet lost for the five. If remanded they can appeal to the United States Circuit Court. If again remanded they can appeal to the United States Supreme Court; or they can furnish evidence that they have departed for some foreign port, or are dead, or can remain under a stay of proceedings. In one way or another three out of the five will most likely slip through, and the other two will go to British Columbia and come in southward, or go to Mexico and come in northward, or go back to China and try it over again by the next steamer.

THE FORCE OF FIGURES.

It may be supposed that this is a fancy picture, but a few figures will prove that the statement is founded on facts, and, moreover, the assurance is made that what has been written is the result of the writer's intimate acquaintance with the subject. The following is from the official record of arrivals:

In 1882	39	In 1885 (8 months)	6,860
In 1883	3,014		
In 1884	6,602	Total	16,515

The probability is that the Chinese arrivals this year will number 10,000, the arrivals by month thus far in 1885 being as follows:

January	377	June	1,504
February	124	July	1,558
March	189	August	1,050
April	388		
May	1,678	Total	6,860

Out of this number just forty-eight have been remanded, and it would have been twenty less had it not been for an extraordinary increase of official vigilance during July, the result of the recent newspaper agitation. The record of remands by month will show this:

January	2	June	2
February	3	July	2
March	12	August	19
April	1		
May	7	Total	48

But this does not mean that the four dozen thus remanded have all gone back to China, and the total thus banished cannot exceed twenty. This means, then, that out of the 6,860 landing in 1885 6,850 have managed to stay, a result which proves that the Restriction act is about as effective a barrier as a circus paper-hoop. Nor should it be forgotten that in addition to the 6,860 landing so far this year 3,584 touched in transit on their way to British Columbia, with a very reasonable doubt if nearly all are not now in California.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NORTHWESTERN UNDERWRITERS.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest began its session yesterday morning in the Methodist Church Block, with about seventy-five members present. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the last year had been $1,276 and the disbursements $1,209. At present there are 279 members of the association. During the year thirty-one have resigned and one died. R. M. Buckman, the Librarian, reported that the library was in a flourishing condition, and spoke of the importance of it to insurance men as a matter of business education. At this juncture it was discovered that E. W. Lyman, President of the Southern Underwriters' Association, and Clarence Lowe of New Orleans were in the hall. They were invited to the platform, and Mr. Lyman made a few remarks complimentary to the association and said that the insurance business in the South was fast getting into better shape.

J. L. Whitlock, the President, in his annual address made some pungent points about the enormous losses which the companies have sustained of late. He thought that the way to stop them was to enlighten people in regard to fires and insurance. "The free and go-easy companies," continued he, "are too lax in their instructions to local agents. They bid them write policies of every kind. They don't seem to care about bribes and things of that kind as long as they get their policies written. This course, together with the faulty legislation in some States, tends to put a premium upon incendiarism." To his mind the way to pay local agents was to give them a commission contingent upon the net earnings of the company, and thus secure their active coöperation. He thought that where the loss by fire was 50 per cent of the amount insured the loser should bear 10 per cent of the loss; when the loss was total the company should not be compelled to pay more than 85 per cent. This, he claimed, would do away with every incentive to incendiarism. If proper measures were taken by all interested premiums could be reduced 20 per cent, which meant a total saving of $240,000,000 in ten years.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon after a recess of two hours the President appointed the following committees: On Compensating Agents by Contingent Commissions, W. F. Fox, W. F. Hauxhurst, Abram Williams; on Policyholders' Contributions, C. H. Case, C. W. Potter, A. W. Spalding; on Compacts and Local Boards, J. M. De Camp, H. C. Clarkson, W. F. Ross; on the Death of Col. Johnson, Messrs. Huff, Carson, and Seiders; on the Death of George T. Hope, Messrs. Blinn, Williams, and Hawley. The annual address was delivered by J. Montgomery Hare, Manager of the Norwich Union Fire-Insurance Company. He thought the insurance business was gradually getting upon a higher plane. The local agents were required to be men of ability and good judgment and there had been a decided improvement among them in the last few years. He advocated the publication of monthly papers by associations. He said that the causes for the depression in the business were the greed for premiums which the companies displayed, and the poor adjustment of rates with respect to the hazard. In his opinion the rates were not high enough.

H. P. Hubbell, State Agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, read a paper on "Loss Cycles in Insurance," in which he argued that the law of periodicity applied to losses by fire as well as to sun-spots, storms, and earthquakes. During the last six years the losses by fire had increased 70 per cent. He thought that in 1884 they had reached the maximum and would gradually decrease and then come up again, until another maximum was reached.

The next paper was by J. C. Griffiths, State Agent of the Home Insurance Company, New York. His subject was "Our Responsibility," the burden of which he was rather inclined to put upon the companies. There were too many local and special agents, he claimed, and too heavy office expenses. Public hostility and adverse legislation were caused by the sharp practices of adjusters. He thought that the person insured ought to make a sworn statement of the value of his property and the extent of his loss. The next thing on the program was the discussion: "How can the incendiary loss be lessened?" A. W. Spalding's views were that the insured person should bear part of the loss and that a National Insurance Bureau should be established to collect statistics and have a general supervision of the business. He was in favor of a statutory enactment forbidding companies to pay more than a certain percentage of loss. Mr. Case advocated the establishment of a Fire Commissioner in each county, whose duties in regard to losses by fire should correspond to the duties of a Coroner in regard to loss of life. He also thought that the companies should fight fraudulent claims to the last extremity. Remarks were also made by T. H. Smith, W. F. Fox, C. W. Potter, and others. Thomas Underwood introduced a resolution sympathizing with the companies who had taken such a bold stand against the "Valued-Policy" law of New Hampshire. The resolutions created considerable favorable comment and were unanimously adopted.

Prof. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia lectured to the association in the evening on "Finely-Divided Organic Substances and Their Fire Hazards." His lecture was illustrated by dark-lantern views of large size on sheeting. He first showed a number of inventions to decrease the hazard in breweries as those buildings are generally constructed. In speaking of flour-mills he said automatic alarms in journals should be generally introduced. Fine dust, or "fly," was common in card-mills and in all mills used in manufacturing textile fabrics, and this dust was most combustible. Fibres dyed with certain chemicals which absorb oxygen were much more hazardous as to fire than others. Fine dust was common also in paper-mills, especially in the rag-cutting and dusting department. These latter should be small, separate buildings. Live steam-jets were prime requisits, or, better still, automatic jets and sprinklers. In case of fire the burning dust should be blown into the fire. Finely-divided dust in planing-mills also caused explosions, and there had been a serious one of this kind at Pullman. Coal-dust was a very dangerous explosive in the mines. Most fires of electric origin were produced by improperly-connected wires. Electric lighting machines should be kept high and out of water.

Over 50 per cent of all the fires was extinguished by water-pails, and it was timely advice to remind all to keep these fire-pails always filled. Buckets should not be placed in niches in the walls, but hung on hooks. Honest losses could only be prevented by studying causes and working at that end of the matter. Proper preventives should be employed, and the time would come when the whole system of inspection, prevention, and appliance would be perfect.

THE SETON.

A Medical Device Borrowed and Put in Use by the Chicago Council.

A Running Sore Kept Open for Years on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

Physicians of the old school occasionally create an open sore on a patient's body and keep it open with a seton for the purpose of either increasing nervous action at that particular point or of creating a permanent outlet for matter which might otherwise cause trouble. In some instances, it is believed, a seton has been employed and kept in operation for years, not so much for the patient's benefit as for the good of the physician, and to enable the latter to make the patient believe that he needs the doctor's services. This medical idea seems to have attracted the attention of Chicago Aldermen, and to have shown them a way of keeping up relations between themselves and corporations which stand occasionally in need of such help as is within the Council's power to give them. At all events the way in which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has lately been treated by the Council strongly suggests the presence of a seton, of a purposely-formed open sore, on that corporation which affords probably far more pleasure for other people than the managers of the road. This seton is the tracks laid by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the summer of 1883 along Crawford avenue from Sixteenth to Madison street to afford railroad accommodation to the State Fair held in the Chicago Driving-Park. Just now the kind-hearted Aldermen are again beginning to work the twisted hair of the seton, perhaps looking for the discharge of some "laudable pus" from the corporation, or perhaps only for the purpose of reminding the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy people of the presence of the sore. That the order introduced in the Council a few weeks ago and referred to the Committee on Railroads, calling on the Commissioner of Public Works for a report on the authority under which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy maintains tracks to the Driving-Park was offered mainly in the interest of the people is, of course, not to be doubted for a moment save by those who are quick to see evil motives in everything.

AT THE BEGINNING.

When in 1883 it was decided to hold the State Fair in the Driving-Park, it was one of the considerations exacted by the State Board that railroad accommodation be furnished the visitors of the fair, the horse-car service having proved inadequate. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose main line passes nearly two miles south of the Driving-Park, but is separated from the latter by open prairie only, undertook to furnish this accommodation. Leading Aldermen were consulted about getting a franchise for this track, but the managers of the road found great unwillingness on the part of the city fathers to permit the building of the branch line, and the negotiations were dropped shortly before the Council adjourned for the summer vacation. In the meantime the managers of the road had obtained the consent of some property-owners on either side of Crawford avenue to their laying a temporary track on that street, which belongs half to Chicago and half to Cicero, and as soon as the Aldermen had gone on their vacation the railroad company laid the tracks without interference on the part of anybody, and the visitors of the State Fair were glad of the chance to go there by steam-cars.

The Council's vacation expired Sept. 24, and at the Council meeting of that day the Mayor was instructed to declare the Thursday following a holiday on account of the State Fair, which had been opened that very day. But at the same meeting an order was presented calling on the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works for information as to the authority by which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had laid tracks to the fair-grounds. This order came very near passing immediately, but was finally referred to the Committee on Railroads. Two weeks later another Alderman presented an order inquiring of the Commissioner of Public Works for what length of time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had been permitted to lay tracks on Crawford avenue, between Sixteenth and Madison streets. This order was also referred to the Railroad Committee. A week later, Oct. 15, still another Alderman at the very tail-end of the meeting presented another order, instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to have the tracks in Crawford avenue removed with the assistance of the police. An attempt was made to have this order pass at once, but the "boys" were not quite ready to do that, and, after considerable debating, this order also was referred to the Committee on Railroads. Only a week later, Oct. 22, the committee reported on all three orders, recommending the passage of the first one and the placing on file of the others. On motion, however, the consideration of these reports was deferred. A little more than two weeks later, Nov. 8, the reports came up again and were concurred in, but the inquiry was confined to the Commissioner of Public Works, the allusion to the Mayor having been stricken out of the order. Nov. 19 the Commissioner of Public Works dryly informed the Council that his department had not given any permission for the laying of tracks on Crawford avenue, and this report was referred to the Streets and Alleys Committee, of which Ald. Hildreth was at that time the Chairman. This committee was in no hurry about the matter, but Christmas-Eve the Council showed its kindness by adopting, without going through the formality of a reference to a committee, an ordinance granting the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the right to lay tracks on Crawford avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Madison, and also on Brown street south from Sixteenth to Twenty-second. This ordinance was presented by Ald. Wickersham, who wanted it referred, but Ald. Cullerton's motion to pass the ordinance without delay was adopted by a vote of 27 to 6, the latter being Shorey, Walsh, Bond, Marder, Dalton, and Manierre. This Christmas present to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which would have settled the latter's right to accommodate the visitors at the State Fair, and besides have granted it a valuable franchise in the western end of the lumber district, proved rather deceptive, however, for New-Year's Eve the Mayor sent in a veto of this ordinance, in which he, as usual, suggested some amendments, one of which was the striking out of all reference to Crawford avenue. The Council did not act on this veto, but referred it to Mr. Hildreth's Committee on Streets and Alleys. Without reporting on the Crawford avenue tracks at all this committee reported Jan. 14 in favor of the Brown street ordinance with the Mayor's amendments, and Jan. 21 this ordinance passed by a unanimous vote, but again Mr. Harrison interposed his veto, this time without effect, however. The same evening, Jan. 28, the report of the Commissioner of Public Works concerning the railroad tracks on Crawford avenue was placed on file.

THE SETON INSERTED.

By this action the seton was formed and put into operation. While denying to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the authority to maintain tracks on Crawford avenue, the Council took no steps to prevent the road from doing so. No protest had ever been filed with the Council against this track, but at the same time no petition of interested property-owners was produced in support of the franchise the road has assumed without ordinance. The situation is a peculiar one, however, as Crawford avenue forms the boundary line between Chicago and Cicero, the former city having no control over the real-estate abutting on the west line of the avenue. Under the circumstances the corporation probably thought it best to leave the question of the tracks an open one until it was settled that the State Fair was to become a permanent Chicago institution, to be held for years to come in the Chicago Driving Park, in which case it would be worth something to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to be in unimpeachable possession of the right-of-way on Crawford avenue.

But for the present these tracks are a seton, and many are the rumors about the way in which this open sore has been treated since Christmas, 1883. The Aldermen openly joke about this nice little arrangement by which they, metaphorically speaking, hold a club over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the officers of the latter are believed to be tired of the sore. It will be interesting to find out what fruit the latest twisting of the seton will bear.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF KILLED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Oscar Smith, colored, a member of the band of robbers who have been operating in and around Union City for a long time, was shot and killed at Osceola, Ark., while resisting arrest for shooting Mr. Jones of Hickman, Ky., whose house he attempted to rob. Smith's house at Union City when searched was found to contain a quantity of stolen goods. Five members of the gang were lynched last spring.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city and suburbs we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
3558 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
617 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4541 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
421 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
836 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1102 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
502 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill Druggist.
383 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
433 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
635 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

43 NORTH STATE-ST.—Wekeman's Fruit and Flower Store.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
574 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
429 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
226 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
630 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, A LADY'S GOLD watch, hunting-case and stem-winder. Finder will please return it to W. C. WARNER, 226 Lake-st., and receive suitable reward.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, numbered 1,467 and dated Aug. 31, 1875. The finder will be rewarded on application to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GENTS' furnishing-goods clerk and bookkeeper of experience. Has recommendations. Address G 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man in abstract or real estate office. Address O 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD ACCOUNTANT employed early part of day desires late afternoon or evening work. Address BOOKKEEPER, 150 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN with experience in retail or wholesale boots and shoes, dry goods, hats and caps. Can give good reference. O 88, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman lately from the Pacific coast; is familiar with all lines. Address O 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, first-class bookkeeper; several years' city experience. O 78, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TAILOR CUTTER; sixteen years' British and American experience in best class of trade; can cut successfully without trying on; is steady and reliable. H 50, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening. Would prefer a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee Division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A PRIVATE family as coachman by a man of long experience, with reference from last employers; will be found willing. O 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that has 15 years' good recommendations from three gentlemen in Chicago. Address H B 565, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS coachman; good driver. Best city reference for last three years. O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a competent American single man with good references. Address M 765, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman by Oct. 1; is willing, sober, and competent. Best of city references; also from present employer. O 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of city references. Address O 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; understands care of horses; good driver. Best references. Address O 86, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 30, capable and reliable, as advertising agent for some railroad, theatrical, or insurance company. Address L 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS butler. Good city references. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STUDENT OF MEDICINE wishes to have some hours situated evenings. Address O 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl in small American family to do general housework. Call at 87 Townsend-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do chamber work and sewing; speaks French, German, and English. Please call at 129 East Sixteenth-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT Danish woman as first-class cook, with daughter of 16 as waitress; no objections to private boarding-house. Call at 42 East Harrison-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL who thoroughly understands all kinds of housework in a good American family. Inquire at 66 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABE girl wishes a situation in a private family to do second work and take care of children. Best of city references. Call at 141 West Adams-st. No postals answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 SWEDISH girls as laundress in private family, cook, and general housework; each competent. 3005 State-st., third floor, two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE person to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 157 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as second girl or general servant in small private family. Call for two days at 167 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN private family for cook and second work. Call at 3122 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK in a private family, where second girl is kept. Reference if required. Please call at 168 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework in private family. Call at 154 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT SECOND WORK or general housework by a Swedish girl in small American family. Call at 485 Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Call at 3735 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook. Please call at 1924 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID in a first-class hotel by an experienced girl. Address O 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in a private family. References. 1913 State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE person as child's nurse. Call for three days at 335 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR A young baby; no objection to travel. Best city reference. Call for two days at 2589 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GOOD FAMILY, by a competent baby nurse or to do second work. Good references. Apply for two days at 4400 Wentworth-av. No cards.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow as housekeeper. Address O 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERICAN widow as housekeeper; good cook and economical. References exchanged. 431 West Huron-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER going out by the day. None but first-class families need apply. 107 North Oakley-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 188 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—35 EAST PEARson-st., between State and Cass-sts.; orders quickly attended to. MRS. HRUDKA.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH woman to take care of a building or assist janitor. Call or address MRS. HOWARD, 100 East Van Buren-st., Room 14.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED lady stenographer employed mornings would like typewriter or stenographic work afternoons. L 98 Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN AN ESTABlished real estate office; must have $1,000. First-class references given and required. Address O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER in wholesale coal office. Salary $75 per month. Send references. O 60, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS —Can furnish you sample article convenient to carry, from the sale of which you can make big money and not interfere with your regular work. Call or address Room 3 Ashland Blk., cor. Randolph.

Boys.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY for office work; state age, residence, references, salary wanted, etc. Address O 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT HAINES AND NORTH Branch-sts., 10 first-class carpenters; no others need apply.

WANTED—20 FURNITURE FINISHERS; good rubbers and varnishers. Apply at once. MAGEE & MANSFIELD, 151 and 152 Michigan-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS AT 90 Third-av.; come early and bring tools.

WANTED—TODAY—FOUR GOOD PLUMBers. J. S. BASSETT, 235 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER FOR A ST. Louis tailor. Permanent position. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXCELLENT wood-engravers on pine. Apply at 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and cow and to assist around the house. 36 Groveland Park.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, TEAMSTERS, choppers, and men for station work on several new railroads just started; good chance for winter's work at $1.50 per day or $20 per month and board; also 100 men for C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in different States; free fare; at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—DISTRICT AND LOCAL AGENTS for State of Illinois who are energetic, reliable men who can and will personally secure applications for one of the most popular life-insurance companies in New England. Its attractive system is easy to work, profitable for agents, and is fast superseding all other forms of insurance.

Address, with reference as to ability, experience and facilities for getting business, "Superintendent," P.-O. Box 602, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO SUPply the goods we manufacture to local agents throughout the West; good salary, expenses, and half of the profits; party must have $150 cash; money secured. JOSIAH T. HAIR, 169 Washington, Room 14.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A new and easy money-making occupation; $2 samples best selling invention of the age sent free to those who mean business; experience unnecessary; our plan saves talking; write for papers; no postals. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE MEN OF GOOD address to do soliciting; business new, easy to work, and good pay. Apply at Room 29 Henrici Hotel, 72 Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN (WHITE), WHO is a good waiter, with references. 10 Park-row.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSER on salary. L. SCHICK, 128 Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO VISIT FAIRS, immediately; $20 weekly salary, expenses, and half of the profits; $150 required; money secured. J. W. OSBURN, 169 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND girl. 2620 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN second girl willing to assist with children. Reference. Apply at 153 South Peoria-st., near Jackson.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply to G. STICKNEY, cor. Knott-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., Grand Crossing.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH REFERENCES for second work at 321 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 19 Thirty-fifth-st., corner of Lake-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO AT Austin, seven miles from Chicago a Canadian or Scandinavian girl for general housework. Address O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO DO GENERAL housework at 39 University-place. Call Thursday or Friday.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS AS cook and second girl. Apply, with references, at 1241 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE TO cook, wash, and iron for a family of four. 1516 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK and laundress. Apply at 2829 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and to assist in care of children. Apply at 2944 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $3. 3637 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOK AND LAUNdress at 36 Groveland Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 449 West Lake-st. References.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEwork in family with no children; a good place for girl wishing a pleasant home. Address O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Must have good references. 2832 Indiana-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to take charge of dressmaking department in a large retail dry-goods house in a live Iowa town of 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Must come well recommended. Call or address W. C. GALLAWAY, with D. B. Fisk & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st., Chicago.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE COMPETENT TO take entire charge of child 20 months old; must be able to do plain sewing; French or German preferred. References required. Apply Saturday at 321 Chicago-av. MRS. PETERS.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY at 4823 Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY WITH $300 TO LOAN can hear of a permanent position; loan secured. O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 OPERATORS OR FIRST-class machine girls; also girls to learn cloak-making; girls paid while learning; steady work. 410 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR AN article every lady will buy; large profits. Address O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE LADIES TO DO fine embroidery. Must be first-class workers. Mosher's art gallery, 125 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT GOOD GIRLS CALL at Mrs. Storms' office, 3,255 State-st.

THROOP STREET EMPLOYMENT BUREAU can supply the best help to be found in the city; South, West, and North Side orders filled. No. 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4,059.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK PONY horse, with good phaeton (Willett's make), harness, blankets, etc.; horse is pleasant, free driver, perfectly safe; has been driven by a lady for two years past; whole outfit will be sold for want of use. Address CASHIER Tribune office, or call at Ben Ransom's stables, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, PEDDLING WAGONS, suitable for notions; any parties having such for sale will please write me at once, as I shall be in the city but a short time. Direct to L. A. STANTON, Globe Hotel, 355 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD, KIND, BUGGY HORSE, cheap for cash, at 153 Superior-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FULL-BOODED GORDON SETter pups, cheap. Apply at 517 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED OFF; TWO large frame houses, Nos. 3618 and 3622 Ellis-av.; $500 each. HENRY L. HILL, Room 21, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Real Estate and Renting Agent, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.:

WALTON-PLACE—A 3-story and basement brick of 10 rooms, in excellent repair; $45 a month. Look at it.

WALTON-PLACE—An elegant 3-story and cellar house; D.-R. and K. on first floor; 6 sleeping-rooms; electric bells and all modern improvements; $65 a month.

TO RENT—NO. 385 ONTARIO-ST., 14-ROOM brown-stone front; will be put in order to suit lessee; private family only. Nos. 377 and 379 Ohio-st., east of St. Clair-st., new 10-room houses. No. 324 Huron-st., near Rush, 8-room house, in thorough repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE—MY commodious residence No. 343 Dearborn-av., near Oak-st., till June next. Every convenience, including fine billiard room. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

TO RENT—166 HOWE-ST.—AN OCTAGON brick, 10 rooms, 2-story brick barn; $45. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 24 WISCONSIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, large, airy, sunny. Apply on the premises or of SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 NICE HOUSES OF 10 ROOMS each, on Walton-place; rent of one $45, the other $65 per month; both worth the money; look at them. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE, NEW STONE front house, 82 Walton-place; very desirable, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. A. L. CROCKER, 130 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, east front, near Lincoln Park; all modern conveniences; $40. 1011 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Erie-st., near Pine, to private family only. Address F 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—67 MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN DEARborn-av. and State-st., three-story and basement, fourteen rooms, three rooms deep. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STONE-FRONT, 27 LINcoln-place; a very choice neat place. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — THE VERY DESIRABLE dwelling, 87 Lincoln-av. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Real Estate and Renting Agent, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.:

Two-story and basement brick of 10 rooms, No. 3447 Indiana-av., in good repair; $38 a month until May.

Two-story brick of 10 rooms on Bryant-av.; D.-R. and K. on parlor floor; unfurnished, $55 a month; furnished, $70 a month; owner, wife, and child to board or not.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONLY ONE LEFT OF those elegant 16-room new brown stone-front houses, at 3437 Michigan-av.; will rent to May 1 for $50 per month. Also, one left of those very desirable 10-room new brick houses on Forty-first-st., near Vincennes-av; rent only $35. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, ROOM 27, 107 Dearborn-st.:

2838 Michigan-av., good 9-room frame house on brick basement.

2840 Michigan-av., good 10-room frame house on brick basement. These houses will be put in first-class order.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE—THE ELEgantly-furnished house 3013 Wabash-av., now undergoing thorough renovation, will be ready for occupancy Sept. 25; family going abroad; will rent for one or more years; has large side lawn, rendered private by trellis, ample for tennis or croquet; parties must be unexceptionable; small children objectionable; rent $100 per month. Owner, 3013 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-st., three-story and basement house, 14 rooms, modern improvements; furniture for sale; rent $70. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$35—3803 LANGLEY-AV., 10-room residence, in good order. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON AVENUE SOUTH OF TWENty-second-st., fine 3-story and basement stone front corner house, handsomely furnished, large barn, etc. Inquire of E. A. SAALFELD, 235 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3219 VERNON-AV., ELEGANT 2-story and basement marble-front residence, 10 rooms; every modern improvement; $50 per month. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 319 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—3313 CALUMET-AV., MARBLE-front house, 12 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; modern style; new house; $50. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE; NORTHEAST corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Forest-av.; modern improvements. GEO. A. SPRINGER, Room 4, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2459 MICHIGAN-AV., A large 3-story and basement stone-front residence, brick barn. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON CACUMET-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st., corner house of fourteen rooms; marble front; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at ticket office, 163 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FULLY FURnished or unfurnished, a large nearly new fine modern residence on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st.; has 10 sleeping-rooms and 29 closets. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Real-Estate and Renting Agent, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.:

WARREN-AV., between Ogden and Ashland-avs.—11-room marble-front, furnished, $80 a month till May.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, between Robey and Hoyne-sts.—A 2-story and basement 10-room house, with barn, finely furnished, $65, or $55 unfurnished.

PARK-AV., between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st.—Basement and parlor floor, or 8 rooms, in a nice house, furnished, for $35 a month.

PARK-AV., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.—11-room house, elegantly furnished, $65 a month; a nice home.

TO RENT—418 WEST JACKSON-ST., 9-ROOM house in fine condition; partly furnished if desired.

TO RENT—155 PARK-AV., 2-STORY, 8 room, bath; low to good tenant. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 348 OAKley-av.; modern improvements; good repair. Inquire of OWNER, 226 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room attic brick cottage, at 1117 West Lake-st.; modern improvements; papered, bath, etc. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout, and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—A very nice 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, on Washington-boulevard, between Robey-st. and Hoyne-av.; house in excellent repair and well furnished; rent low. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—637 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY stone-front brick house, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, in good repair. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—941 AND 942 MONROE-ST. AND 355 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; houses have every convenience; neighborhood is unsurpassed on West Side; property will be rented cheap and kept in excellent condition. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS, CONTAINING 30 rooms, in one of the best locations on West Side; new building. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT — 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence No. 852 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—663 WEST ADAMS-ST., MARBLE front 2-story and basement house, in A No. 1 condition; to the right party a good lease will be given; also cottage 665 West Adams-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front of 10 rooms, furnished, on Warren-av., between Ogden and Ashland-avs. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Real Estate and Renting Agent, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.:

AT IRVING PARK—Two 8-room houses, furnished. Also two unfurnished 8-room houses. Running water in all; furnished houses $35 a month; unfurnished houses $15 a month; railroad fare 6¼c; many daily trains; why board when such houses can be rented? Warm cars, quick transit.

TO RENT—NOS. 4322 AND 4401 INDIANA-av.; one for $30, one for $50 per month. Inquire at 4316 Michigan-av. L. W. STONE.

TO RENT—2516 FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., A 2-story frame residence of 7 rooms; rent $20. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—FURNISHED house, 12 rooms, near station; $100 per month. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLOORS IN THE Walton Flats, corner of Clark and Locust-sts., overlooking Washington Square; desirable in location, convenience, and attendance. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—$30—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, gas-fixtures and bath. 186 Elm-st. Inquire at 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—AT A GREAT REDUCTION TO prompt paying tenant with small family several very desirable flats from $30 upwards. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—LOW—NEW 8-ROOM APARTment, laundry, attic, separate furnace, vegetable cellar. Call today at 431 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FLATS AT 214 Huron-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT, ELEGANTLY decorated, with every convenience; first-class in every respect and in first-class neighborhood; North Side, five minutes' walk from City-Hall; possession immediately or Oct. 1 to 15; carpets for sale if desired. Address O 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
282 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms....$22.50
288 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms........21.50
290 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms........22.50
290 North Wells-st., third flat, 6 rooms..........20.00
383 North Wells-st., second flat, 5 rooms and bath 25.00
Will all be put in good order for tenant.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, the lower apartments in the elegant marble-front building; eight rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Rooms 19 and 20, S. E. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 12 LINCOLN-AV., 7-ROOM flat, with modern conveniences and in excellent repair. Key with janitress, rear 17 Wisconsin-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 8 AND 9 ROOMS, 356 Ohio-st., near Pine. Cheap rents. Open afternoons for inspection. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST.—2 BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Park—First and second flats; six rooms; usual conveniences; $25 to $28. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—IN THE MARQUETTE APARTment building, 85 Rush-st., two very desirable apartments; finished in oak; in perfect order; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor, and elevator. J. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE MORE OF THE fine new Carleton flats on Eighteenth-st., near Michigan-boulevard; every convenience and low terms. Apply at 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2230 INDIANA-AV., VERY DEsirable flat of 7 large and bright rooms; newly papered. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT IN ELEgant new building corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-second-court; janitor service and every convenience. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—39 RAY-AV., NEAR PRAIRIE-av.—Desirable 6-room third-floor flat; all conveniences; freight elevator. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—198 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—All conveniences; porch rear; janitor services. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON-SQUARE—984 West Madison-st., a very desirable flat of 5 rooms. B. W. THOMAS, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM NEW FLAT AT 200 North Green-st. at the low rental of $20. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, in the elegant and finely furnished house, with large grounds, at 1623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished apartment for gentlemen, centrally located, cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., LAKE-Front—Large front room to man and wife or two gents; location A1; close to business.

TO RENT—1348 WABASH-AV.—A NEATLY-furnished large front room and a front hall bedroom; prefer gentleman. Also a brick barn.

TO RENT—TWO EXTRA NICE ROOMS, single or en suite; steam heat. Flat C Newport, Ontario and Pine. O 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—Pleasant unfurnished alcove suite, with grate, large closets, and modern improvements. 59 University-place, near Cottage Grove-av. and Illinois C. R. R.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURnished front suite, large extension, and single room; table next door.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEment furnished; rent taken in board; near Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st. O 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—337 MICHIGAN-AV., A LARGE furnished front room with alcove.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT suite of rooms, to lady or gent. 373 Wabash-av., top flat.

TO RENT—"BEAURIVAGE, 1194 MICHIgan-av., handsome suites of furnished front rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ALCOVE, WITH bath; also single room. 204 Erie-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, bath, elevator, etc.; cheap. The Albany, Clark and Indiana-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 34 Rush-st.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., NEAR INDIANA, handsomely furnished room; furnace heat, permanent basin, hot water, gas; gents. Reference.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURnished front alcove and single rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; GAS, bath. 70 North State-st., upper floor.

TO RENT—159 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY-furnished parlor floor, single or en suite; also other rooms.

TO RENT—221 ONTARIO-ST., SOUTH front alcove; also single rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE, ALSO single rooms. All conveniences. 44 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR IN elegant first-floor flat; very near business centre; furnished or unfurnished; none but first-class applicants will be entertained. Address O 93, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT 592 WEST ADAMS-ST. NEWly-furnished desirably situated rooms with every convenience, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with wives, with or without board.

TO RENT—347 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD —Several choice rooms, furnished, single or en suite, with or without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, 3203 COTTAGE GROVE-av., 25x60; will be rented low to good tenant; desirable location for retail business. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT; SIZE 20x170. 171 East Randolph-st. Inquire at the premises.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE in the new business centre, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; cheap to good tenant. J. F. KINGWILL, Agent, 103 South Water-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., LARGE, SPAcious store and basement with flat of 5 rooms connecting. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 319 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, WITH BASEment; shelving and counters in good repair. Inquire of OWNER, 226 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE; FIRST-CLASS location; in business centre. Address O 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW STORE WITH basement and barn for liquor business; good location. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM. INQUIRE AT 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FINELY furnished office at a very low rent. Apply at Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS FROM 1 TO 6 p. m.—The most central and elegant office in the city for physician, 125 State-st. Inquire at Mosher's Art Gallery on premises.

TO RENT—THE LAW OFFICES FORMERly occupied by Emery A. Storrs, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDIGGS, 101 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 3 FLOORS 75X40 AT NO. 30 South Water-st. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st. (basement):

Five-story and basement building, 50x190 feet, on Monroe-st. (corner), west of La Salle, from Jan. 1, 1886.

Several buildings on Monroe-st., between La Salle and Market.

Large list of buildings, stores, and lofts in the wholesale and retail business centre.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE IN FIRST National Bank Building; front preferred. Address with terms O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, a modern flat of 6 or 7 rooms in good locality on North Side; rent must not exceed $25. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO rooms for a single gentleman; location south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT north of Thirty-fifth-st., south of Twenty-second, and east of State. MR. STONE, Room 75, Windsor Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—flat of 4 or 5 rooms; $25 to $35. Address O 74, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CENTRAL and improved business property yielding a fine income. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
CHARMING HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL HOMES.
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICKS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS $30.
Small cash payment and long time.

Location—Monroe-st.		Interior finish.	Exterior design.	Price.
1331—Sold.				
1329—For sale.	The Mauve		Bay green slate	$3,600
1327—Sold.				
1325—Sold.				
1323—For sale.	The Chocolate		Alcove bay	3,600
1321—For sale.	The White House		Balcony bay	3,600
1319—For sale.	The Bird's Eye		Balcony bay	3,600
1317—For sale.	The French Gray		Alcove bay	3,600
1315—Sold.				
1313—For sale.	The Green Stone		Square bay	3,600
1311—For sale.	The Crushed Strawberry		Alcove bay	3,600
1309—Sold.				

These houses have all improvements and are located in a desirable and rapidly-growing part of the city.

We alone have built 94 houses here the past year, nearly all of which are sold and occupied. Take Madison-st. car to branch office, corner Sacramento-av., or call at our main office and we will take you to see the houses.

S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO., Northwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house, with barn, 707 Monroe-st. Apply to owner. 34 Pacific-av., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER ON MADISON-st., unimproved, corner Oakley-av.; 186 feet on Madison-st., besides building frontage on Oakley-av. of 164 feet; properly improved the percentage on investment would be large. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF lots on Madison-st., Washington-boulevard, Monroe-st., Jackson-st., Ogden-av., Calumet-av., Taylor-st., etc., etc., at the Real Estate Board Hall, 159 and 161 La Salle-st., on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m. Call for circulars. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
OF MOST MARVELOUS GROWTH.
94 houses built by us in one year—82 sold—77 families moved in.
4—ONLY—4
OF THOSE GROSS TERRACE COTTAGES LEFT.

You still have a choice, as those left are in different designs. They are selling rapidly.

We have built up an entire block on Madison-st. front with stores and flat buildings in the last few weeks. The neighborhood is transformed in appearance, the value of the property is greatly increased, and yet we sell these few cottages at our old prices.

ONLY $2,700, $2,800, AND $2,850.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT—MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $25.
DO NOT DELAY—COME AT ONCE.

Take Madison-st. car to branch office, corner Sacramento-av., or call at our main office and we will take you to see the cottages.

S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO. Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE — 67 FEET FRONTAGE ON Washington-boulevard, near California-av., at low figure; also three 30-foot lots on Oakley-av., near Fulton-st., cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.—Stone-front house near Jefferson Park; house 26x57; no basement; lot 46x188; parlor, D. R., K., and library first floor; five chambers second floor; one of the best houses in West Division; possession given.

FOR SALE—270X125 FEET ON WARREN-av., just east of California-av.; entire or in single lots; this property improved would pay handsomely. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—72X150 FEET ON MONROE-ST., corner Oakley-av., or any part; also 48x150 feet on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-avs.; both pieces are choice and will be sold at the market. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—
EXTRAORDINARY.
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—8 NEW MADISON-ST. STORES AND FLAT BUILDINGS.

Will be sold separately or together.

In that excellent neighborhood of marvelous growth, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Go and see them today; you will be astonished. Agent on premises week-days and Sunday.

Over 400 families to supply. We alone have built and sold over 90 houses in this vicinity.

In order to give deserving people a chance to live and start in business on their own premises we have concluded to sell four (4) stores and flats out of the number on the following extraordinary easy payments. Only four (4) will be sold on these terms; and we will sell the four to those applying first. This is a chance to get a business place and residence combined never before equaled:

Location.	Price.	Cash.	Monthly.
1370 Madison-st.	$7,500	$1,500	$75
1372 Madison-st.	5,500	550	60
1374 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1376 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1378 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1380 Madison-st.	5,000	500	55
1382 Madison-st.	5,300	530	55
1384 Madison-st.	6,500	1,000	70

Very long time will be given for balance after about one-half has been paid.

S. E. GROSS & CO., :o: S. E. GROSS & CO., N. W. corner Clark & Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE STONE-front house, with barn, on corner Park av. and Leavitt-st., for good modern house on North or South Side, not to exceed $15,000; will pay difference in cash. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, one of the most desirable building lots in the city. It is so near the corner of Cottage Grove-av. that inevitably it will be business property in the near future. Meantime, residences, so constructed as to be readily changed to store fronts, will pay 15 to 20 per cent on the investment. This ground must be sold, and is offered, if taken at once, at $30 per foot under the market. Address OAKWOOD, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

STATE-ST.—44 feet on corner, north of Thirty-first-st., with buildings, rented for $1,350; price $13,500.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—Choice 36-foot lot near Michigan-av.; ripe for a good permanent improvement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property—A 3-story and basement dwelling on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. — $14,000 — BRICK store, flats above; barn and shop renting for $1,482. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES ON the best avenues from $10,000 to $100,000, a large number of which are new and never before offered. Also choice residence lots from $100 to $300 per foot. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—DEARborn, near Thirty-sixth; first-class improvements; well rented. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50, 100, OR 150 FEET ON OAK-av.; splendid neighborhood and convenient to cable cars; asphalt pavement and stone sidewalks. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., at the low price of $120 per foot. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1415 MICHIGAN-AV., FINE residence at a bargain; also very desirable and beautiful residence on Wabash, near Thirty-second-st. THOS. A. HILL, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-STORY BUILDING ALmost 100 feet square, on a corner in business centre, for $160,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIdence on Michigan-av., north of Congress-st., at a great bargain. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY modern green-stone front house on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $7,000; usual terms. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO-STORY AND brick basement house; 10 rooms. South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st. HENRY L. HILL, Room 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY No. 3340 Wabash-av., at a bargain. J. R. OWEN, 72 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—ONE OF THE finest blocks on this avenue, giving fine income on $120,000, intrinsically worth $145,000. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 170 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Store, lot, and stock of groceries near Union Iron & Steel Mills on South Ashland-av., cheap for quick sale. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT MODERN house, just completed, on Ontario-st., east of Pine-st.; pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings; heated with steam; finished in hardwood; hall is 12 feet wide. Is without exception the cheapest and most attractive house for sale on the North Side; south front; terms to suit purchaser. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL BROWN stone houses on Dearborn-av., north of Elm-st., with dining-room on main floor, from $20,000 to $30,000. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON CLYBOURN-AV., near Clybourn-place, cheap; owner must have money and will sell at a sacrifice if taken this week. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE BRICK house on Ontario-st., near Cass; finished in hardwood, heated with steam, and in every respect a model home; will sell either furnished or unfurnished. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$4,200—A 7-ROOM BRICK RESidence, all modern improvements, eight minutes' walk from Lincoln Park; owner must sell at once; terms to suit. Address O 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., EAST OF STATE, 3-story and cellar stone-front house, 4 rooms deep, 13 rooms, very complete. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE house just completed in Bellevue place; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; great bargain. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, DEARBORN-AV., NEAR Chestnut-st.; will sell below market price; want offer. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

North Side.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, UNIMproved:
50x100 feet, Indiana-st., near Kingsbury-st.
50x228 feet, Wells-st., near Eugenie-st.
32x100 feet, Ohio-st., near Kingsbury-st.
24x122 feet, Larrabee-st., near North-av.
40x69 feet, State-st., south of Illinois-st.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—Corner of Fifty-seventh and La Salle-sts.

New 9-room house; all modern improvements; mantels, bath, hot and cold water, gas, sewerage, etc.; small cash payments and terms on balance to suit. Keys at 5816 La Salle-st. or at our office. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND CHOICE LOTS between the boulevards; $750, $800, $1,000, etc., on easy terms if desired; on St. Lawrence and Bellevue-avs.; sewers now being put in; also beautiful grove lots on Forty-fourth-st.; most of these lots are only two and a half blocks from suburban trains into Michigan Southern depot and handy to cable-cars also. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 170 Washington-st., Room 9, or 4319 St. Lawrence-av., mornings and evenings after 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORner Forty-fourth-st., 75x150, at a bargain; money in this for buyer, as I can convince any one who means business. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 170 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—NEW 6-room cottage, with lot, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by steam and horse cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; $1,700. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 22, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED, SUCCESSful summer-resort, The Oakwood, Green Lake, Wis. Possession given at once. Apply to DAVID GREENWAY, retiring proprietor, Dartford, Wis. References: Mr. James W. Scott, Chicago Herald; Mr. F. W. Rice, Hotel Reporter; H. J. Bohn, Hotel World.

FOR SALE — AT ENGLEWOOD — LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building-lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build without money down; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers; 20 cottages now building at $1,600 each; only $200 down and $15 monthly. HENRY LEAVITT, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 9-ROOM BRICK houses corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av.; all modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water; gas; furnace or steam heat; perfect sewerage; slate mansard roof; hollow tile division walls; hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Buy or rent: if former, can pay in monthly installments; if latter, can have low rent to May 1. Madison Park Station, on Illinois Central, one block off; trains every 15 minutes; time, 25 minutes; fare, 6 cents. Inquire at property, 5121 Lake-av., of L. B. CURRY, or of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED—1434 MONtana-st., Lake View, an elegant brick residence, 11 rooms, every modern convenience, hot and cold water, bath, marble mantels, furnace, window-screens, etc., etc.; lot, 33x115; south front; possession when required. Take Lincoln-av. cars and go and look into it. Owner on the premises. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ON EASY payments—1 7-room house, 1 8-room house, 1 12-room house; all modern improvements. If these don't suit will build to order. Apply to owner, F. H. GEORGER, 356 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, 300 FEET, east front, at Normal, near depot, $21 per foot if taken this week; sewer and water in street. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Vincennes-av., corner Forty-third-st., 50x150. 5 lots, St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4011 WENTWORTH-AV.—A 2-story store and dwelling; six rooms above; lot 50x114; good location for saloon business; $3,500. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—Several nice lots on Diversey-st. and Sheffield-av., near the street cars; also very desirable residence lots near the lake and cars. McCONNELL BROS., Room 20, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—18¾ ACRES, JUST WEST OF depot, at Mt. Greenwood, on Grand Trunk Ry., 13 miles south of Madison-st.; $3,000. Apply to HENRY, SHARON & CO., 86, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—TWO-STORY brick dwelling, near station; 12 rooms; terms easy. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with 7 veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.

There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks. Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886.

Apply to T. EDE, Barrister, Toronto, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, LARGE frontage suitable for building; corner preferred; 100 feet or more is wanted. Owners address or call. A. E. THORNTON, 159 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE ACRE TRACTS of land in city and suburbs suitable for subdivision. Give full description, price, and terms. Address N 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING OR RESIdence on the North Side worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address O 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS 160-ACRE FARM only 2¼ miles from county seat in Central Iowa; all under fence and cultivation; new frame house, living water, fine young orchard, all in fine style. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

HAVE CAMEO PIN AND EARRINGS, value $75, would exchange for shawl or dress goods. Address O D 68, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 222 ACRES ALL under cultivation and completely stocked, in Madison County, Iowa; clear; will exchange for part improved and part unimproved Chicago property; will bear strict investigation. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

$10.000 STOCK OF HARDWARE IN store doing good business to exchange for Nebraska lands. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WELL-ESTABlished manufacturing business in good locality; small capital required and good profits. Address N 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO START A MANufacturing business in an Eastern city; $1,000 capital required; a monopoly; investigate. Address O 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN COMmission and broker's office; clears $400 a month. References required. Young man preferred. T. J. DOLAN, 107 South Clark.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURing business; $700 required. Post-Office Box 226, South Chicago.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 CASH IN a real-estate deal; big money for the right man. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $200 TO $500 to travel with advertiser; money secured. Address O 69, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING—MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRvoyant, appreciating the kindness shown her in Chicago, returns many thanks. She will remain at 232 West Washington-st. until Sept. 28, where she can be consulted on business, lawsuits, enemies, losses, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. The satisfaction expressed by all who have consulted her, and the fact that pay is refused if satisfaction is not given, is a sure guarantee that Madame Singhi not only excites wonder but baffles competition.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention, consultation on business, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love and marriage; ladies, special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.

FREE — MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, tells five different ways, born with double veil. References given. Letters answered. Ladies consult free. Gentlemen charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"D.": WILL BE AT UNION Depot Thursday, Sept. 24, at 1 p. m. or 6 p. m. Suit yourself. F.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, also single rooms, nicely furnished, with board.

5 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—HANDSOME ALcove and other very desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board; fine location; I. C. trains.

282 MICHIGAN-AV. — SECOND FLOOR front suite and several other rooms; good board.

319 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE-FRONT—ELEgantly-furnished front rooms, with board; all conveniences; moderate prices.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT LARGE and small rooms, with board; also day board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE room and first-class board; permanent parties desired; Exposition visitors accommodated at reasonable rates; also day-board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FRONT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also other rooms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME front and back rooms with board.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALcove room, beautifully furnished, all modern conveniences, with superior table-board. Moderate terms.

DAY AND RESIDENT BOARDERS WITH private family in fine location on South Side. Convenient to steam and grip cars. Address O 89, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—An elegant parlor, with board, hot and cold water, and closet; only $50 per month to a good party. References. O B 34, Tribune office.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS WITH ALL conveniences and first-class board.

59 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIfully furnished alcove, with good board; very desirable for gent and wife.

88 AND 90 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL-FURnished rooms, with board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; all conveniences.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED double and single rooms, front and back, with first-class board; also table board.

248 OHIO-ST. — FRONT ALCOVE; ALSO double room for gentlemen, with board.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove room, single rooms, with board.

296 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT, nicely furnished room. Also good table-board.

300 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICE FRONT alcove and other rooms, with first-class board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ROOM, suitable for two, with board; home comforts. References.

West Side.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICELY-furnished front room, with board; also back parlor; both well lighted and heated. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BOARD for one or two gentlemen, on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av. O 51, Tribune office.

Hotels.

OGDEN HOUSE, $1.50 A DAY, CORNER Franklin and Washington-sts., the largest and best low-priced hotel in Chicago.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

A FEW REFINED FAMILIES CAN FIND handsome suites of rooms and excellent board for the winter at Highland Hall College, Highland Park, Ill. Three minutes' walk from depot.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—PARLOR STOVES AND ranges slightly damaged by water only; closing them out. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $2; GRAND Rapids furniture, easy weekly or monthly payments; cash prices, no interest charged; plush parlor suits, complete, $25; No. 7 cook, complete, $11.50; tapestry carpets, 50 cents; bedroom suits, 3 pieces, $15. See cuts in this paper, only one suit to each customer; open evenings. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SET OF bedroom furniture, with hair mattress; possession wanted at once; good care taken. O 88, Tribune.

WANTED—A SINGLE FOLDING BED, cheap. 201 Oak-st.

WANTED — FOR CASH — JOB LOTS OR complete houses of furniture. L 96, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GEN. GRANT'S MEmoirs; extra terms to agents; no territorial limits. For inside track address APPOMATTOX, Box 48, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED — TRAVELING through Northwest to take side article; soap agent preferred. O 52, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

SCHUMACHER GOLD-STRING, BEHNING, McCammon, and Brainard pianos; also a number of upright pianos, nearly new, at bargains. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES, BOTH FIRE AND BURGLAR, NEW and second-hand, at astonishingly low cash prices, among them two fine bank safes; also twelve sets of fine vault doors, taken from old City-Hall. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ELEGANT MASSAGE PARLORS, LUXURIous baths; polite attendants; satisfaction guaranteed. Room 2, 275 State-st. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Call.

FOR ADOPTION—BRIGHT AND HEALTHY baby boy 3 months old; light hair and blue eyes. Address O 53, Tribune office.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement. Reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, electro-thermal, compound vapor, sea-water, plain, and medicated baths; professional operators. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

QUIET AND STRICTLY PRIVATE HOME for ladies during confinement at 553 West Indiana-st. Office hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. MRS. J. W. RICHEE, Midwife.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT NOTICE—PUBlic notice is hereby given by the South Park Commissioners, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making, establishing, and maintaining a public park in the Towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, and to take, regulate, control, and improve public streets leading to public parks as provided by the laws of this State, conferring such powers upon said South Park Commissioners, that it has made and completed a special assessment on contiguous property abutting upon the street so improved to pay the estimated cost of the improvement of Michigan avenue from the south line of Thirty-fifth street to the centre line of Thirty-ninth street under the provisions of an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance for the Improvement of Michigan Avenue from the South Line of Thirty-fifth Street to the Centre Line of Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of Chicago, Cook Co., Ills.," passed by the said South Park Commissioners at a regular meeting of that body held on the 29th day of July, 1885, and that on the 23d day of September, 1885, it returned the assessment-roll thereof to the Circuit Court of said County of Cook, and on that day filed the same with the clerk of that court; that said special assessment has been made upon the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land contiguous to and abutting upon the said street so improved for a sum of money not exceeding the estimated cost of said improvements, and in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefits resulting thereto.

The general nature of this improvement is set forth in the ordinance returned to said court as part of said improvement, it being required that the roadbed shall be made of the uniform width of fifty feet, to be paved with stone blocks of uniform dimensions and macadam; and that curb walls, stone sidewalks, lamp-posts, catch-basins, planting spaces, and trees shall be placed in the manner therein provided; and the same is situated in Section Thirty-four (34), Township Thirty-nine (39), North Range Fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the Town of South Chicago; and that on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said South Park Commissioners will apply to the said Circuit Court before the Hon. John G. Rogers, Judge, for a confirmation of said special assessment.

Dated at Chicago, Sept. 23, 1885.

BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
LOUIS WAHL,
JNO. B. SHERMAN,
MARTIN J. RUSSELL,
JOHN R. WALSH,
South Park Commissioners.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE REAL-estate business with some responsible party who has an established, paying business; willing to pay reasonably for an interest in same; will furnish necessary means and reference. Same required. H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND CIGAR-store sign; metal preferred. Address, giving description and price, H. M. B., Tribune office.

$1—BUSINESS CARDS $1 PER 1,000; OTHer printing low. A. L. CAMPFIELD, 78 S. Clark.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED AT ONCE ON furniture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, at lowest rates; fair dealing always; 2 to 12 months; strictly confidential; surely call before borrowing. J. D. SPEAR, 49 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner Calhoun-place.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; low rates; without publicity; fair dealings. 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at less than usual rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Rooms 35 and 36.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., etc., without removal, at less than usual rates. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 45 and 46.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates on approved collaterals, or any other good security. Room 73, 189 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—One or two good business-men, with a few thousand dollars, to join a gentleman of undoubted standing in a new manufacturing business in this city. O 78, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES AND SAME bought. Send stamps. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit. Apply at The Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

ON OR BEFORE—MONEY TO LEND ON improved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent, principal payable on or before. L. B. CURRY, Room 2, 83 Dearborn-st.

PANORAMA STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD; money to loan on Shiloh panorama stock. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 25 Washington-st.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on Chicago improved realty in sums of $5,000 and upwards. PERCY W. PALMER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

$100,000 WANTED ON OFFICE building, located on one of the best corners of the city. O 79, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT F. J. REED'S, 161 LA SALLE-ST., A rare opportunity to buy restaurant occupying two large stores, doing heavy business, finely fitted up; splendid show-cases, large safe, elegant paintings, and mirrors; best location in the city.

AT F. J. REED'S, 161 LA SALLE-ST., $1,200 buys 21 furnished rooms centrally located; owner going East; all rooms rented.

AT F. J. REED'S, 161 LA SALLE-ST.—$800 buys grocery and meat market doing No. 1 business; will be sold at a bargain; owner going West; don't miss this chance.

FINANCIAL—WANTED—ONE OR TWO parties to invest $10,000 in a safe and very profitable business that will bear the fullest investigation. Inquire at Room 516 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS in the centre of the city for sale cheap; rent reasonable; long lease; going away on account of poor health. Also 16 furnished rooms to rent in same building; airy, light, and pleasant. All in good running order. O 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PART EXCHANGE—NEAR ¼ of the full-paid $30,000 stock of an old-established manufactory 100 miles from Chicago; will take one to two acres of ground suitable for manufactory in Chicago, balance money or its equivalent; stock has paid more, but this year 13½ per cent net; buyer if competent can become Secretary and Treasurer. This is bona fide and reliable and the closest investigation expected. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST 24-ROOM EUROPEAN hotel in city at a sacrifice; owner going to old country. HANNA, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FINE RESTAURANT IN BUSINESS centre, doing a splendid trade; capacity, 5,000 daily; everything complete; money-making place. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SASH AND DOOR FACTORY on the West Side, doing large business; yields 25 per cent on investment; cause of sale, removal from city. Small capital required; buildings, power, and machinery complete and in perfect order; ground belongs to factory. M 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 FURNISHED ROOMS; WILL lease; central location; a rare bargain; on account of sickness. Inquire at Room 24, 173 La Salle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GROCERY, FRESH stock, fixtures, delivery outfit, and cash trade; reason sickness. 358 Sedgwick-st.

RARE CHANCE—$15,000 TO $20,000 CAN buy one-fourth interest in an exceedingly profitable business. For information address O 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business to a lady who can come well recommended and has $250. Room 40, 96 La Salle-st.

SOME ONE WHO WILL INVEST $400 IS almost certain of a fortune. Let me prove it. Address O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE PARTIES TO form a company for manufacturing specific goods on which are large profits and ready sales at all times. Can be made a very large business. Actual capital needed about $30,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address by letter S., Rooms 18 and 19, 126 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $5,000 to invest with services as general agent of a manufacturing company; material always commands large sales and good profits; the investment and salary thus ensures a good income without risk or further investment. Personal interview with the President of the Company at 46 Clark-st., first floor, rear office.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST WITH $1,000 TO take charge of one of the finest stores in the city. Call at 116 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

WANTED — PARTY WITH SEVERAL thousand dollars to take retiring partner's interest in a large restaurant. O 71, Tribune office.

WANTED — A COMPETENT BUSINESS man with $100 capital; $20 per week guaranteed; pleasant business. MILLER, 155 Washington-st., Room 5.

PATENTS.

LONDON, ENGLAND, AMERICAN EXHIBITION will be held May 1. Inventors and manufacturers can have their inventions and articles exhibited and sold for moderate cost. For particulars address National Scientific Association, Rooms 19 and 20, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION—SECURES patents, caveats, etc., in U. S. and foreign countries; patent litigation attended to; local attorneys throughout U. S. Patent book free. Offices, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MR. E. W. PARKER, THE well-known furniture salesman is now with the Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—MR. C. C. KOEHLER, FORMERLY of the firm of Magoun & Koehler, is now with the Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the customs receipts yesterday: N. K. Fairbank & Co., 180 boxes tin-plate; Max Meyer & Co., 2 cases metal; Benson Bros., 110 half-barrels fish; G. J. Schmidt & Bro., 5 cases baskets; Nelson Morris, 1 cask wine; J. W. Browell, 49 drums sheep-dressing; Chicago Stamping Company, 4 boxes tin-plate; L. Manasse, 13 cases books; I. T. Relling & Co., 3 cases books; J. H. Walker & Co., 2 cases dress goods; Burley & Co., 17 packages earthenware; M. Thome, 1 case hair; Blum Bros, 4 cases dress goods; Schweitzer & Beer, 61 cases toys; Hall, Bersback & Co., 31 packages earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 34 packages earthenware; B. A. Bach, 8 bales leaf tobacco; Thayer & Chandler, 1 case varnish; Marshall Field & Co., 1 case gloves; J. V. Farwell & Co., 24 cases dry goods; G. C. Hunter, 1 case decorated earthenware; Judson & Co., 1 bale carpets; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; McCully & Miles, 41 cases glass; C. D. Peacock, 5 cases bronzes; Newman, Sulsbacher & Co., 1 case costumes; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; M. D. T. Co., 1 case dry goods; Mueller, Christy & Baker, 8,000 cedar posts. Collections, $9,223.

SOME VERY BIG CHEESES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At East Aurora, Erie County, the firm of Richardson, Beebe & Co. made today, as is claimed, the largest cheese ever pressed. It weighs 3,800 pounds. The milk used weighed sixteen tons. Three others, weighing from one-half a ton to a ton and a half, are in press.

Have used Tongaline in facial neuralgia with happy effect, obtaining relief in a short time. G. A. Williams, M. D., Hardin, Ill.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,

No. 1 Board of Trade,

Stock Brokers

AND

Commission Merchants.

Branch Office, 39 Monroe-st., Opposite Palmer House.

WM. C. LYON, Manager.

ALSO,

156 Fifth-av.

A. S. LOEWENTHAL, Manager.

Direct Wires to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

Maverick National Bank,

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital........$400,000
Surplus........$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.

Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe.

ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

INVESTMENTS.

We have constantly on hand a line of choice and selected County, City, School, and other Municipal Bonds, which we have purchased after a strict investigation by ourselves and also by able legal counsel. Investors can rely upon securing from us none but strictly first-class and safe investments. Lists furnished upon application. We have a large amount of funds to loan upon real estate in Indiana and Illinois upon the most favorable terms, in sums of $2,500 to $50,000.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

115 & 117 Monroe-st., Montauk Block, adj. First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

VISITING BANKERS!

Are invited to call and see our EXHIBIT of FINE BANK COUNTERS, Railings and Furniture, Brass & Wire Work, At the Exposition, and at our Store, 195 & 197 Wabash Ave.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co.

Account-Book Makers,

Stationers, Printers, Lithographers

Blank-Books and Stationery for Bankers, Manufacturers, and Commercial Houses.

77 Madison-st., Chicago.

ANY well-rated business house in city or country, with banking facilities, who may be embarrassed or desirous of obtaining temporary accommodation on their paper, can secure same by addressing Absolutely Confidential, Box 2517, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
New York	$79,401,617	$75,921,898
Boston	10,524,703	11,903,815
Chicago	6,699,000	7,306,000
Philadelphia	....	8,975,905
St. Louis	2,125,519	2,132,144
Baltimore	1,597,771	1,806,342
San Francisco	1,609,957	1,675,679
New Orleans	605,726	879,411

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c discount.
Boston, par@5c discount.
St. Louis, 25@35c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
Cincinnati, par@$1.20.
New Orleans, unchanged.

There was a rather better demand for money from the merchants yesterday than on previous days. This demand is now increasing little by little, though the supply of funds is so large that the bankers have plenty for all comers at rates not materially above the quotations heretofore prevailing. There is a considerable daily aggregate of orders from the country for currency but the movement thus far this season is a good deal smaller than in most previous years. The local supply of sterling bills is moderate and so is the demand but our prices went up yesterday in response to the market in New York, where the supply was small, and there were a few large buyers. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in Chicago:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484½	486½
Bankers' actual	483½	485½
Commercial sterling	482½	484¼
Bankers' francs	521¼	517½
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	94½	95½
Commercial marks	94¼	94¾

Investment securities were quiet. The only sale at the Chicago Stock Exchange was $3,000 Cook County 4½s of 1900 at 106⅝. The sales over the counter included the following:

$30,000 U S 4½s	112¼	$3,000 W Dv RR 5-20 6s	109⅛
$1,000 U S 4s	123	$500 Bd of Trade 5s	104
$1,000 do	123¼	$1,000 Car Trust 6s	100
$3,500 Cook Co 4½s	106⅝	$1,000 Wis & Minn 5s	97½
$3,000 Cook Co 4s	103⅝	$500 Cy of Aurora 5s	103½

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

†Chicago Trust & Sav.	125	Chicago City 4s, 1904	103¼
Commercial Nat. Bk.	140	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99¼
Continental Nat. Bk.	120	Chi. City Ry. 5.20 4½s	100⅝
First National Bank	200	Cook County 5s, 1899	101½
Hibernian Bank. Co.	112	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	245	Cook County 4s, 1905	103¼
†Merchants' L. & T. Co.	210	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	107
†Met. National Bank	142½	N.C.C.Ry. 1st m. 6s, 19.0	114
†Nat. Bk. of America	140	No. Chi. City Ry. new	109
Nat. Bk. of Illinois	144	W. Div. Ry. Coup 5-20 6s	108¾
Union Trust Co.	300	West Div. Ry. Reg. 6s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	N. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	78
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Chi. Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117½	Con. G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	60
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Chamber of Com.	55
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120¼	Chicago City Ry.	255
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	Chi. G. L. & Coke Co.	130
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126	Con. G. F. & L. Co.	1⅜
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	108	Chicago Opera-H. Co.	105¼
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	128½

The local stock speculators did not take hold on a very large scale but there was a good deal of bull talk. A considerable quantity of Western Union was bought on the decline in spite of the reports of a telegraph and cable war. Missouri, Kansas & Texas was bought freely. Some of the boys in New York have been trying to shake out "the Chicago pool," but do not seem to have succeeded very brilliantly. There was some selling of this stock on the report of serious damage to the cotton crop, but the injury is said by persons having excellent means of information to be trifling. The following dispatch, sent by a leading Chicago brokerage house in response to a request from a correspondent for an opinion, reflects the bull sentiment among some of the leaders of speculation in this city: "To us there is only one side for the future of the stock market—long on every soft spot. With a little patience this will win a bundle of money. Lake Shore will advance eight points before it will show a decline of four. Missouri, Kansas & Texas for a long pull is good for 50. Even rotten Denver, which has been and is being quietly absorbed by the Woerishoeffer gang, will soon show to the front. Out of thousands of long stock our balance-sheet shows today 100 on hand, and this is doubtless the status of other houses. The Mitchell-Armour-Ream syndicate and their following doubtless hold 100,000 St. Paul, bought on a scale lately from 77 down and up. Explain to me if you can how the great operators of Wall street can absorb the idle surplus capital on anything but an improvement in the stock situation coupled with the inevitable foreshadowed prosperity of the country."

The declared value of imports into the United Kingdom for the month of August was £28,956,976, against £29,610,739 in 1884 and £36,224,986 in 1883; and for the eight months £253,207,443, against £262,753,496 in 1884 and £287,105,694 in 1883. The estimated value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported in August was £3,346,987, against £4,077,161 in 1884 and £4,284,000 in 1883; and for the eight months £38,258,182, against £42,042,173 in 1884 and £41,409,000 in 1883. The value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported during August was £18,494,633, against £19,802,057 in 1884 and £21,384,962 in 1883; and for the eight months ended with August £142,066,567, against $156,463,152 in 1884 and £159,169,591 in 1883.

London Economist, Sept. 12: "During the last week the Bank of England has lost a million and a half of gold, of which half a million has gone to Egypt and the bulk of the remainder to Ireland. The reserve has thus been reduced to a little over £14,000,000, which is not at all too large an amount in view of the customary autumn demands. Of course, the gold that has gone to Ireland will find its way back again by-and-by. But it is hardly likely to return for some little time yet. It has cost money to move it, and the Bank of Ireland, having been put to the expense of taking it over, will doubtless be inclined to hold it, not only until the foolish run upon its branches has ceased, but until confidence is fully restored. That run, it may be mentioned in passing, may have a result which those who originated it did not calculate upon. A great deal has been said about the poverty of Irish farmers and their inability to meet the exactions of their landlords. It is something of a revelation, therefore, to hear of the comparatively large amounts which many of the small farmers, who have been represented as being sunk in the depths of poverty, are reported to be withdrawing from the country branches of the banks. No doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in the reports that are received. This much, however, is certain, that the run upon the Bank of Ireland has disclosed a command of money on the part of occupants of small holdings which does not at all accord with, and suggests doubts as to the truth of, previous statements as to their utterly impoverished condition."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent, closing at 1½. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5. Foreign exchange active, and has advanced to 483¾ for 60 days and 485⅝ for demand. Government bonds were a little active and prices steady. There were a few sales of State bonds and prices are steady. The total sales of bonds today foot up an unusually large amount, $2,857,000, but the Erie second consols contributed of this sum $1,716,000, leaving $1,141,000 for the remainder of the list, the business in which was well distributed. The closing prices show irregular changes, and in many cases for small fractions only. There was a good deal of doubt and uncertainty on Wall street this morning as to just how much the railroad Presidents accomplished at their meeting yesterday. The published statements were somewhat conflicting, and they also differed more or less from private statements made last night and early this morning by members of the meeting. Opening prices were ⅛ to ⅝ per cent higher than yesterday's closing, and in the early dealings there was a further advance in the leading shares, especially New York Central, which opened up ⅛ per cent and rose ¾ from the opening quotation. The advance was maintained for only a short time, however, and was followed by a quick reaction and subsequent feverishness. The activity that accompanied the first transactions also subsided, although there were spurts of excitement during the forenoon, followed by general listlessness. At midday the active stocks were generally about 1 per cent lower than the highest of the forenoon, although St. Paul and Union Pacific had yielded only ½ per cent each, and Northwestern ⅝ per cent. A fractional rally in the afternoon was followed by renewed weakness, and the lowest prices of the day were generally made about 2 o'clock, being, however, only fractionally lower than midday quotations. In the last hour the market was very dull but strong, and closed dull and firm at irregular prices as compared with last evening. The coal stocks barely held their own. Among the grangers Northwestern is unchanged, and St. Paul is up ⅛, the latter with sales of only 24,450 shares. The largest business was in Lake Shore, which sold early in the morning at 72⅜ and by noon at 71⅝; in the afternoon it was more quiet at 71½@71¼ until the last hour, when it rose to and closed at 73, a net advance of 2 per cent. New York Central was very quiet after the opening and weak at the closing, ⅜ above the lowest figure, with a net advance of only ⅛ per cent. The weakest stock on the list was Western Union, which suffered from rumors of a contemplated immediate reduction in telegraph rates. The sales today were 75,000 shares more than yesterday, but still amounted to only a moderate business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The securityholders of the Lake Erie & Western have appointed a committee to decide on the course to be pursued. Rumors grow that the forthcoming dividend of the Lackawanna will be reduced. The best informed persons interested in the property admit that there is a divergence of opinion among the directors on the subject. Liberal purchases of Manitoba lately have brought about an advance. The company is represented as earning 13 per cent, and its contract with the Canadian Pacific is said to be most advantageous. Mr. Huntington has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a copy of the contract under which the Pacific Mail is paid $80,000 per month in freight or in cash. Mr. Huntington states that his action was taken in response to a letter of inquiry simply, without mention of the monthly payments from Railroad-Commissioner Johnson.

The coal companies' representatives in New York report today the market active and the advances maintained. At the Delaware & Hudson Company's office the irregular advances were considered a sign of improving trade, but a formal advance Oct. 1 is favored. President Hoyt of the Pennsylvania Company thinks a general advance Oct. 1 is probable. At the Lehigh Valley office they say orders are coming in very rapidly and prices are much better. Stone coal is scarce at $3.85@4.00 on board; broken, $3.25@3.50. Egg is out of the market. At the Lackawanna office the outlook is considered bright, and they will be all ready for an advance Oct. 1 or any other time. The Eastern markets for American pig-iron are fairly active. Large consumers are supplied, and the principal furnaces are well sold up. The market is firm, with Lehigh brands quoted at $18.00 for No. 1 X foundry, $16.00 for No. 2 X foundry, and $15.00 for gray forge. Transactions in steel rails this week have been moderate in number and confined to small lots. There is a good demand for future deliveries, but Eastern manufacturers refuse to shade $30.00 at their works. Very few if any rails can be secured for delivery the balance of the current year. Sales are reported of about 18,000 tons in lots at $30.00 at the works.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sep. 23	Last—Sep. 22
Canada Pacific	220	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
Canada Southern	600	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝
Central Pacific	400	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
Ches. & O	525	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	......
Do 1st pref	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Do 2d pref	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
Chicago & Alton	100	132½	132½	132½	......
Cent. Iowa	200	10	10	10	......
C., C., C. & I	400	44	43⅞	44	......
Den. & Rio G	725	12⅝	12	12⅜	12⅜
Del. & Hudson	1,300	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛	84⅛
D. L. & W	26,740	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞
Erie	11,625	16⅝	16	16⅛	16
Erie seconds	......	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	67¼
E. Tenn. & Ga	2,320	6¼	6	6	6¼
Do pref	1,800	10¼	10	10¼	10
I., B. & W	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
Illinois Central	10	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	......
Jersey Central	2,900	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	42
K. & Texas	13,950	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
Lake Shore	51,662	72⅛	71⅛	72	71⅜
Louis. & Nash	4,900	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞	45⅝
Mem. & Chas	100	37	37	37	......
Michigan Central	400	67	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Minn. & St L	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	......
Mobile & Ohio	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
N. Y., C. & S. Louis	250	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	......
Do pref	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
N. Y. Central	14,800	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅝
Nor. & W. pref	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	......
Northern Pacific	950	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do pref	4,545	48⅛	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
Northwestern	7,500	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
Do pref	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127
Ohio Cent	1,475	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Ohio & Miss	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Ont. & West	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
O. Transcon	3,925	21⅛	21	21⅛	21
Pacific Mail	10,015	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48⅛
P. P. C. Co	50	129	129	129	......
Peoria D. & E	200	15	15	15	......
Reading	400	18⅛	18	18	18
Rich. & Dan., do t	300	32¼	32	32	......
Roch. & Pitts	240	4	4	4	4
Rock Island	100	120	120	120	119⅝
St. L. & S. F	100	18	18	18	......
St. Paul	26,225	80⅝	79⅞	80⅛	79⅝
St. Paul & O	800	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
Do pref	110	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	......
St. Paul, M. & M	500	103	100¾	100¾	100⅞
Texas Pacific	6,720	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	19
Union Pacific	4,130	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	50⅝
West Shore bonds	......	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union	23,860	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	115
American	98¼	United States	54

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	103⅝	St. P. & S. C. firsts	123¼
United States 4½s	112¼	Texas Pacific land g	49
United States new 4s	123⅛	do Rio Grande	70
Pacific 6s of 1895	127¼	Union Pacific firsts	115¼
Central Pacific 1sts	115¼	do land grant	107½
Erie seconds	68⅛	do sinking fund	119
Lehigh & Wilksb. (of'd)	96⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	78	Tennessee 6s (new)	49
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	115¼	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	48
Tennessee 6s (old)	49	do deferred	9½

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 A & P—W D 1st	71¼	5000 N Y W S & B	43¾
2000 Can So 1st gtd	100⅞	10000 NYLE&Wn 2d con	67¼
1000 do	101	30000 do	67⅜
5000 Can S 2d	77¼	30000 do	67⅞
10000 do	77¼	20000 do	68
5000 do	77¼	40000 do	68⅛
5000 do	77⅜	10000 do	68
3000 do	77⅜	140000 do	67¾
8000 C St L & P 1st	85	10000 do (seller 60)	67
1000 C & O cur	25¼	30000 do	67⅞
1000 C B & Q 7s	135	30000 do	67¾
5000 C R I & P Ex 5s	110	10000 do	67¼
2000 C St L & N O 5s	112	160000 do	67½
2000 D & R G 1st	114	45000 do	67¾
2000 D & R G 1st con	75¾	10000 do	67¾
10000 Erie 7s con gold	122	20000 do	67⅞
8000 do	122¼	10000 do	67⅞
10000 do	122¾	43000 do	67½
7000 do	122½	10000 do	67¾
10000 Erie 3d mtg	106	30000 do (seller 60)	66⅞
35000 E Tenn inc	18⅝	10000 do	67¼
15000 do	18¾	35000 do	67⅜
15000 E Tenn 5s	59¾	10000 do	67¼
15000 do	59½	25000 do	67⅞
2000 do	59¾	10000 do (seller 3)	67
10000 do	59⅞	55000 do	67½
5000 G C & S F 1st	111	6000 N Y C deb 5s	104⅝
5000 H&TC1st-MLe cp	99	5000 N Y C Ex 5s	106
5000 H&TC1stWDecp	93¼	15000 N Y C & St L 1st	79¾
1000 H & T C 2d—M L	77½	10000 do	79½
1000 Harlm 1st co'p	133	2000 NYL&W 1st	121⅝
1000 I B & W 1st	71¼	2000 NYNH&H 4s	111
2000 L Island D bds	119	1000 N W con rg g bds	129⅝
10000 K Pac 1st con	99¼	1000 N W cons	137⅞
2000 do	98	1000 N W s f db 5s	102½
5000 L&N—EH&N1st	110¼	1000 N J C con astd	102½
18000 M&SP 1st—C&PW	106	20000 N Pac 1st cp (s20)	106
6000 M&SP 1st—M P b3	99¾	2000 do	106
1000 M&StP—Term 5s	94¼	20000 No Mo 1st	113¼
10000 do	94¼	11000 Ohio So 1st	89
10000 do	94⅛	10000 Ohio So inc	23¼
5000 Mutual Un 6s	94½	6000 O & M gen 5s	76
15000 M K & T gen 6s	84¾	4000 Pac of Mo 1st	105⅛
5000 M K & T cons 7s	111	10000 R W & O Ex 5s	78
10000 M K & E 1st con	126⅞	10000 R & D 1st 5s	100¾
5000 Met El 2d	98	1000 R & D deb	80½
1000 M L S & W 1st	107½	1000 St L & I M 5s	81
1000 M & O 4th deb	26	10000 T Pac 1st R ex cp	63
1000 N Y W S & B tr r	44⅝	2000 do	62⅞
40000 do	44⅝	10000 U P 1st	115¾
20000 do	44⅝	10000 Va Mid inc	60⅝

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¼	10000 NYLE&Wn2c (s3)	67⅞
5000 U S 4s reg 1907	123⅛	35000 do	67½
20000 U S 4½s reg 1891	112¼	50000 do (seller 3)	67⅞
3000 Ark 7s is—Cen R	6	15000 do	67⅞
5000 SoCards non-fd	8¼	10000 N J C iscon asstd	102¾
2000 Va 6s defd	9¼	3000 do	102¼
3000 BCR&N1-Col tr 5s	98⅝	12000 do	102⅜
1000 C H V & T 1st 6s	79¾	10000 O Transc 1st	79½
2000 Can So 1st gtd	101	3000 do	79¾
5000 Can So 2d	77⅛	50000 Ore S L 6s	91¼
3000 C Pac gld bds	115⅜	10000 R & D deb	81
5000 C St P M & O cns	114	8000 do	80¾
1000 C & N W s f db 5s	105	5000 do	80⅝
10000 C C C & I cons	118¾	10000 St L & I M 5s	81½
13000 D & R G 1st con	75¾	1000 do	81
5000 D & R G W 1st	55½	1000 StLKC&N—O D	81
20000 E Tenn 5s	59¾	5000 T P Rio ex coup	62
68000 do	59⅝	7000 do	61½
24000 I B & W en inc	18½	2000 do	62
5000 L & N g m 6s	102⅞	2000 do	62¼
2000 do	103	1000 T & W 1st	109
5000 L I Dock bss	109	3000 Tol & W 2d	94
1000 M&SP1st—C&PW	106¼	2000 Va Mid inc	61
3000 Mo Pac 1st cons	103⅜	3000 do	60⅝
6000 M & E 1st	143⅜	6000 Wab new mtg 7s	65
10000 M K & T gen 5s	71	14 Amn Exch Bank	121
6000 M K & T gen 6s	84¾	10 Cent Nat Bnk	106
5000 O So inc (s3)	23¾	8 Imp & Tra-Bank	258
5000 do (buyer 3)	24	10 Amn Ex	98½
2000 N Y W S & B	43⅞	51 do	99
25000 NYWS&B tr rcts	44⅝	80 do	99¾
80 Wells Fargo Ex	118		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¼	10000 NYLE&W n 2 cn	67½
5000 A & S con 6s	118¾	5000 do	67⅞
5000 C & E Ill 1st	112¾	25000 do	67⅞
5000 C C C & I cons	119	100000 do	67⅝
7000 D & R G 1st con	76¼	10000 do	68
7000 D&Hist—PD cp	133	60000 do	68
45000 E Tenn 5s	59¾	125000 do	68⅛
25000 E Tenn inc	18⅝	2000 do	68
5000 H T&C1st-MLe c	100	20000 do	68¼
5000 I B & W 2d	60½	75000 do	68⅝
2000 Intl coup 6s	75⅝	20000 do	68⅛
2000 I D & S 1st	92	110000 do	68⅜
5000 J Lan & Sag 1st	103¼	5000 N Y C & St L 1st	79
5000 L N A & C 1st	106	5000 do	79¾
2000 L&N—NO&M 6s	97½	10000 NYS&W 1s ex cp	68
5000 M L S & W 1st	107¼	2000 N W s f 5s	110
3000 M&SPist—Tm5s	95	2000 OCF&StP 1st os	104¼
5000 N Y S W & B 1st	45¾	1000 O Transc 1st	79
3000 T & W 2d	94	5000 PD&E inc—ED	35
500 do	93	2000 R W & O inc	33
5000 T Pac R inc l g	49	5000 R & D deb	80⅝
5000 Va Mid inc	61	9000 St L & I M 5s	81
3000 do	60¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The balances between the banks today have been at 2½ per cent. Balances, $1,303,053.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS FIRST BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Tel	50	189	189	189	189
Erie Telephone	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Atchison	700	68¾	68¾	68¼	68½
Union Pacific	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Quincy Mining	20	37	37	37	37

SALES OF BONDS ON FIRST BOARD.

1000 Ill G T 8s	114¾	5000 Ogn S L 6s	99¾
2000 Mex Cent 7s	42	1000 O Ry & N 7s	102
2000 Mexican scrip	70¼	1000 Atch trust 6s	103

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS SECOND BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	200	69	69	68¾	68¾
C. B. & Q.	100	129¾	129¾	129½	129½
Fitchburg	25	115½	115½	115½	115½
N. Y. & N. E.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Summit Branch	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Quincy	5	37	37	37	37

SALES OF BONDS ON SECOND BOARD.

2000 Atchison 5s	86¾	1000 L R & H S 6s	109
1000 Den Ex 4s	95	50000 Mexican 7s	41¾
1000 Eastern 6s	122¾	5000 North Pac 6s	105
2000 K C S & M 6s	109	5000 O R & N 7s	105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	51⅜	51½
Reading	9 1-16	9¼
Lehigh Valley	55¼	56¾
North Pacific	21¼	21⅝
North Pacific preferred	47⅞	48
Lehigh Navigation	46⅝	......
Buffalo, New York & P.	3¼	3½
Jersey Central	42	42½
Oregon Transcontinental	21⅛	21¼
Reading general mortgage 6s	72½	73½
St. Paul	80¾	......
Hestonville	22½	......
Philadelphia & Erie	20	......
People's Pass.	24	......

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was firmly held at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks, with sales at 25@50c.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 11-16 for both money and the account.

United States bonds—4s, 125⅝; 4½s, 115¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 31⅝; do seconds, 8½; Canadian Pacific, 46⅞; Erie, 16⅝; do seconds, 69¾; Illinois Central, 135⅜; Mexican ordinary, 21⅛; St. Paul common, 82⅜; New York Central, 102; Pennsylvania, 52⅜; Reading, 9½.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The sales included Robinson at 55c; Silver King, 6⅛c; Ontario, 26½c; Standard, $1.10; Green Mountain, 60c; California & Virginia, $1.50; Bulwer, 35c. Closing prices:

Homestake	17¼	Quicksilver	5¾
Iron Silver	110	Quicksilver pfd	25½
Ontario	25	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	210	Quincy	37
Franklin	8	Osceola	12

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 25	Hale & Norcross	$5.00
Belcher	95	Mexican	65
Best & Belcher	1.50	Ophir	1.00
Bodie Con	1.62½	Potosi	55
Chollar	1.62½	Savage	1.87½
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Sierra Nevada	1.12½
Crown Point	1.00	Union Con	55
Eureka Con	4.50	Yellow Jacket	2.00
Gould & Curry	1.00		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and very irregular. They agreed in only one point; that all sold up at the outset and then declined, some of them heavily. The news from outside seemed to have little to do with the tone. It was determined largely by the belief on the part of many that the boom of the previous day in wheat had been overdone for the present, and on this the number of sellers was too numerous to permit anything else but weakness.

Provisions were heavy, though hogs were quoted firm. Pork opened out 5c higher, at $9.05 for October, in sympathy with wheat, but moderate offerings of long stuff soon broke it off 25c, and then there was little done. Other product was tame and easy. The great point made in the market yesterday was, "Who is going to carry the stuff through November?" The deliveries for that month are at a discount, and nobody wants to carry for the mere fun of the thing and pay storage into the bargain. As stocks are still rather large, in spite of the vigorous shipping movement of a month past, the question is a serious one. It will undoubtedly find a solution; but no one knows what that will be. The question was partially answered yesterday by the shrinkage of the November discount, as compared to October, to 2½c on pork, 7½c on lard, and 40c on ribs. October pork sold early at $9.05 and weakened to $8.65 at the close, with January at 65c premium. Lard closed 5c lower, at $6.15 for October and nearly the same for January. Year lard sold at $6.05. Ribs declined 15c, to $5.60 for October. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 pcs green hams on private terms, 50 boxes salted shoulders at $3.70, and 375,000 lbs short ribs at $5.70@5.75 loose.

Flour was in moderate demand on local account, with less inquiry for shipment. The market was nominally firm at the advance generally asked the previous day, being 10@15c per brl above the prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 1,775 brls and 1,050 sacks of wheat flour and 325 brls rye do, all on private terms. Total about equal to 2,500 brls.

Wheat was again active and very nervous. It started out buoyantly enough, Liverpool and London being quoted stronger, with some private cables noting an advance of 6d per quarter. Also the strength of the previous day had brought in a fair number of buying orders from outside, and the fact of a small local failure led to some buying to cover contracts which it had left unprovided for. But there was so much wheat on sale that the market weakened right away, dropping more than 2c before it struck enough buying orders to turn the tide. After that there was a good deal of trading at about the latest prices of Tuesday. The chief feature in the market was the fact that the advance had been so rapid as to make the trade think it could not be sustained, and some of the largest selling was done by the men who had bought on the rise of a day earlier. But there was good buying nearly all the way through, including some for Milwaukee. November opened with sales simultaneously at 88⅝c and 89⅜c, weakened to 87¼c, sold up 88½c, declined to 87c, reacted to 87⅜c in the afternoon on news that consols were lower, and closed at 87⅛c bid, with September at 2½c discount, October at 1⅜c discount, December at 2c premium, and May at 9¼c premium. The largest buying early was done by Lester and one or two exporters, while Ream and Jones were understood to be heavy sellers through Eldridge and Carr. About 36,000 bu cash spring was sold at 85⅛@85⅜c for No. 2 in store, with No. 3 nominal at about 76c, and No. 4 by sample at 67@75c free on board cars. The sample market was very weak, closing 1@2c lower on No. 3, and 2@3c lower on No. 4, than it opened, several lots that had been bought for shipment being placed again on the market.

Red winter wheat was very quiet. Sales were reported of about 3,000 bu at 86@86¼c for No. 3 in store. No. 2 in store was nominal at 88½c.

Corn was active early, and considerably excited, in sympathy with wheat. Liverpool was quoted the turn dearer, and our receipts were about as large as expected, while the cold blow of the previous night was not thought to mean much damage to the new crop, as it is pretty well out of the way of frost. The early advance was soon lost, the market declining ⅝c, mostly under vigorous selling for November by Jones and R. W. Clarke, while Norton-Worthington and Poole-Sherman were free sellers for this month. October sold up ⅝c, to 42⅜c, and closed at 41⅝c asked, with September at ⅜c premium and November at 2¼c discount. The year sold at 37¼@38c, and January at 35⅜@35⅝c. Cash lots in store sold at 42⅛@42⅜c for No. 2, with 43⅜@43½c for No. 2 yellow, and 42c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 43⅛@43½c for No. 2, with 44⅛@44¼c for No. 2 yellow, 43½@43⅝c for No. 2 white, 42⅛@43c for No. 3, with 43¼@43⅜c for No. 3 yellow, and 41½@42½c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 200,000.

Oats were strong for September, which advanced to 26c early, owing to a brisk demand from the "shorts," but reacted later. The other futures were a shade higher early, but closed firm at previous prices. The volume of trading was fair. September opened at 25⅜c, or ⅜c above Tuesday, advanced to 26c, fell back to 25⅜c, and closed at 25⅜c. October sold at 25⅛@25⅜c, and November at 25⅜@25½c. The sales for May ranged at 28⅜@29c, closing at 28⅝c. No. 2 in store sold at 25⅜@26½c, the outside 1c above the nominal price of Tuesday. The sample market was firm at the advance of the previous day to a shade better in some instances, and the offerings smaller and readily taken. The sales were at 21½@24c for no grade; 24@28c for No. 3; 27½@30¼c for No. 3 white; 26@28½c for No. 2, and 30½@32c for No. 2 white. Total sales about 190,000 bu.

Rye was strong. There was more or less speculative inquiry for long futures, and 58c was bid for September, 58½c for October, and 60½c for November—fully ½c higher than Tuesday—but sellers were conspicuous by their absence. Three cars of No. 2 in store sold at 58c, or 1c higher, and 3 cars of No. 3 at 52c. Most of the receipts went on track, and the offerings in the sample market were very light. The demand was sufficient to take them all. No. 3 sold at 53@55c, No. 2 at 59@59½c, and no grade at 40@48c. Total sales equal to about 7,000 bu.

Barley was steady and futures inactive. No. 2, September delivery, was offered at 70c, with 69c bid. The sample market was a little more active, and the offerings fair. Sound samples were in good request, but medium and low grades were slow, there being no inquiry for them. The sales were at 35c for No. 5; 42@50c for No. 4; 47@68c for No. 3; and 71c for No. 2. Total, 57 cars, equal to about 40,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady at former prices. The offerings were fair and the demand moderate. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $12.25@12.35; choice spring-wheat bran, $12.00@13.50; and medium and fine, $11.50@11.75; coarse middlings were $12.50@13.50; medium, $14.25@14.75; and fine, $14.50@16.50. The sales were 1 car bran at $12.00, 5 cars middlings at $13.00@16.00, 1 car rye-feed at $13.75.

The seed market was fairly active. Timothy was steady and quiet, with both offerings and demand moderate. Prime seed sold at $1.73, and the sales ranged at $1.55@1.74 for common to choice. September delivery sold at $1.73½@1.74, and January was salable at $1.75. Flax was active and strong. No. 1 cash opened at $1.24, or 1c above Tuesday, and went up to $1.26½, the advance being caused by the demand from buyers to fill September contracts. No grade sold at $1.20 and rejected at $1.22. Futures were about 3c higher for September, with sales at $1.26@1.26½, and 1c higher for October, which sold at $1.23½, with $1.24 bid afterwards. November was salable at $1.23½. Clover was quiet and quotably $5.25@5.50 for common to prime, with a small sale at $5.35.

A fair volume of trading in the leading products was done on the street markets, there being a marked improvement in the inquiry for fruits and vegetables for local consumption and shipment. A good many buyers from the outside were taking large quantities of fruit, especially peaches, which were in fine shipping condition, and grapes. About 8,000 baskets of the former came in by rail but none by boat, owing to the rough weather, although a vessel was expected in from South Haven some time during the day. Potatoes continued weak, while poultry was firmer, the supply falling off, and eggs advanced 1c and are likely to go higher. The receipts are barely enough to supply the wants of the city and the stocks in cold storage cannot be handled safely until the cool weather sets in. The butter market was unchanged at the decline. Lemons were so plentiful and in such slow demand that one commission house hoisted a sign offering them by the car-load. Another house, not to be outdone and desiring to go its competitor one better, hung out a board announcing its stocks for sale by the team-load. There was nothing new to note in groceries or cheese. The recent warm weather had a great deal to do with the sluggishness of the latter market, buyers hesitating to take hold. Most of the grades of hay were weak, the offerings being in excess of the demand.

There was very little, if any, change to note in the dry-goods market. The activity of the previous three weeks is gradually falling off. Still a liberal volume of business is being done, and jobbers express great satisfaction at the condition of trade. If anything there was a slight improvement in the near-by inquiry, and the orders consequently make a smaller total. All the houses are very busy packing and forwarding goods.

There was some reason to think yesterday that a lot of about 200,000 bu wheat was arranged for the previous afternoon to be shipped from this city on an export order. But the room was ostensibly taken for corn, and the parties taking it would not admit that wheat is to be moved out under the contract.

A good deal of trouble was experienced in calling margins on the wheat shorts Tuesday afternoon. Several cases are noted where the parties put it off till the morrow, and yesterday morning fears were expressed that there would be some failures, but only one small one was noted.

The imports into the United Kingdom show a decrease equal to about 1,750,000 bu wheat, 1,400,000 bu of this being in wheat alone and the balance in flour.

A well-known Milwaukee gentleman who has been suspected of a design to corner our wheat market was on 'Change here yesterday, and stated it to be his belief that wheat would sell at 90c for November before the close of the day. On this the boys began to sell, and kept it up till the market was the reverse of strong.

It was reported here yesterday that the Minneapolis millers had advanced the price of wheat another 3c the previous evening, making a total of 13c within a few days. The news was doubted by some, but it came straight enough from that point, however much it may have been warped on the way.

No cables on 'Change yesterday till a late hour on account of something the matter with the wires. This refers to the public news from England. Meanwhile one firm had no less than four cables, the first being strong on wheat and corn and the later ones saying weaker on both. Perhaps this had something to do with determining the tone in wheat here, though the early selling did not seem to be done by the men who are most in direct communication with the other side of the Atlantic.

Under date of Sept. 8 Marquis, Briscoe & Co. of London estimate the wheat supply to the United Kingdom to the end of next February as follows in quarters: From California, Australia, India, etc., 1,700,000; United States and Canada, 2,300,000; California and Chili, 300,000; India, 1,050,000; Russia, 750,000; sundries, 500,000. Total only 6,600,000 qrs, from which should be deducted 300,000 to be taken during the six months from the British coast for the continent of Europe. The British consumption in that time will be about 9,000,000 qrs, and the diminution will leave only about 800,000 qrs in stock at the close of the time named, which is characterised as an alarming decrease.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
September	$ 9.00	$ 8.65 @ 9.05	$ 8.65
October	9.00	8.65 @ 9.05	8.65
November	8.80	8.60 @ 8.80	8.62½
January	9.37½	9.27½@ 9.45	9.27½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Cash	$ 6.20	$ 6.15 @ 6.20	$ 6.15
October	6.20	6.15 @ 6.20	6.15
November	6.12½	6.05 @ 6.12½	6.05
January	6.15	6.12½@ 6.15	6.12½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Short ribs, cash	$ 5.75	$ 5.60 @ 5.75	$ 5.60
October	5.75	5.60 @ 5.75	5.60
November	5.27½	......@ 5.20	5.20

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2 spring	85¼	84⅜@ 86⅛	84⅝
October	86⅜	85 @ 87⅛	85⅞
November	87⅝	87 @ 89⅜	87⅛
May	97	96⅞@ 98⅝	96⅜

CORN.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2	42⅛	42⅛@ 42⅞	42⅛
October	41⅝	41⅝@ 42⅜	41⅝
November	39⅜	39⅛@ 40⅜	39⅜
May	37⅞	37⅞@ 38¼	37⅞

OATS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2	25⅜	25⅜@ 26	25⅜
October	25⅜	25⅛@ 25⅜	25⅜
November	25⅜	25⅜@ 25½	25⅜
May	28⅝	28⅜@ 29	28⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$ 76¾	$ 77⅜	$ 79¼
No. 2 corn	71½	56⅝	46½
No. 2 oats	25½	25½	25⅞
Pork	16.00	16.00	......
Lard	7.62½	7.62½	7.27½
Short ribs	10.30	10.30	7.40

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 3.50 @ 3.60
Long clears, loose	5.50 @ 5.55
Short clears, loose	5.85 @ 5.90
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	7.40 @ 7.50
Sweet-pickled hams (15@18 lbs)	7.75 @ 8.00
Bacon, short ribs	6.40 @ 6.50
Bacon, short clears	6.75 @ 6.85
Bacon, hams	9.75 @10.00
Beef hams	14.75 @15.00
Mess beef	9.00 @ 9.25
Choice and fancy winter flours	4.65 @ 5.00
Choice and fancy Michigan	4.35 @ 4.60
Choice and fancy Wisconsin	4.50 @ 4.75
Seconds	4.10 @ 4.35
Patents—Good to fancy	4.80 @ 5.40
Minnesota bakers', good to choice	3.50 @ 5.25
Soft wheat springs, good to choice	3.40 @ 4.00
Low grades	2.35 @ 3.00
Patents—Good to fancy	4.75 @ 5.25
Rye flour in brls	3.25 @ 3.50
Rye flour in sacks	3.00 @ 3.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	24,266	24,063	10,369	6,091
Wheat, bu	51,777	153,278	76,508	121,539
Corn, bu	418,314	321,147	267,133	65,076
Oats, bu	238,875	235,742	153,494	141,178
Rye, bu	8,875	21,021	6,598	38,076
Barley, bu	57,548	45,992	11,537	37,745
Grass seed, lbs	648,145	509,660	336,990	167,693
Flax seed, lbs	35,109	3,072,920	10,312	5,294,352
Broom-corn, lbs	78,320	187,300	54,763	730
Cured meats, lbs	643,100	542,400	1,703,177	1,252,125
Canned meats, cses	......	......	280	2,770
Dressed beef, lbs	20,000	......	1,660,842	408,279
Beef, brls	......	......	651	240
Pork, brls	150	175	681	1,205
Lard, lbs	763,200	61,700	1,299,089	748,470
Cheese, lbs	105,365	190,970	81,545	100,350
Butter, lbs	335,523	371,449	379,160	360,839
Dressed hogs, No	......	......	19	......
Live hogs, No	11,932	15,685	6,047	4,565
Cattle, No	4,722	7,480	1,728	2,788
Sheep, No	4,863	2,943	414	40
Hides, lbs	218,527	339,215	177,700	107,800
Wool, lbs	70,630	162,960	182,486	92,383
Coal, tons	18,121	21,109	5,170	5,174
Lumber, M feet	12,875	12,660	3,805	4,739
Shingles, M No	3,723	5,633	88	95
Salt, brls	2,961	1,333	7,562	4,540

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during yesterday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	11	2	15
Spring wheat	12	28	8	48
Corn	308	58	13	379
Oats	27	110	4	141
Rye	5	3	2	10
Barley	3	37	29	69
Totals	357	247	58	662

Also by canal 33,500 bu corn. Total about 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 70,430 bu wheat, 135,193 bu corn, and 877 bu oats. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 77 cars wheat, 415 cars corn, and 155 cars oats.

Grain freights were dull. The offerings were liberal and vessel rates steady at 1⅛c for corn and 1¼c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5⅛c for corn and 5⅜c for wheat through to New York. A charter was made to Erie for 60,000 bu corn on private terms. Rail freights to New York were reported quiet and steady at 10@12c for grain and 10c for provisions. Foreign freights were quiet and quotably 23@23c for flour and grain and 24@26c for provisions to Liverpool. Foreign freights were irregular. Grain was quoted at 23@37c to Liverpool and 25@75c to Glasgow or London, with a fair inquiry for Liverpool and London. Provisions were very dull, but there was a fair inquiry for flour room.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 22.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 22.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 21.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 22.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 22.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 21.
Chicago	52,000	84,500	27,000	76,500	31,000	48,000
Milwaukee	61,000	16,500	29,500	3,500	49,500	6,000
Minneapolis	82,500	104,000	99,000	16,000	18,000	15,000
St. Louis	26,000	26,000	58,000	8,500	5,0'0	18,000
Duluth	116,000	191,000	45,000	156,000	225,000	321,000
Toledo	50,000	38,000	34,000	12,000	7,500	61,000
Detroit	51,000	65,500	51,000	26,000	39,000	40,000
Kansas City	13,500	5,500	9,000	12,500	5,000	18,500
Philadelphia	2,500	13,000	5,000	22,500	11,500	28,000
Baltimore	9,500	23,000	20,000	......	......	......
New York	78,000	81,000	157,000	38,000	55,500	160,000
Total	542,000	508,000	534,500	371,500	442,000	715,500

The following table exhibits the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom the dates named:

	Week ending Sept. 19, 1885.	Week ending Sept. 12, 1885.	Week ending Sept. 20, 1884.
Flour, brls	80,000@ 85,000	155,000@160,000	170,000@175,000
Wheat, qrs	375,000@380,000	460,000@465,000	265,000@270,000
Corn, qrs	95,000@100,000	85,000@ 90,000	120,000@125,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Unchanged and quiet, except that the fancy grades sold as fast as they came in, the choicest brands in small lots bringing 23@24c. Shippers are still holding off in anticipation of a further decline. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20@21c; do, fair to good, 16@17c; common, 10@15c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; do, choice, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 9@12c; common grades, 7@8c; inferior, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Was quiet, with the inquiry confined mainly to the three leading grades, a preference being shown for flats. The following quotations are for the August makes: Young America, full cream, 9¼@10c; full cream cheddar, 7¾@7¾c; flats, two in a box, 9@9½c; skimmed, choice, 5@5½c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

EGGS—Were very firm at an advance of 1c, strictly fresh candled stock selling in a jobbing way at 17c, and at 17½c for small lots. The supply was scarcely equal to the demand, which was entirely local.

GAME—In good request, with a fair supply, but a large quantity of the stock was in poor condition. We quote: Prairie chickens at $2.25 per doz for old and $3.50@4.00 for good to choice birds; mallard ducks at $3.00@3.50; red-heads, $3.00@3.50; butter-balls, $2.00; and teal $1.50@1.75; Jack-snipe, $1.75@2.00. Woodcock, $5.00@6.00; reed birds, 60c. Pigeons, $1.25. Venison saddles, 10@12c per lb; bear saddles, 10@12c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for local consumption showed some improvement, and there was a brisk outside inquiry for peaches and grapes. Apples were very dull and lower, and lemons, watermelons, bananas, and California stocks slow. We quote: Choice Messina lemons at $4.00@4.50 for medium and $5.00@7.00 for large varieties per case; bananas, 25@75c; Michigan peaches, 35@75c; Illinois plums, 50@75c per peck; apples, 75c@$1.50 per brl; nutmeg melons, 25@50c per case from store; watermelons, $5.00@8.00 per 100; pears, 25@35c per basket and $2.50@3.50 per brl; cranberries, $2.50 per bu; Concord grapes, 30@35c per 10-lb baskets; Delaware grapes, 60c. California fruits—Bartlett and other pears, $2.00@2.50; Tokay grapes, $3.00@3.50; quinces, $2.25.

GROCERIES—The market for coffees was quiet and easy. Sugars were very firm, with an upward tendency, the supply not being sufficient to meet the demand, and rice unchanged and active. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18¼@24c; Maracaibo, 13¼@15¼c; Mexican, fair to good, 10¼@12¼c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¼@12¼c; Rio, good to prime, 9¾@10¼c; do, common to fair, 8¼@9½c steady. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7½@7¾c; standard granulated, 7¼@7½c; standard A, 7@7¼c; extra C, 6¾@6¾c; yellow, 5¾@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—The market was steady on prairie and weak on timothy hay. The offerings were large, particularly of prairie, and the demand fair. We quote: New No. 1 timothy, $10.00@11.50 on track; $12.00@12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $9.50@11.00; mixed, $8.00@9.50; Iowa upland, $9.00@10.00; Illinois upland, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.50. Receipts, 379 tons; shipments, 122 tons.

HIDES—Continued firm and in good demand. Receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted, 8¾@9c; heavy cows, 8¼@8½c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9¼c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7¼c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horned-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were very firm at the advance and in fair request. We quote as follows: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10¼c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test, headlight, 12¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10¼c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; Michigan test, water white, 12¼c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 43c; linseed, boiled, 46c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 37¼c; naphtha, 63°, 8¼c; gasoline, 74°, 9¼c; do, 87°, 14¼c.

POTATOES—The local inquiry was fair, but prices weak, early rose, snowflake, and early Ohios ranging at 30@37½c per bu, and peerless, beauty of Hebron, and white elephant at 40@45c in job lots. The supply is mainly from Michigan.

POULTRY—Was ½c higher for hens and chickens, so few coming in. The demand was sufficient to take them all. Other varieties were quiet. We quote: Hens, 7¼@8c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 7¼@8c; turkeys, 10@12c; spring ducks, 5@8½c, outside for fancy, and $2.50@3.00 per doz; geese $6.00 per doz.

TALLOW—There was some improvement in the inquiry for the better grades, while other stocks were quiet. Grease was dull and unchanged. We quote: City, 5¼@5½c; No. 1 country, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4½c; "A" white grease, 4¾@5c; "B" do, 4¼@4½c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—The local and shipping inquiry was fair. Mammoth celery is coming in in fine condition. There was no material change in prices. We quote: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; onions, $1.75@2.25 per brl; turnips $1.25@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, 20@40c per bu; cabbage, $3.00@5.00 per 100; egg plants, 50@75c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 75c@$1.00 per crate; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.25 per brl; celery, 15@35c and mammoth 50@60c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Continued firm, but the market was scarcely so active. Receipts were light. The shipments last week exceeded the receipts by about 120,000 lbs. In some instances choice lots sold 1@2c above the following quotations:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.

Coarse, tub	25@28	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	27@29	Fine, washed	27@29
Fine, unwashed	18@21	Medium, washed	30@31
Medium, unwashed	22@24	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	20@21		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	[illegible]
Medium, unwashed	18@21		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 21c; extra firsts, [illegible]; extra dairy, 16c; extra firsts, 15c; packing stock, [illegible].

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 7¾c; full cream flats, 9¾c; Young Americas, 9¾c; part skim flats, 5c.

EGGS—Cash, 16¾c; Sales—Fresh, September, 17c; buyer, 17½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

RECEIPTS.

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 21	7,342	498	18,525	2,005
Tuesday, Sept. 22	4,722	721	11,932	4,863
Wednesday, Sept. 23	6,500	800	15,000	3,000
				9,868
Last three days	19,064	2,009	45,457	......
Same time last week	24,243	2,515	44,903	12,049
Increase	......	......	554	......
Decrease	5,179	516	......	2,182

SHIPMENTS.

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 21	1,736	1,161	5,745	268
Tuesday, Sept. 22	1,728	161	6,047	414
Wednesday, Sept. 23	2,200	400	7,000	600
Last three days	5,644	1,722	18,892	1,312
Same time last week	7,708	1,967	19,430	963

There was an active demand for cattle at advanced prices. Hogs opened higher and closed lower, while sheep underwent few changes. The quality of both cattle and hogs was improved. Extra fine native cattle sold as high as $6.25 and superior sheep at $4.71 per 100 lbs.

CATTLE—The fresh arrivals were again of a limited character, and much behind the same day last week. There was a brisk local and outside demand for cattle, with exporters among the principal buyers. The New York market was active and higher, owing to decreased offerings. Kansas City was stronger, and St. Louis made a small advance. Prices here had a decided upward tendency, and in numerous instances salesmen managed to obtain 5@10c advance on suitable natives and good range cattle. The general market, however, was counted active and stronger. The arrivals included more choice to fancy beeves, and sales were made at $6.00@6.15 up to $6.20@6.25. A Philadelphia buyer paid the outside price for 16 head of extra fine 1,558-lb Illinois bullocks, with the $6.20 lot to a leading dressed-beef establishment, and the $6.15 bunch to a Boston exporter for the Liverpool market. The quality was much improved, and fewer rough and undesirable grades numbered among the arrivals. We received plains cattle from Texas, Dakota, Utah, Washington Territory, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana, all of which found quick sale at $1.80 for Texan bulls up to $5.00 for choice Montana natives, with the bulk of sales at $2.90@3.25 for through Texans and $3.60@4.00 for rangers. Native butchers' stock sold about 10c higher than last week, at $2.50@3.35 for common to good cows and $4.00@4.25 for butchering steers. Stockers and feeders met with a good shipping demand at previous quotations, and stock calves sold briskly at $6.00@12.50 per head for poor to choice, with occasional fancy bunches as high as $15.00 per head. The market finished strong. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,558	$6.25	179 Utah	1,059	$3.80
30	1,517	6.20	97 Utah	1,079	3.60
58	1,623	6.15	55 Texans	994	3.55
19	1,503	6.00	87 Wash. T.	1,146	3.45
46	1,498	5.95	21 Neb.-Tex.	1,042	3.60
19	1,502	5.30	88 Neb.-Tex.	987	3.60
17	1,374	5.40	83 Neb.-Tex.	1,008	3.60
16	1,306	5.40	147 Neb.-Tex.	1,027	3.50
16	1,460	5.50	251 Wyoming	1,210	4.20
17	1,319	5.50	63 Wyo.-Tex.	1,094	3.70
16	1,395	5.60	226 Wyo.-Tex.	1,009	3.35
16	1,487	5.65	79 Montana	1,243	5.00
34	1,469	5.65	182 Mon. cows	1,134	4.00
16	1,383	5.70	22 Texans	968	3.25
18	1,370	4.70	46 Texans	904	3.25
58	1,394	5.70	122 Texans	842	3.35
16	1,513	5.80	64 Texans	808	3.25
17	1,494	5.80	64 Texans	829	3.30
19	1,018	3.75	69 Tex. cows	635	3.10
18	1,118	3.85	65 Tex. cows	643	3.10
17	1,082	4.00	60 Texans	804	3.10
22	1,138	4.00	195 Texans	817	3.10
145	1,239	4.25	66 Texans	833	3.10
155	1,198	4.35	22 Tex. cows	873	3.00
18	1,220	4.35	82 Tex. cows	851	3.00
91	1,300	4.50	20 Tex. bulls	1,235	1.80
81	1,312	4.50	18 calves	140	5.25
53 Colorado	1,288	4.50	17 calves	128	5.12½
65 Colorado	1,266	4.60	14 cows	1,026	3.35
65	1,293	4.65	14 cows	1,020	3.00
130 Colorado	1,319	4.70	28 cows	968	2.75
98	1,333	4.75	14 feeders	988	3.00
126 Colorado	1,364	4.75	28 feeders	1,033	3.05
95 Colorado	1,343	4.75	22 feeders	991	3.20
32	1,243	4.85	18 stockers	650	2.80
108	1,164	4.95	28 stockers	700	2.75
17	1,346	5.00	30 stockers	647	2.70
275 Dak. Tex.	1,059	3.35	15 stockers	643	2.60
105 Dakota	1,158	4.12½			

HOGS—The hog market opened strong, and speculative influences caused 5@10c advance, but the strength was lost later, and before noon sales averaged 5c lower than Tuesday's latest quotations. The downward tendency in provisions caused considerable heaviness in the market, and the finish was very weak, with about 3,000 hogs unsold. Chicago packers acted rather indifferent, and purchased only 6,400, with the shippers taking about 7,000. The general quality of the hogs was improved, and good heavy hogs were quite plentiful. Some 300-lb hogs sold early at $4.40, but at the close $4.20 was the top. Selected light sold early at $4.50@4.55, with $4.45 the highest at the final close. Good to choice heavy packing and shipping closed at $4.05@4.25 and inferior to fair selections at $3.65@3.95. Most of the good to choice light sold at $4.20@4.45, and grassy pigs averaging 150@190 lbs ranged at $3.70@4.10. The market closed quite heavy. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	260	$4.40	121	294	$4.10	108	158	$4.40
46	298	4.35	55	203	4.10	78	188	4.40
45	302	4.30	71	243	4.05	97	201	4.40
61	297	4.30	56	271	4.00	85	167	4.25
143	242	4.30	58	241	4.00	104	173	4.35
63	290	4.25	62	267	3.95	94	173	4.25
55	264	4.25	60	240	3.90	80	168	4.20
66	201	4.25	60	281	3.80	60	164	4.20
69	201	4.20	61	253	3.80	71	185	4.20
80	254	4.15	60	186	4.65	33	164	4.10
82	265	4.15	59	237	4.60	59	168	4.00
82	273	4.15	61	178	4.55	82	181	3.90
306	243	4.15	124	184	4.50	62	161	3.85
87	262	4.12½	154	207	4.45	44	141	3.75

SHEEP—Today's sheep market was active at unchanged prices. Fewer Western sheep and more desirable natives were on sale. The demand was slow on shipping account. A small bunch of extra fine 164-lb muttons sold at $4.75, and fancy lambs went as high as $5.15 per 100 lbs. The bulk of fair to choice sheep sold at $2.75@3.25, and good to choice lambs principally at $4.00@5.00. Texas sheep averaging 88 lbs sold at $3.15. The market closed firm. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
124	77	$1.90	16	80	$2.37½	13	55	$2.12
10	76	2.50	16	85	2.75	27	95	3.00
16	78	2.90	20	88	3.10	116	85	3.30
25	78	3.20	59	88	3.30	102	85	3.30
116	97	3.50	101	112	3.75	40	124	4.00
98 las	78	4.00	103 las	66	4.75	30 las	60	4.00
121 las	59	4.50	15	164	4.75	21 las	68	5.00
39 las	70	5.00	16 las	80	5.15	29 las p.h.		.75

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 500; steady, with good local demand for fat steers and good butcher stock; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.75; Colorado steers, $4.50@5.20; native butchers' steers, $3.50@4.50; bulls, cows, heifers, etc., $2.25@3.50; grass Texas steers, $2.60@3.60; Indian steers, $2.80@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 300. Active and higher; packing, $3.90@4.00; Yorkers, $4.30@4.35; butchers', $4.35@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 100; dull, except for best grades; common to fair, $2.00@2.50; good to fancy, $2.75@3.50; lambs, $2.25@4.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 123 car-loads for the market and 18 car-loads for exportation; common to prime native steers sold at $4.40@6.30 per 100 lbs live weight, and range cattle at $3.75@5.20; exports, 1,560 quarters of beef and 160 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,200 head; a trifle firmer in the morning, but closed dull, and not all sold; poor to prime sheep sold at 2¾@4¼c per lb; poor to extra lambs at 4@6c.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,880 head; firmer for live hogs at $4.60@5.00 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,545 head; shipments, 2,030; all good fat stuff steady; common, weak and slow; exporters', $5.25@5.40; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.20; common and medium, $4.45@4.85; stockers and good feeders, $3.15@4.25; cows, $2.25@3.20; grass Texas steers, $2.70@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,113 head; shipments, 1,381; market opened steady, growing weaker and 10c lower than Tuesday's sales, closing slow and weak; good to choice, $3.90@4.10; common and medium, $3.60@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 612 head; shipments, 135; market steady on good; fair to good muttons, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.25@2.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Dull; prime, $5.75@6.00; fair to good, $4.75@5.25; common, $3.50@4.50; receipts, 532 head; shipments, 475 head.

HOGS—Firm; Philadelphias, $4.45@4.55; Yorkers, $4.40@4.50; grassers, $4.00@4.25. Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

SHEEP—Slow; prime, $4.00@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; common, $1.00@2.00; lambs, $3.50@4.50. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Stronger; common to best shipping grades, $3.50@5.50.

HOGS—Active and higher; common to best grades, $3.75@4.40.

SHEEP—Dull; common to good grades, $1.00@2.40; lambs, $3.00@3.75.

LUMBER.

The demand at the yards shows a steady improvement with increased sales. The prices established by the lumbermen of Chicago Aug. 27, 1885, are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$43.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	31.00@41.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 2-inch	32.00@43.00
Box, A, B, and C	33.00@47.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	35.00@36.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	21.00
A and B sidings	19.00@20.00
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.25
Shingles, choice A	1.25
Lath, dry	1.75

The large fleet expected to arrive in the cargo market failed to put in an appearance. Only a few vessels came in, and the situation remained unchanged, with prices very firm, as follows:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.75
Piece-stuff, long green	9.00@11.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	9.00@10.00
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@11.50
Medium boards and strips, green	11.00@13.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	11.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@2.20
Shingles, standard	1.90@1.95
Lath, green	1.50@1.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, winter, 6s 10d@7s; spring, 6s 9d@7s; California 6s 9d@6s 11d; club, 7s 1d@7s 4d. Corn quiet and steady; fair demand; 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 32s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 32s 6d; short clear, 31s. Beef, 72s.

TALLOW—[illegible].

CHEESE—[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull; prime mess, Eastern, 52s 6d; do Western, 42s 6d. Hams dull; long cut, 44s. Lard steady; October and November, 33s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 26s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; new No. 2 winter, 7s ½d; new No. 2 spring, 6s 10½d. Corn firm; spot at 4s 7d; September, 4s 6½d; October and November, 4s 5½d.

FLOUR—Firm at 8s 6d.

TALLOW—Dull; prime city, 28s.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—TURPENTINE—Spirits flat; September to December, 25s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—COTTON—Fair business at unchanged prices; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm, with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 6s 10d@7s per cental. Corn steady, with a fair demand.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Wheat firmer. Corn [illegible].

Bearer. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 32s 9d. Long clear sides, 32s 6d; short clear sides, 31s. Beef—Extra India mess, 68s. Tallow, 2[?]s. Cheese, 39s. MARK LANE—Wheat firmer. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Enhanced pretensions on part of sellers prevent business. Corn—Nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart. Corn steady. Country markets—English steady. French firm. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 21s 9d. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 34s. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 33s@33s 6d. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 37s; nearly due, 35s 6d. PARIS—Flour and wheat steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—On an active speculation (though not of the very remarkable proportions of yesterday) winter in the local market fluctuated widely, starting off buoyantly and advancing ¾c, but speedily reacting, and under a decided pressure to realize, giving way as much on October deliveries as 1½c; November (which suffered most serious hammering), 1¾c; December and February, 1c; and January, 1⅜c a bu, attended by considerable excitement. Through the late afternoon, on a revival of the demand, partly for covering purposes, a rally occurred of ⅝@1c a bu, making the actual loss for the day only ⅛@¼c, closing firmer partly on the reports of renewed interest in early deliveries on export account, but this was not of much moment, as shippers again gave chief attention to corn, for which the bulk of the freight room by the steam packets for Western Europe was placed under contract. Cable advices were not of an encouraging tenor, and for prompt delivery only a limited business was noted here, though mostly for export partly owing to the unyielding temper of holders. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator 9[?]c, closing at 9[?]c bid, and delivered afloat at [?]c—boat-load or two, for local delivery, at the latter figures; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, reported at equal to 90c, though near the extreme close a bid was reported of equal to 9[?]c for a considerable line of shipment No. 2 red, futures: October [?], closing at 9[?]c; November [?], closing at 9[?]c; December [?], closing at $1.00[?]; January $1.0[?], closing at $1.0[?]; February $1.03[?], closing at $1.0[?]; March $1.0[?], closing at $1.0[?]; May $1.07[?]@1.08[?], closing at $1.0[?].

CORN—A further reduction noted on early deliveries of about ⅛@¼c a bu on free and urgent offerings, thus stimulating operations, which reached a liberal aggregate, mainly for export, and on deliveries extending into the first half of October; and in the future line No. 2, on a moderately active speculation, likewise drifted to increased heaviness and closed barely steady on a loss for the day of ¼c per bu. Sales: No. 2 the bulk afloat of canal receipt and to export buyers, at [?]c for deliveries running into October closing for prompt delivery at 48¾c, and in elevator [?], closing at 48[?]c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 50[?]c and delivered 51c. No. 2 futures: October [?], closing at 4[?]c; November [?], closing at 48c; December [?], closing at 4[?]c; February 4[?]c, January [?], closing at 4[?]c; May [?], closing at 45[?]c.

OATS—A slight yielding in prices likewise noted in graded oats, which were fairly active, especially for prompt delivery. More interest was evinced by export buyers at the ruling figures. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, wholly nominal; No. 2 white, in elevator, [?]c, closing at 3[?]c; No. 2, in elevator, 29¾@[?]c, closing at 2[?]c bid, and delivered afloat, 30¾@[?]c. No. 2 futures: September 2[?]c, closing at 2[?]c; October 2[?]c, closing at 2[?]c; November 30¼@30[?]c, closing at 30[?]c; December, closing at 31[?]c.

RYE, BARLEY, MALT, AND FEED—Essentially as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted more attention, but in the instance of lard further weakened in price. Pork moderately sought after for early delivery. Mess, $[?]; the latter for inspected; family mess, in lots, $11.25@11.50; clear backs, $12.00@13.0[?]; as to brands and extra prime at $[?].00. Cut meats held at former prices, though inactive here. Pickled bellies, 12-pound, sold at [?]c. Bacon wholly nominal. Western steam lard met with a pretty fair inquiry for early delivery, but at a further reduction in price, with contract quoted at $6.27½. Futures: October $6.2[?]@6.25, closing at $6.2[?]; November $6.30@6.34, closing at $6.[?]; December $6.37, closing at $6.37; January $6.[?], closing at $6.4[?].

BUTTER—Business in butter has been on a very moderate scale, creameries ranging from 1[?]@23c; Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, at 1[?]@20c; do, Welch tubs, 14@15c, and other grades as before.

CHEESE—In more demand and firm, with choice to strictly fancy Eastern factory quoted at 8@8¼c and best Ohio flats at 7¾c.

TALLOW—More active, with sales at 5¼@5 5-16c.

SUGARS—Raw dull and barely steady at 5½@5⅝c for fair to good refining muscovado, with sales noted of no important lots. Refined in light demand, with cut loaf at [?]c; crushed, 7¼@7⅜c; powdered, 7⅛@[?]c; granulated, 7c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅞c; standard A, 6⅞c; off A, 6⅝@6¾c; white extra C, 6[?]c; yellow extra C, 6[?]c; C, 5¾@[?]c; yellow, 5[?]c.

FREIGHTS—As, in part, favored by the further yielding in values of grain the movements in berth freights were again quite active, chiefly in grain, comprising for Liverpool, hence corn at 4d; cheese and butter, bulk local, at 25@30s; provisions, local, at 1[?]s 6d per ton and 2s 3d@[?] per tierce; flour, 12s 6d; tallow, 15s@17s 6d. Hull—Corn, 4¾d. London—Corn, 4½d and oats, 2s 4½d; cheese and butter, bulk local, 25[?]s. Glasgow—Corn, 4¾d; oats, 2s 6d; cheese and butter local, 30s. Bordeaux—Corn, 6c; oats, 5½c. Antwerp—Wheat, 5d. Rotterdam—Corn, 8½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—COTTON—Steady; new offered 5-16c under quotations; middling uplands, 10 1-16c; middling Orleans, 10 5-16c. Sales, 646 bales. Futures opened steady: September, 9.54c; October, 9.50c; November, 9.55c; December, 9.6[?]c; January, 9.7[?]c; February, 9.80c; March, 9.91c; April, 10.01c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 22,857 brls; exports, 1,241 brls; firm; sales, 1,450 brls.

HAY—Firm and fairly active.

HOPS—Steady and in fair request.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet: 8⅜c; options dull: sales, 10,500 bags: September, 6.75@6.80c; October, 6.75c; November, 6.80c; December, 6.85c; January, 6.90c; February, 6.95c; March, 7@7.05c. Molasses dull. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United closed at $1.00¾.

RESIN—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 34½@35c.

EGGS—Firm; demand fair; receipts, 4,749 packages.

BUTTER—Quiet and barely steady; Western, 8@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; demand moderate.

COPPER—Firm; lake, 11¼c.

LEAD—Steady; common, $4.25@4.27½.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,857 brls; wheat, 73,250 bu; corn, 170,[?]00 bu; oats, 1[?],700 bu; rye, 8,100 bu; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 12,152 brls; wheat, 37,9[?]3 bu; corn, 85,780 bu; oats, 12,613 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—The receipts of flour, grain, and provisions since our last report have been 6,335 brls and 2,600 sacks flour, 180 brls corn-meal, 175 brls oatmeal, 25,350 bu corn, 10,300 bu wheat, 28,300 bu oats, 1[?],400 bu shorts, 500 bu rye, 500 bu barley, 400 bu peas, 700 bu cotton-seed meal, 293 brls pork, 55 tcs and 60 cases lard.

BUTTER—We quote extra Northern creamery at 23@[?]c, and good to choice at 2[?]@2[?]c; Northern dairy, 17@22c for choice to extra, and 12@16c for fair to good; Western creamery, 20@23c for choice to extra, 17@19c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 18@19c for choice; Western ladle-packed, 1[?]@[?]c for choice; dairy, 15@16c for choice and 10@12c for fair to good.

CHEESE—Northern extra, 8@8¼c per lb, choice at 7@7½c, and common to good 4@6c; Vermont choice to extra, 7¾@8¼c; common, 4@5c; Western extra, 7¾@8c; choice, 6¾@7¼c; common to good, 4@6c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Market very lively and excited today, December opening at 96¾c. Market shortly declined gradually to 9[?]c, then sold back to 95c. October was dealt in at prices sympathizing with December. Northern wheat been quite neglected; September sold early at 9[?]c, October at 9[?]c, and December at 93c. Toward close of session feeling continued to become easier, although trading was active. December sold off to 9[?]c, noon closing quiet and easy, October nominally [?]c, December 9[?]c, sellers. Afternoon market was active and irregular. December opening at 94c, then jumped to 9[?]c, reacted to 9[?]c, at which closed active and steady, with October nominally 9[?]c. The trading has been largest today of any previous day, sales amounting to over 2,350,000 bu; receipts, 11[?],076 bu; shipments, 1[?]0,3[?]6 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Firm, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened excited under foreign advices; sold 1@1½c higher early, but the market afterward gave way under free selling and closed at bottom prices, ⅛@¼c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 9[?]c; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c, the market closing at inside quotations. Corn a shade firmer, but very slow; No. 2 mixed, cash, 41@41¼c; September, 41c; year, 34c; January, 3[?]c. Oats higher, but slow. No. 2 mixed, cash, 24@24¼c; September, 24¼c; November, 24¾c. Rye firmer; 5[?]c. Barley quiet; Wisconsin Scotch sold at 50c; Nebraska, 70@75c.

LEAD—Quiet; $4.10@4.15.

FLAXSEED—Steady; $1.16.

HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $1.[?]@1.95.

WOOL—Active, firm, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak, with only a job trade at easier prices. Pork, $9.40. Lard, $6.15. Bulk meats—Long clear, $5.60; short rib, $5.[?]0; short clear, $6.00. Bacon—Long clear, $6.12½@6.25; short rib, $6.30@6.37½; short clear, $6.[?].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,0[?] brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 5[?],000 bu; oats, 3[?],000 bu; rye, 1,0[?]0 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,0[?]0 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 4[?],000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, [?],000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, with sales ⅛@¼c higher, but closed ⅛c under the finish at noon. Corn—Barely steady. Oats—Nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Firmer, with active trading.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and active: No. 2 winter red, spot, 91c; October, 91@91¼c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c. For several days past there has been much excitement in the wheat market here, and during the last week the price of No. 2 Western wheat has advanced 3½c for spot, and the advance in futures has averaged 2c per bu. The business appears to be entirely speculative, and it is more than usually large for this season of the year; in sympathy with wheat flour has advanced and the market is very active. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot, 47½@47¾c; September, 48c; October, 47¾@[?]c; November, 47¾@48c; year, 44¾@45½c; January, 4[?]c. Oats—Firm; Pennsylvania, 30@35c; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 29@30c.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $10.00@10.50; lard, refined 7¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; western packed, 11@14c.

EGGS—Steady at 17@17½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally steady; refined, 8⅛@8¼c.

COFFEE—Steady and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7¾@8[?]c.

SUGAR—Easier; "A" soft, 7¼c.

COPPER—Refined steady at 10¾@10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.16@1.17.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,345 brls; wheat, 9,700 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,304 brls.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; closed unsettled and lower; No. 1 Pennsylvania red in elevator 9[?]c; No. 2 red, September, 9[?]c; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c. Corn opened firm under light offerings, but there was little or no speculative trading; No. 3 mixed, 49c; steamer No. 2 mixed 49c; No. 2 mixed, September, 4[?]c; October, 4[?]c; November, 4[?]c; December, 4[?]c. Oats—Spot lower; rejected white, 28@2[?]c; No. 3 mixed, 2[?]c; No. 3 white, 3[?]c; No. 2 white, 3[?]c. Futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, September, 3[?]c; October, 3[?]c; November, 3[?]c; December, 3[?]c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; creamery extras, 21@22c; Bradford County, 17@18c.

EGGS—Firm for extra stocks at 20@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. Ohio flats, choice, 7¾c. Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 2[?],000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 1[?] bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular for futures; No. 1 hard, cash, 9[?]c; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 94c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 8[?]c; October, 8[?]c; November, 8[?]c; December, 8[?]c.

FLOUR—Held higher; patents, $5.25@5.40; bakers', $4.[?]@4.[?]0.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 82,[?]20 bu; flour, 149 brls.

FORWARDED—Wheat, 16,2[?]0 bu; flour, 5,9[?]5 brls.

Toledo, O., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat easier and quiet; No. 2 cash and October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c; No. 2 soft, cash, 9[?]c; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c; May, $1.05¾. Corn firm; light business; cash and October, 44¾c; year, [?]c; May, 3[?]c. Oats firm but dull; cash, 2[?]c; October, 2[?]c; November, 2[?]c; May, 3[?]c.

CLOVER—Inactive; cash and October, $5.40; November, $5.50 asked; December, $5.60 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active; lower; No. 2, cash or October, 91¾c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c; No. 2 soft, cash or October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c; May, $1.0[?]. Corn—Firm; light demand; cash 44¾c; October, 44¾c; year, 37¾c asked; May, 3[?]c. Oats dull; firm; cash, 27¼c; October, 2[?]c; November, 2[?]c; May, 31¾c.

CLOVER—Inactive; cash or October, $5.40; November, $5.45; December, $5.5[?].

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, $4.40@4.60; fancy, $4.80@5.0[?].

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and higher; No. 2 red, 93@94c; receipts, 6,500 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Rye in good demand; higher; No. 2, 62c. Barley quiet; extra No. 3 fall, 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $[?].00. Lard quiet; $6.05. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $3.25@3.50; short ribs, $5.6[?]. Bacon easier; shoulders, $4.25; short ribs, $6.30; short clear, $6.[?].

BUTTER—Heavy; unchanged.

SUGAR—Steady; unchanged.

HOGS—Easy; common and light, $3.40@4.40; packing and butchers', $3.85@4.35; receipts, 1,423 head; shipments, 34[?].

EGGS—Steady; 14c.

CHEESE—Steady; unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Moderately active.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash 84¾c; October, 85¾c; November, 87¾c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 2[?]c. Rye firm; No. 1, 58c. Barley firm; No. 2, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork—Cash or October, $8.80; November, $8.67. Prime steam lard—Cash or October, $6.1[?]; November, $6.10.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 13@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 7¾@8c.

EGGS—Firm; 15@15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,313 brls; wheat, 60,985 bu; barley, 2,2[?]4 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,416 brls; wheat, 330 bu; barley, 6,9[?]0 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 4[?]@4[?]c; No. 2 mixed, 42@42¼c. Oats active and easier; No. 2 white, 2[?]@2[?]c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 58@5[?]c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 3,3[?]5 bu; oats, 73,250 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 2,200 bu; oats, 83,[?]00 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS BY LAKE—Wheat, [?],000 bu; corn, 123,[?]27 bu.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—Wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 49,200 bu.

CORN—Is dull at 46¾@47c, with small sales.

OATS—Are firm and in good demand; No. 2 white, the only kind wanted, bringing 32c.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 23.—GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¼@9¾c. Sugar and molasses dull and nominal. Rice in fair demand; ordinary to good, 4@5c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, new, 29¾@30c; summer yellow, 35@36c, f. o. b.; cake, 23¼c; market quiet but firm.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 1 white, 92¾c cash; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; No. 2 red, cash, 9[?]c; October, 9[?]c; November, 9[?]c; December, 9[?]c; No. 3 red, 9[?]c; receipts, 51,100 bu. Corn—[?]c. Oats—No. 2 white, 3[?]c asked; No. 2, cash, 27c; October, 26¾c.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9[?]c.

GRAIN—Steady. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 94c; No. 2 red, 9[?]@92c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 46½c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 26½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; cash, 80c; October 80¾@81¾c; November, 8[?]c bid, 8[?]c asked. Corn quiet; cash 33¾c bid, 33¾c asked; year, 26c asked. Oats nominal; 23c bid.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 91¾c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c bid. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 2[?]c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Cotton—Future deliveries are in good demand; September lost .0[?]c, but all other months advanced .0[?]@.04. The result of the third call shows an advance of .04@.05c beyond yesterday's close, with the exception of September, which is .05@.0[?]c lower. Sales at third call were 300 bales January at 9.75c; 100 January at 9.75c; 400 February at 9.85c; 1,200 March at 9.97c; 1,[?]00 April at 10.08c; 100 May at 10.20c; 100 June at 10.30c; 100 July at 10.39c. Futures closed steady; September .04c lower, balance .05@.06c higher than yesterday. Sales, 99,000 bales.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 23.—Cotton—Steady; net and gross receipts, 5,132 bales; sales, 991; stock, 24,422.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 23.—Cotton—Steady; net receipts, 3,505 bales; gross 4,[?]9; exports coastwise, 1,3[?]4; sales, 1,500; stock, 23,[?]5.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 9¼c; receipts, 1,390 bales; shipments, 413; stock, 7,118; sales, 1,200.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9¼c; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 727; shipments, 461; stock, 2,557.

New York, Sept. 23.—Petroleum—The market has been strong, with considerable activity in the morning hour and a more quiet business during the remainder of the day. The price opened unchanged at $1.00 and advanced in the morning to $1.00¾, then yielded a small fraction and remained about steady near $1.00¾ until late in the afternoon, when it rallied to $1.01, and closed slower with $1.00¾ bid. Sales, 4,916,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 23.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00¾; highest price, $1.00¾; lowest, $1.00¾; closed at $1.00¾; sales, 1,790,000 brls; charters, 35,2[?]8 brls; clearances, 4,0[?]6,000; shipments, 85,329.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 23.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00¾; closed at $1.00¾; highest, $1.01; lowest, $1.00¾; runs, 71,[?]56; total shipments, 85,2[?]8; charters, 35,2[?]3; clearances, 1,922,000.

Titusville, Pa., Sept. 23.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at $1.00 and closed at $1.00¾c; highest price, $1.00¾; lowest, $1.00; charters, 352,354 brls.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 23.—Petroleum—Firm; Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Petroleum—Steady and firm; opened at $1.00¾, advanced to $1.00¾, and at 1 o'clock $1.00¾ was bid. Trading fair.

New York, Sept. 23.—Dry Goods—The market has been fairly active in demand, with the movement of goods very much better. Nearly all desirable seasonable fabrics are sold to arrive, and any new demand being satisfied with substitutes to a large extent. In spring woolens the order business is progressing well, and Weybersett Mills worsted and wool suitings and coatings have been withdrawn from samples from further orders.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 23.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.05.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23.—Whisky—Steady at $1.05; finished goods based on $1.05.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 23.—Turpentine—Spirits firm at 31c.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, s w cor of Couch place, e f, 77x80 ft, improved, dated Aug 25 (this was by error reported deeded to the Reform Club of London, and should have been George Smith of the Reform Club of London to Mark B. Clancy) $150,000
Shober st, n e cor of Bryson, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 19 (John Jensen to C. Stange) 5,400
Western av, 36 ft s of Humboldt, e f, 1[?]x125 ft, dated Sept. 21 (H. Feabelkorn to H. Bruening) 237
Ayers court, 10[?] ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 23 (Diedrich Kolze to Heinrich Meinbelt) 2,500
Park st, 200 ft n w of Fontenoy place, s w f, 62¾x150 ft, dated Aug 11 (Henry Boese to Marie Harley) 5,000
Eighteenth st, s w cor of Albert, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 16 (Samuel Johnston to Mary Burns) 850
Van Buren st, 165 ft e of Centre av, n f, undivided ½ of 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (John J. Hanley to James E. Hanley) 3,000
Clayton st, 275 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (Henry Meier to Henry Schlitt) 1,500
West Thirty-sixth st, 96 ft w of Gravel, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug 5 (estate of Charles W. Weston to Frank Sheihamer) 800
Emma st, 333 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Mary Strobl to Frank Fetzloff) 1,750
West Twelfth st, s w cor Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Joseph Feckmann to Edward L. Bausenbach) 4,500
Diversy av, s e cor of Lewis st, n f, 41x95 ft, and other property, dated Sept. 23 (estate of Geo. A. Deuering to Mary E. Deuering) 3,500
Canalport av, 50 ft w of String st, s f, 42½x100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (Heman R. Powers to Julius Rayner) 4,250
Lyman st, 75 ft w of Arch, n f, 25x146 ft, dated July 27 (Christoph Bergmann to Chas. Klokziem) 650
Eda st, 115 ft e of State, n f, 24¾x150 ft, dated Sept. 9 (estate of Geo. W. Earley to the City of Chicago) 1,950
Jay st, 225 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 14 (James Morgan to Frederick Pappendorf) 800
Paulina st, 188 ft s of Emily, e f, 24x128 ft, dated Sept. 3 (Wm. W. Goodman to Frederick Kullas) 750
Henry st, 264 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept 1 (Niles A. Winans to Herman G. Hoffman) 625
Alaska st, 127 ft w of Larrabee, n f, 25x69 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Robert Bulman to Peter N. Augsten et al.) 900
Orchard st, n of North av, w f, 25x250 ft, improved, dated Sept 23 (Maria M. Mathy to Mathias Pontius) 2,200
Oak av, 3[?]5 ft e of Stanton, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Louisa J. Bryan to W. J. Edbrooke) 2,000
Oak av, adjoining above, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 25 (same party to Mary M. Lavery) 2,000
Walnut st, 75 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 25x134 ft, dated Sept. 19 (L. C. Riggs to Alice S. Wing) 2,200
Rucker st, s e cor Indiana, w f, 50x116 ft, dated Sept. 13, 1882 (Julius Pederson to Dorthea Undem) 25,000
Centre st, s e cor Clyde, n f, 72x100 ft, and other property, dated Sept. 10 (Isabel F. Sherwin to John Ruddy) 4,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dunning st, 275 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 31 (J. J. Bates et al. to A. Foerster) $1,000
Fletcher st, w of Evanston av, n f, 125x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (J. E. Wilson to Katie Egan) 625
Ravenswood Park st, s e corner Wilson av, w f, 42x163 ft, dated Sept. 3 (Luther Allen to Mariah Collier) 1,350
Wellington st, 53 ft e of Seminary av, n f, 2[?]5x122 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Otto H. Sickel to Henry Dirks) 7,250

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Madison av, 350 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 50x152 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Dodge W. Keith to Frank J. Bennett) $3,200

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lake st, 50 ft e of West Forty-third st, s f, 50x180 ft, dated Sept. 5 (West Chicago Land Company to Frank Sheihamer) $1,800

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Nos. 134 and 136 Wabansia avenue, John Alford, cottage, 20x30, $1,500.
No. 26 Evans street, Frank Fronla, three-story dwelling, 20x46, $3,500.
No. 217 Commercial street, John Volz, cottage, 21x47, $1,200.
No. 158 Napoleon street, M. Schmitt, two-story dwelling, 21x66, $3,500.
No. 647 Holt street, M. Lukowski, cottage, 20x50, $1,2[?]0.
No. 213 Loomis street, Mrs. McKeough, cottage, 21x35, $1,600.
No. 207 Chestnut street, Mrs. St. Clair, three-story flats, 25x54, $3,500.

A CLERGYMAN EMBRACES THE LAW.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The ex-Rev. J. H. Shay, who recently retired from the Congregational ministry, has not found the procurement of a new vocation a difficult matter. A flattering offer from the law firm of Burns & Oug of Lacon has finally induced him to accept a partnership. Judge Burns, after occupying the bench on the Peoria Circuit for twelve years has retired and will again enter into active practice. The firm will be known as Burns, Oug & Shay, with headquarters at Streator and Lacon.

THE COURTS.

A Batch of Important Decisions by the Supreme Court—The City Interested.

Numerous Suits Against a Former Chicagoan—Agent vs. Insurance Company.

Corporation Counsel Winston received yesterday from Ottawa the opinion of the Supreme Court in the three city cases of Chicago vs. Sexton, Chicago vs. Baptist Theological Union, and Chicago vs. James.

The history of the Sexton case is substantially as follows: In 1878 a difference arose between Sexton, who had the contract for all the ironwork of the new City-Hall, and the city authorities as to what was covered by that contract. The city officials, adhering to their views of the construction of the contract, declared the same forfeited before Sexton had finished the job. The Supreme Court on the first hearing held that the city had no right to forfeit the contract, and that Sexton was entitled to recover the market value of the iron furnished and the work done by him upon the City-Hall. Under that decision Sexton was entitled to recover no less than $126,000, or some $23,000 more than the entire contract specified. A rehearing was applied for in the Supreme Court, but was refused. When the case came into Corporation Counsel Winston's hands there appeared to be nothing left of the case for the city. The court had decided substantially that Sexton was entitled to recover $128,000, less what he had previously been paid on account, and had directed a judgment to be entered in accordance with its opinion. When the case came up for a second time before Judge Smith, the latter felt obliged to enter a judgment against the city for $56,680. The city admitted about $20,000 to be due and contended that such sum should be the limit of the judgment. The case was then appealed by the city to the Appellate Court, where the judgment of Judge Smith was affirmed. Upon the cause coming before the Supreme Court a second time the Corporation Counsel made a last effort to save to the city the amount of $36,000, which was the excess of the judgment over and above the $20,000 admitted by the city to be due under Sexton's contract. He was confronted by the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the same case, upon the same state of facts, and in which the court had refused a rehearing. The substance of the new decision is that the city is obliged to pay the contractor only what it admitted on the trial to be due him and the case saves to the City of Chicago upwards of $36,000. The Corporation Counsel feels well satisfied at his success in winning the case after the Supreme Court had once decided it against the city.

The Baptist Theological Union case involved the power of the city to compel various theological and educational institutions to pay their share of street improvements. The Council last November requested the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether it were not possible in some way to get around the difficulty. He gave it as his opinion that these charter exemptions were unconstitutional, and selected as a test case the institution having the broadest and most emphatic exemption not only from taxation but from all special assessments. The position taken by the city in the Supreme Court was that the Legislature had no power to exempt these institutions from paying their share of the cost of public improvements; that it might exempt them from taxation, as that was a burden on the property, but not from assessments which enhance the value of their property. This view has been sustained by the Supreme Court and the charter provision declared unconstitutional and void. The decision is a far-reaching one and affects a large number of cases. It will be laid before the Council Monday night, and it is expected a number of improvements heretofore impossible will be ordered made.

The decision in Chicago vs. James, while in favor of the insurance companies, seems likely to prove to them a boomerang. The Supreme Court holds, as was anticipated, that the charter provision under which the city has been collecting 2 per cent upon the *net* receipts of fire-insurance companies is repealed. But the opinion of the court intimates that probably the city may pass an ordinance compelling these companies to pay 2 per cent upon their *gross* receipts. An ordinance to this effect was submitted to the Council, in anticipation of this decision, last fall, and it is not improbable that the Council will now take action upon it and compel the companies, in consequence of their decision, to increase their payments to the city.

IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

Alanson W. Edwards, who now lives in Fargo, but who at one time was a by-no-means respected citizen of Chicago, is defendant in three suits before Judge Gary. One of the cases was finished yesterday. The action was brought by George F. Westover, a Chicago lawyer, of the firm of Shufeldt & Westover, to recover $20,000 for libel. Edwards, after he went to Fargo, brought a suit against the Fargo *Republican* Company, which employed Westover to conduct its defense. During the process of the trial the *Daily Argus* of Fargo contained some very abusive articles, characterizing Westover as a "disreputable and blackmailing shyster," and making many calumnious charges. It is claimed that Edwards owned the paper and wrote or inspired the assault upon the attorney. The jury, however, returned last night, after a short absence, and gave a nominal verdict for only $125.

While this jury was out another was impaneled to try a case against the same Edwards brought by the heirs and representatives of Joshua J. Rollins, who had a policy in the Protection Life-Insurance Company for $5,000. Of this company Alanson W. Edwards was a leading light, and the plaintiff alleges that he so effectually exercised his occupation that when the company paid him the $5,000 for Rollins' family he convinced the family that the company was insolvent and could only pay $2,900. Under this belief they settled with Edwards for that sum, and now allege that he pocketed the balance of $2,100. The case will be tried today. As soon as it is ended, Edwards will have to stand another suit of the same character brought by Darius Vizus, who claims $5,000 because of Edwards having failed to pay over the money due upon a policy in the Protection Life-Insurance Company. It is needless to say that the defendant does not appear in court to defend.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY AND ITS AGENTS.

In the case of the Hibernia Insurance Company of New Orleans against their former agents, W. G. McCormick & Co., to compel an accounting, the defendants yesterday filed an answer denying all the charges of fraud and unbusinesslike conduct or breach of contract, and retorting that the company has been guilty of breaking its engagements. They were appointed general agents in July, 1883, for a large number of States, but the company failed to get permission to do business in some of the most valuable States, such as New York and Massachusetts, and this hurt its reputation in the other States in which it did procure admission, and also seriously diminished the agents' profits. The defendants claim to have kept their contract in all respects, and admit they have about $12,000 in their hands belonging to the company, but are keeping it as an offset to the $100,000 damages they have suffered by the company's breach of contract.

DAMAGES WANTED.

Nov. 12, 1884, Joseph B. Robinson undertook to walk from Pullman to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad depot at Kensington, and on his way fell into a nine-foot ditch and broke his arm. He sued the Village of Hyde Park for $10,000 damages, and the case is now on trial before Judge Smith.

Minnie Kuhnert began a suit against James Soper of the firm of Soper & Pond Co. and Fred Crowe, a constable, to recover $10,000 for alleged malicious arrest while a domestic in Soper's family. She says she was arrested on a charge of stealing a ring. She was discharged after examination, when Crowe, the constable, locked her up at his own house until he had searched her mother's house, but the ring was not found.

Edward Schlag yesterday recovered a verdict for the large sum of $10,000 against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He was seriously injured in November, 1883, at the intersection of Kinzie and Ann streets, by being knocked down by a locomotive.

DIVORCES.

Judge Moran heard the divorce case of Mrs. Harriet E. Olds against Edward R. Olds, who is an operator upon the Board of Trade and alleged in the bill to be worth $30,000 and to have an income of $5,000 a year. Mrs. Olds was married in 1859 and has a daughter 18 years of age. The charges are cruelty and adultery. Olds was proved to have resorted at various times with various women to the Walton House, on Washington street, which James Chapin, a private detective, testified was a house of assignation. Judge Moran granted the divorce. Mrs. Olds lives at No. 836 North avenue.

Judge Gardner entered a decree of divorce in the case of John McCarthy vs. Margaret McCarthy, heard last July. The parties were married in New York City in June, 1879, but the wife took to drink and became very troublesome. The husband could not afford to send her to an inebriate asylum. She was placed, however, in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island and afterwards in Bellevue Hospital, but proved incorrigible. McCarthy is a carriage-maker and lives at No. 181 Twentieth street.

ITEMS.

Charles P. Newberry, lessee of a building at No. 207 Michigan avenue, filed a bill to restrain the Studebaker Manufacturing Company from undermining the foundations of the building. The company is making excavations for a building on the lot directly north of the complainant's premises, and it is claimed that the wall already built upon the line is a party-wall and cannot be disturbed. Newberry leases the building of P. J. Sexton for $1,800 a year.

Judge Williamson was engaged all day yesterday in hearing the Frank F. Cole habeas-corpus case. The testimony and arguments are the same substantially as those adduced in the recent hearing before Judge McAllister. The case was partly heard and continued until Saturday morning.

David S. Mead was appointed by Judge Knickerbocker conservator of the estate of Barton W. Spears, whom the jury found to be a distracted person. Spears is 65 years of age, and a victim of paralysis. His estate is worth about $21,000.

Judge Prendergast gave permission to A. E. Davis, assignee of the *Current* Company, to continue the publication of E. P. Roe's serial story, entitled "An Original Belle," in the columns of the *Current*, for which the author is to receive some $2,000.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,806—W. H. Hanscome vs. Ætna Life-Insurance Company of Hartford. Asst., $1,000. McClelan & Cummins, attys.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NEW SUITS.

8,228—Jacob Toosan et al. vs. Schooner Orphan Boy. Libel for wages, $156. Turner & Buttner, proctors.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

99,054—Ruth A. Ashton vs. Samuel G. Ashton. Bill for divorce for desertion. Francis A. Riddle, solr.
99,055—William Tate vs. Mary Kuntz and Frederick Kuntz. Petition for mechanic's lien for $142. Ellis & Meek, solrs.
99,056—Robert Scott vs. Harriet Scott. Bill for divorce for cruelty. A. H. Robinson and D. P. & J. C. Hendricks, solrs.
99,057—John Gatschet vs. Drainage Commissioners of Drainage District No. 1 of the Town of New Trier, Henry Harms, Peter Thorsen, and Ernest Galitz. Case, $500. James Frake, atty.
99,058—Gustave Kuester vs. Anna Kuester. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. H. Kaufman, solr.
99,059—John Kampmouse vs. Frank Karst. Asst., $500. Meyer & Calman, attys.
99,060—John J. Chase vs. Pusey W. Jackson and William H. Powell. Scire facias to revive judgment of Jan. 21, 1878. Francis De Pfuhl, atty.
99,061—Bill. Suppressed.
99,062—Garnishment. Suppressed.
99,063—Mandamus. Suppressed.
99,064—Frank R. Baker vs. Melton H. Bennett and Robert L. Dunman. Attcht., $10,500 for commission in negotiating sale of cattle range. Quick & Miller, attys.
99,065—George Voss vs. Daily S. Moore. Confession of judgment, $515. Arnold Tripp, atty.
99,066—A. M. Wright et al. vs. William H. Mitchell. Asst., $500. E. F. Allen, atty.
99,067—Asst. Suppressed.
99,068—John Jonofsky vs. F. J. Comerford. Appeal.
99,069—Garnishment. Suppressed.
99,070—E. O. Brown vs. Alexander F. Beattie. Asst. $1,000. Peckham & Brown, attys.
99,072—People ex rel. Charles A. Monear vs. City Council of the City of Chicago. Petition for mandamus. W. T. Underwood, solr.
99,073—Asst. Suppressed.
99,074—Michael Simon vs. John Simon, administrator of the estate of Jacob Simon, deceased. Asst., $5,000. H. H. Anderson, atty.
99,075—Samuel Hermann vs. George W. Cole. Debt, $2.00; damages, $100. James F. Latham, atty.
99,076—Moses W. Gray et al. vs. Frank H. Evarts. Confession of judgment, $843. Clifford, Anthony & Panisen, attys.
99,077—Isaac Graff, use, etc., vs. Kings County Fire-Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Asst., $1,200. E. A. Otis and F. F. Reed, attys.
99,078—Same vs. Pacific Fire-Insurance Company of New York and the New York Brewery Insurance Company of New York. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.
99,079—Same vs. Jefferson Insurance Company of New York. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.
99,080—Same vs. Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.
99,081—Same vs. Williamsburg City Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.
99,082—Asst. Suppressed.
99,083—Bill. Suppressed.
99,084—Elizabeth Hepp vs. David Russ. Asst., $1,500. James A. Fullenwider, atty.
Suppressed Tuesday—99,033—Minnie Kuhnert alias Minnie Smidt vs. James Soper and Fred Crowe. Case, $10,000. C. Stuart Beattie, atty.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—415, Griffiths vs. Sumner; disd. n. c.—4[?]8, Hedstrom vs. Baker; same.—22, Smith vs. C. G. L. & C. Co.; disd. p. c. and jgt.—439, Dorsey vs. Fisher; disd. n. c.—1,848, Stevens vs. Oldroyd; dem. to second amd. plea ovld.—3,050, Beiersdorf vs. Dennel; disd. n. c.—3,018, Winch vs. Osterhout; transfd. U. S. Ct.—411, Golden vs. Rolling-Mill; disd. n. c.—2,809, Weber vs. Mueller; lv. to increase adm. to $1,500.—655, Bamberger vs. Springer; disd. n. c. Judgments and verdicts—446, George L. Chapin vs. David Goodwillie; fdg. plff. $200 and jgt.—441, George F. Westover vs. Alanson W. Edwards; verd. plff. $125.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—34, Hoffman vs. Kellogg; lv. refused to file addl. pleas.—2,972, Work vs. Loventhal; lv. amd. names and file amd. afdvt.—87,880, Tolman vs. Lasher; reinstated.—3[?]0, Codan vs. C. & G. T. Rwy. Co.; same.—2,562, Smith vs. Bayliss; rl. pld. 5 ds.—2,784, Walton vs. Trunkey; lv. amd. afdvt. instr. and rl. defts. file afdvt. mts. instr.—354, Johnson vs. Clark; plff. takes non-suit. Judgments—355, Berry vs. Lasher; verd. plff. debt $240 das. 1 cent., mo. n. t. plff.—365, Tribune Co. vs. H. Waller Jr.; fdg. plff. $4[?]3 and jgt.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—2,948, Ray vs. M. L. Co-op. Hat Co.; disd. p. c. and jgt.—2,714, Ullman vs. Quincey; dem. narr. wdwn., lv. amd. narr. instr., and rl. pld. 5 ds.—13, McClevy vs. Lipe; rl. deft. produce orig. orders.—3,125, Schermer vs. Sazina; disd. n. c.—2,541, Hancnett vs. Morrill; lv. reply double to pleas 3 and 4, and rl. to rejoin 15 ds.—2,861, Schumacher vs. Oswald; lv. amd. name of plff.—2,105, Sanders vs. Lewis; disd. n. c.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—818, Russell vs. Russell; dflt.—1,047, Smith vs. Brand; rl. ans. amd. bill 10 ds.—252, Wells vs. Booth; rl. defts. in cross bill ans. 30 ds.—373, Ludwig vs. Chramoska; rl. ans. instr. and dflt; ord. apptg. gdn. ad lit.—97,288, Tabor Bldg and Loan Assn.; mrs. rep. sale and dsbn. cfd.—157, Hanley vs. Kirmayer; rl. defts. ans. cross bill 20 ds.—105, Winslow vs. Leland; contd. and pl. on cal.—244, Voss vs. Gault; disd. c. c. want eq.; appl. apptt. ct., bond, $250 and cert. evid. 30 ds.—203, Sommer vs. Sommer; disd. c. c. want pros.—503, Kerr vs. Hull; contd. and pl. on cal.—198, Penfold vs. De Luce; disd. c. c. want pros. Divorce—801, John McCarthy vs. Margaret McCarthy; decree for drunkenness.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Decree—Plunket vs. McMurray; decree cfmg. sale.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,036—Edward Noonen et al. vs. Martin Hogan. Appeal.
54,037—Petition of Edward P. Loomis, guardian; to sell real estate of Charles W. Loomis, Frederick B. Loomis, and Nathaniel H. Loomis.
54,038—Assessment roll, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth sts., Michigan avenue.
54,039—August Gerthka vs. Wesley Hollenback. Appeal.
54,040—Salem H. Wales vs. John Hayden and Horace A. Hurlbut. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,000 upon Lot 9 in Macalister's Subd. of Block 46 in C. T. Subd. of W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼, Sec. 17, 39, 14. Goudy & Chandler, solrs.
54,041—Susannah Ogilvie vs. George A. W. Ogilvie. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. D. T. Duncombe, solr.
54,042—J. Rogers Silverware & Cutlery Co. vs. W. G. Morris. Debt, $590. D. T. Duncombe, atty.
54,043—George Abemdorff vs. Herman Froebel. Appeal.
54,044—Dorothea Dormann, use of William Marx, vs. Christian Dormann. Attachment, $395. M. R. Freshwaters, atty.
54,045—David Williams vs. C. Brinton. Appeal.
54,046—Mary A. Van Blunt vs. Clarence M. Van Blunt. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty.
54,047—Assumpsit. Suppressed.
54,048—John J. Jackman vs. Philip Koch. Appeal.
Suppressed Tuesday—54,032, Kate Carbery vs. William G. Murphy, William Murphy, and Chester Kinney. Bill for injunction. John Gibbins, solr.
54,03[?]—Charles P. Newberry vs. Studebaker Manufacturing Company. Bill for injunction. Tolman & Nolan and John Gibbins, solrs.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders, 53,[?]55, Anel vs. Wren; dflt. and jgt. revived.—6,179, Wilson Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Adams Exp. Co.; transfd. U. S. Ct.—6,563, Koenig vs. Lee; jgt. of Sept. 27, 1876, revised.—2,255, Barts vs. Swift; disd. n. c.—2,415, Hallen vs. Gohike; contd.—2,751, In re last will of Casey G. Manrose; ord. commission issue for re-cross-exam. of James M. Coleman.—5,33, Doran vs. Flynn; disd. n. c.—2,461, Storr vs. Wakefield; contd.—6,676, Bernard vs. Bank of Montreal; disd. c. pd.

Verdicts and judgments—2,363 and 2,370, Wheelock vs. Innes; jgt. plff. $[?], n. c. and sat.—2,421, William Vandeberg vs. Frank L. Ford; atcht. disd., fdg. plff. $327; mo. n. t. deft.—2,459, Eggleston & Blattner, use of Francis Eggleston, vs. George S. Poppers; verd. plffs. $121; mo. n. t. deft.—4,103, Geraghty vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; dflt. and jgt. $100.—6,381, Union Trust Co. vs. Charles S. Cleaver; deft. made pty. deft. to orig. jgt. $1,221.—2,4[?]3, William Weadley et al. vs. Victor Newman and Rudolph Steinbrecher; disd. as to Steinbrecher, dflt. Numan, and jgt. $111.—6,0[?]7, William Murray vs. Ralph S. Jennings; dflt. and jgt. $15,094; jgt. on ans. garn. and order surrender 30,000 shares to Sniff.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—130, Liddall vs. Baum; disd. w. p.—132, Pack vs. City; venue chgd. to Collins, J.—140, Cook vs. Fisher; same, Rogers.—142, Ennis vs. Chic. Ave. Church; disd. w. p.—152, Lodge vs. Brainard; sub. ctd.—116, Granger vs. Hayes; petn. disd.—1,178, Deacon vs. Raber; rl. deft. file bill part. 5 ds.—1,403, O'Neil vs. Neil; same.—79, Trickey vs. City Fire-Ins. Co.; stkn. fr. cal.—81, Norris vs. Aurora Fire-Ins. Co.; same.—388, Cross vs. Truax; disd. n. c. Judgment—83, Norris vs. Miss. Valley Fire-Ins. Co.; fdg. plff. $1,280 and jgt.; appl. bond $1,500, and bill ex. 60 ds.—87, Trickey vs. Planters' Fire-Ins. Co.; fdg. plff. $479; jgt. and appl.; bond $800 and bill ex. 60 ds. Continued—Nos. 139, 143, 149, 151, 173, 153, 157, 202, 240, 241, 248, 278, 297.

JUDGE COLLINS—Orders—40,165, King vs. Netter; disd. as to garns. n. c.—3,022, O'Brien vs. Kline; mo. for rl. on plff to file bond for costs denied.—5,700, Lamb vs. Smith; dflt. want plea.—5,824, Smith vs. Hennessey; appl. disd. w. proc.—6,620, Partridge vs. Burns; lv. to file narr. instr. in lieu etc.—6,592, Pilson Brewg. Co. vs. Skoupa; dflt. want plea.—2,333, Chic. Tel. Co. vs. Berr; juror excused.—6,698, C. W. & V. Coal Co. vs. Spalding; passed.—1,988, Culver vs. Riley; disd. w. proc.

Verdict—2,250, Edward Schlag vs. C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; verd. plff. $10,000; mo. n. t. deft.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—B. R. 372, Carnes vs. Bonfield; dflt.—B. R. 372, Snydacker vs. Walbaum; dflt.—1,451, Abbey vs. Abbey; ord. apptg. gdn. ad lit.; ans. to stand to amd. bill and ref. Windes.—2,618, Wilson vs. Wilson; dflt.; John D. Hall apptd. gdn. ad lit. and ref.—2,471, Focke vs. Focke; disd. c. pd.—2,565, Polachek vs. Polachek; dflt.—2,325, Kelley vs. Kelley; dflt.—2,521, Vanderpool vs. Vanderpool; dflt.—2,459, Sheesley vs. Sheesley; dflt.—2,217, Martin vs. Martin; dflt.—2,479, Kalkstein vs. Kingston M. & M. Co.; dflt. and ref. Voss.—221, McKee vs. Chadwick; W. S. Herbert substd. as solr. for cplt.—2,541, Wagner vs. Wagner; dflt.—2,554, Rolfe vs. Davis; dflt. Chic. Natl. Bank.—2,239, Jauncey vs. O'Neill; refd. Waller.—2,587, Grinnell vs. Chic. Dredging Co.; lv. to add John and Joseph Titley as defts. and temp. injn. as to them, bond $1,000.—2,52[?], Olds vs. Olds; dflt.—2,5[?]7, Kerzeminski vs. Kerzeminski; dflt.—2,514, Wachtman vs. Wachtman; dflt.—2,5[?]3, Harkbrode vs. Harkbrode; dflt.—3,8, Sherman vs. Purtell; disd. n. c.—511, Leman vs. Sherman; bond of trustee apvd.

Decree—2,619, Ludlow vs. Willard; final decree.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,183—In the matter of James Rowan, defendant. Petition of Ann Rowan. F. E. Halligan, atty.
6,184—In the matter of John Smith. Petition of Kate Murray. Same atty.
6,185—Petition of William Bruggemann and wife to adopt Stella Zielspe. S. W. Osgood, atty.
6,186—Chic. & G. W. R. R. Co. vs. John Hintz and Christian Radloff. Petition to condemn a belt of land through s. w. ¼ of Sec. 8, 4, 12. H. S. Boutell, atty.
Suppressed Tuesday—6,172—James McGrath et al. vs. William Byrne, James C. McAssey, and John McAssey. Assumpsit, $1,000. Plffs. pro se.

ORDERS, ETC.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—H. P. Spl. assts. 271 and 272; dflt. exc. objns.—Same, 269, 273, 274, 275; rolls cfd.—Same, 268, 2[?]0; petns. disd.—4,793, Newman vs. Smith; reinstated.—6,119, Vol. asgt. *Current* Co.; lv. asgnee. continue pub. of serial story.—5,752, Holderness vs. Dunnigan; set for Oct. 5; commrs. alld. $3.0, etc.—5,754, Grant vs. Same; same ords.—5,775, Brokoski vs. Powers; same.—5,776, Gleason vs. Same; same.—4,859, Butler Paper Co. vs. Coleman; sub. ct. 5 ds. notice.—4,875, Rathke vs. Hauski; sub. ct. Verdicts and judgments—4,463, D. & L. Hardin vs. George Hilton; verd. plffs. $348; mo. n. t. deft.

PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. John M. Ramm; inv. apst. and wids. awd. apvd.—Est. Elizabetha Stumpera; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. Richard Noelck; adms. inv. apvd.—Est. Catherine Kennedy; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. Katherine Roos; same.—Est. Dorinda Connor; inv. apst. and child's awd. apvd.—Est. William H. Fenton; sale real est. cfd.—Est. Vaclav Rezanka; same.—Est. James Doyle; same.—Est. Elizabeth Schott; pf. hsp.—Est. Richard Meyer et al.; atcht. agst. gdn. for failure to settle accts.—Est. Martin Higgins; ord. admr. file acct. [?] ds. and settle same Dec. 2.—Est. William W. Winter; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. Leonard Schorner; suppl. inv. apvd.—Est. Johann H. Schulz; pf. hshp.—Est. Charles Wichelow; wid. to retain bal., exrs. excused.—Est. Frank Jelinek; admr. excused.—Est. Johanna Schudd; same.—Est. Eberhardt Otten; pf. hshp.; spl. bond apvd.—Est. John Bauer; sale real est. cfd.—Est. Robert McClelland; addl. inv. apvd.—Est. George Lacher; inv. apst. and wids. awd. apvd.; admr. excused unless cited; atcht. quashed.—Est. John O'Brien; lv. sell pers. est. priv. sale.—Est. George Hopf et al.; accts. apvd., and gdn. dschgd. as to George and Emily.—Est. Fritz Russow; inv. apst. and wids. awd. apvd.—Est. Fred L. Russow; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. Anna Leithauser; gdns. inv. apvd.

Wills—Estate Carl Brinkmann; will pvn., letters to Ernestine Brinkmann, individual bond of $3,000.—Est. Charles McFarland; will pvn., letters to Frederick N. McFarland, bond $10,000; pf. hshp.

Administration—Est. Adelia Sutherland; letters to John U. Sutherland, bond $4,000.—Est. Christian Schroeder; letters to Augusta Schroeder, bond $300; pf. hshp.

Guardianship—Est. Henrietta Pretzel et al.; letters to George Steinhaus; bond $2,000.

Conservatorship—Est. Barton N. Spears; verd. distracted and jgt.; letters to David S. Mead, bond $42,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—178, John Hanley, rob.; pl. glty.—219, John Connoll, lar.; pl. n. g.—222, John Kirk, lar.; pl. n. g.—233, Frank Thompson, lar.; pl. glty.—236, James Furlong, lar.; pl. n. g.—238, Charles Scott, lar.; pl. n. g.—239 and 240, John Williams, asslt. to kill; pl. n. g.—241, John Bigelow, burg.; pl. n. g.—31, A. P. Martin, obtg. mon. by f. p.; finding not glty.—182, Thomas Kelly, lar.; sentd. one yr. H. of C. and fined $5 and costs, to be worked out in H. of C. if not paid.—185, Samuel Moore, lar.; pl. n. g.—185, William Redson, lar.; fdg. n. g. and dischgd.—178, John Hanley, robbery; sentd. to two yrs. pen. on pl. of glty. and testimony.—211, Frank Gora, lar.; stkn. off.—207, James Cook, burg.; jury trial, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—The grand jury retd. ten indcts.—208, Thomas Conovan, asslt. on an officer; tried by the court, fd. glty., and fined $15 and costs.—212, Thomas McDonald, confidence game upon J. B. Adams from Nebraska Sept. 14, robbed of $22; pl. of glty. and sentd. to seven yrs. in penry.—153, James Farrell, robbery of Peter Haggerty Aug. 22 on Clybourn ave.; vdt. of glty. and pnlty. fxd. at two yrs. penry.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE GARY—First call, Nos. 611 to 810, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 423, 424, 425, 435, 603, 604, 607. No. 422, Rollins vs. Edwards, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—First call, fifty cases, beginning with No. 551. Trial call, Nos. 365, 373, 376, 377, 380, and 381. No. 183, Robinson vs. Hyde Park, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 158 and 301 to 350 inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 106, 110, 124, 130, and 133. No. 302, O'Connor vs. Chic. & E. Ill. R. R., on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call, Nos. 51 to 100 inclusive. Trial call, No. 40, and all cases from Nos. 51 to 70 noted for trial on the first call. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 110, 111, 116, 118, 140½, and 154. No case on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—First call, Nos. 51 to 100 inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 2,266, 2,356, 2,358, 2,388, 2,396, 2,398, 2,402, and 2,403. No. 2,256, Talcott vs. Middleton, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 4, 6, and 7. No. 2, Scammon vs. Babcock, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases. 2 p. m., Nos. 4,846, 4,855, 4,875, 4,903, and 4,798. No. 4,841, Merrill vs. Fulton, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjourned until Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 107, 185, 186, 219, 228, 232, and 236.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 204, 34, 41, 217, 216, 132, and 202.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The following decisions of cases heard at the last June term of the Supreme Court were filed in the Clerk's office today:

People ex rel. vs. Knickerbocker; mandamus denied.
Crain vs. First National Bank; affirmed.
Crain vs. Farrell; affirmed.
Hencke et al. vs. Floung; reversed, with directions to dismiss bill.
Jacksonville Railway Company vs. City of Jacksonville; two cases, each affirmed.
Meyer et al. vs. Kohne et al.; affirmed.
Chatlett vs. Dougherty et al.; decree of Circuit Court reversed.
Springer vs. Springer; affirmed.
Simpson vs. Simpson; reversed; Scott, J., dissents.
Schmidt vs. Pfau; affirmed.
National Benefit Association vs. Jackson; affirmed.
Ransom vs. Henderson; affirmed.
Mulliner vs. Bronson; affirmed.
Roane vs. Short et al.; affirmed.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Decisions were rendered by the Indiana Supreme Court today in the following cases:

Alexander Shafer vs. William P. Ferguson; from Carroll; affirmed; Elliott, J.
George Windell vs. William H. Hudson; from Harrison; affirmed; Howk, J.
Moses C. Hamilton vs. The State; from Hancock; affirmed; Niblack, J.
Lawrence Braw vs. The State; from Benton; reversed; Mitchell, C. J.
Hattie E. Gibson vs. Charles E. Seymour et al.; from Cass; petition for rehearing overruled; Elliott, J.
James H. Cunningham vs. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company; from Knox; petition for rehearing overruled.

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With the threatened advent of cholera among us, it behooves every one to check at the outset those little ills which, neglected, become prostrating diseases.

Cholera finds its victims among the debilitated, worn out, and weakly, and those of sensitive stomaces and poor digestion.

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Full line of Comfortables from $1 up to the finest Satine covered. All sold at low prices.

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Classical Course. Special instruction in History, Literature and the Sciences. Superior advantages for the study of Art and Music. 13th year begins Oct. 1. Circular sent on application.

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The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct 1. Circulars at the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co.

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Miss Hall and Miss Dickerman.
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WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 5:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 6:00 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:10 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:10 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary & Graceland	b 6:33 a m	b 6:23 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:36 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:46 a m
	b 6:25 p m	b 6:16 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:30 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c 9:35 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a 9:35 p m	a 6:35 a m
DesMoines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:15 p m	3:00 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown & Des Moines	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	* 3.45 p m	*11.00 a m
	* 4.15 p m	*10.20 a m
	* 5.15 p m	* 8.45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10.15 a m	* 2.40 p m
	* 4.15 p m	*10.30 a m
	*11.30 p m	*11.15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7.15 a m	* 6.50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11.30 a m	§ 2.00 p m
	§ 9.55 p m	§ 7.00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9.00 a m	6.55 a m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8.30 p m	‡ 6.25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9.20 a m	* 4.45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4.45 p m	*10.25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§ 9.55 p m	§ 7.00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8.00 a m	* 4.00 p m
	x 8.30 a m	§ 4.00 p m
	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	* 3.00 p m	* 7.00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8.00 a m	§ 4.00 p m
	x 8.30 a m	§ 4.00 p m
	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	* 3.00 p m	* 7.00 p m
	* 5.00 p m	*10.30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	§10.05 p m	§ 6.30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10.05 p m	§ 6.30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.50 a m
	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 a m	* 6.15 p m
	* 3.15 p m	* 9.55 a m
	* 4.15 p m	*10.30 a m

Reference mark: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:15 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz., & Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:20 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*10:55 a m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 9:35 p m	‡ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:35 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:45 p m	*10:55 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 a m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:00 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 7:55 p m	* 6:55 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:20 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp's	* 3:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansfield	* 8:15 p m	* 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & B'ffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:55 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 p m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex.	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:20 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express		§ 9:00 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 7:20 a m	† 8:10 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:35 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:40 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids Sleeper	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 8:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	§12:00 m	§ 3:50 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 131 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Pentwater, and Frankfort at *8 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. Dock foot of Michigan-av.